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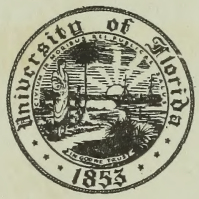

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BEING

THE THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

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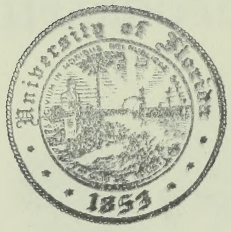

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BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

N° XX.

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY

AT

SPALDING:

BEING AN INTRODUCTION TO THE

RELIQUIÆ GALEANÆ.

[Price Five Shillings.]

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whoſe Size could not ſecure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinſic Merit entitled them to ſurvive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miſcellaneous Collections by Bookſellers, they have been recalled into Exiſtence, and by uniting together have defended themſelves from Oblivion, Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withſtand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheeſemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a ſimilar view it is here intended to preſent the Publick with ſome valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will conſiſt of Re-publications of ſcarce and various Tracts; another of ſuch MS. Papers as the Editors are already poſſeſſed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore propoſed to publiſh a Number occaſionally, not confined to the ſame Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in ſuch a Manner, that the general Articles, or thoſe belonging to the reſpective Counties, may form a ſeparate Succeſſion, if there ſhould be enough publiſhed, to bind in ſuitable Claſſes; and each Tract will be completed in a ſingle Number.

Into this Collection all Communications conſiſtent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correſpondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, ſo none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reaſon.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

This Number contains the following ſignatures; Title, a, b, c, p. i—xxiv; aa—ii, p. i—lxi; B—Q, p. 1—116. All theſe, when the work comes to be bound, are to be placed immediately after the General Title of the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ," in N° II. Part I.

The preſent Number contains alſo ſix additional ſheets to the Firſt Part of N° II. marked *H—*M, p. *49—96; which, for the preſent, may be placed after ſheet Q; but, in binding, muſt ſtand immediately after p. 48 of the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ."

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY

AT

SPALDING.

BEING AN INTRODUCTION TO THE

RELIQUIÆ GALEANÆ.

LONDON,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES;
AND SOLD BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
MDCCLXXXIV.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE progreſs of literature is one of the intereſting parts of hiſtory. Its connection with the civilization of mankind and the cultivation of the human mind recommends it to every philoſophic inquirer in a general point of view: but conſidered in a national view, our curioſity is prompted to inquire into every veſtige of it in our own country, and to record our obligations to every individual or body of men who have contributed to extend and enlarge it.

The firſt public eſtabliſhment of this kind in this kingdom after the Univerſities was the Royal Society, "not by favour of "the many, but by the wiſdom and energy of a few *," begun at Oxford in the chambers of a few virtuoſi in the middle of the laſt century. It ſoon emerged into light under royal patronage, and by uninterruptedly diffuſing knowledge in its regular publications, it has maintained a reputation proof againſt the ridicule or reſtleſſneſs of a few diſcontented individuals.

The Society of Antiquaries, conſidered as a private meeting of a few learned men, is of prior eſtabliſhment. But the times were not ſufficiently favourable to it to keep it alive from the 16th to the beginning of the preſent century, when it was revived with the higheſt luſtre by many of the greateſt names in that walk of literature, and, under royal protection, it has maintained ſome degree of eminence.

While theſe two learned ſocieties flouriſhed in the capital, others were ſet on foot in different parts of the kingdom, not ſubordinate to the others, but correſponding with them. Among theſe the GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY at SPALDING took the lead. It

* Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, p. 20.

may even boaſt a principal ſhare in the revival of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and it outlived the leſſer Societies which ſurrounded it, and may be ſaid to have merged in it.

A regular communication of minutes took place between this Society and that of the Antiquaries, particularly while Dr. Stukeley was ſecretary to the latter. But with ſuch care and exactneſs were their minutes kept by ſome ſucceeding ſecretaries, that ſcarce a trace of theſe communications remain on their books, while the Spalding minute-books, kept by their indefatigable founder, have preſerved a variety of curious matter from the wreck of time.

Dr. Mortimer's vanity prompted him to write the Hiſtory of the Literary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, to have been prefixed to a volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions. Ample memoirs of this Society were tranſmitted to him; but his indolence got the better of his vanity, and theſe memoirs, with whatever others he obtained or compiled, are not now to be recovered.

The pleaſing taſk of doing juſtice to the Literary Society at Spalding has therefore, by a train of accidents, fallen into other hands. How it has been executed muſt be ſubmitted to the judgement of the impartial public. No want of materials can be complained of; and it would be the higheſt ingratitude to withhold the tribute of acknowledgment from the preſent repreſentatives of its founder, who, while they wiſh to revive it as a philoſophic and experimental Society, do not attempt to conceal the figure it made on its original more extended plan.

SOME

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY AT SPALDING.

THE ſpirit of emulation and communication which prevailed among the Eſtabliſhers, or to ſpeak more properly the Revivers, of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES of LONDON in the beginning of the preſent century [a], produced two or three congenial eſtabliſhments [b], whoſe object was to extend their enquiries into the Hiſtory and Antiquities of this kingdom by mutual correſpondence. With

[a] This is to be underſtood of the firſt meetings of thoſe gentlemen eminent for their affection to the advances in the ſcience of Antiquity in 1707, which continued till they made a regular election of officers 1717-18. See Introd. to the Archæol. I. xxv. See alſo Mr. Johnſon's Anſwer to Dr. Ducarel's Inquiry, in the name of the Society of Antiquaries, 1754, at the end of this account.

[b] The three literary ſocieties at Peterborough, Stamford, and Doncaſter, are here alluded to. Of them ſee more, p. 98. The former, called "The Gentlemen's Society *," was founded jointly by the Rev. Joſeph Sparke and the Rev. Timothy Neve. Of both theſe gentlemen by and by. John Rowell, eſq. LL. D. was its firſt preſident. Of this Society were members, Charles Balguy, M. D. of Peterborough, where he practiſed and died; and Dr. Thomas Robinſon, prebendary of the church 1730, and editor of Heſiod 1737. In 1743 Mr. Neve, their ſecretary, who was long ſchoolmaſter at Spalding, treaſurer to the Spalding Society, and thence founder of the other, had prevailed on biſhop Clavering to beſtow on them the uſe of the old Saxon gate chamber, in the minſter yard, leading to his palace, for their meeting, but had not yet been able to prevail on that prelate to countenance them with his company. They made an ordinance, that in caſe their Society dropped, and their meetings were but very thin, their books and ſupellex ſhould then be lodged in the library of the dean and chapter. Dr. Thomas, their dean, and then biſhop of Lincoln, was their preſident. (p. 390.) The Stamford Society was founded about 1721 on the rules of that at Spalding, by John earl of Exeter recorder, Maurice Johnſon his deputy, Cecil and Bertie the repreſentatives in

* By which name alſo the Spalding Society went, who called this their daughter. See p. 404, and Mr. Johnſon's letter to Dr. Ducarel, 1754.

With this very laudable view was eſtabliſhed in the year 1710[c], at SPALDING in Lincolnſhire, a Society of Gentlemen, who, in the true ſtyle of monaſtic antiquity, aſſumed to themſelves the modeſt denomination of a *Cell* to that of London; at once expreſſing their relation and connexion with that reſpectable body, of which moſt of them were alſo members, and with which they kept up

parliament, Dr. Atwood his lordſhip's chaplain, J. Blackwell, eſq. Dixon Colby, M. D. J. Hepburn ſurgeon, and Mr. Richards, who wrote for them. On the decline of this Society in 1745, Dr. Stukeley rector of St. Peter's, vicar of All Saints, and maſter of Brown's Hoſpital in Stamford, founded the Brazen Noſe Society, ſo called in memory of the famous univerſity there, on whoſe ſite they met weekly on Saturdays, and quarterly on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon, and adjourned in ſummer for convenience of members to Deeping. Dr. Stukeley's aſſociates were the above members of the old Society, together with William Aſh, eſq. Rev. E. Bertie rector of Uffington, George Boulton, M. D. Beaupré Bell, M. A. Samuel Buck, John Catlin, R. Taylor, Henry lord Colerane, George Denſhire clerk of the peace, Joſeph Eayre, Thomas Eayre of Kettering, John Grundy engineer, Samuel and Roger Gale, William Johnſon, eſq Edward Laurence ſurveyor, George Lynne, Tycho Wing and Edmund Weaver aſtronomers, John Macklin mathematician, R.S. ſecretary, Rev. John Lynne, Noah Neale, eſq. M. Terry, B. Ray, Rev. Henry Owen, Jonathan Siſſon, Robert Stephenſon, Dr. William Lynne, Dean Richard Pocock, LL. D. Dr. A. Wagſtaffe, Rev. W. Warburton, &c. Other literary Societies ſubſiſted at Wiſbeach, Lincoln, Worceſter, and Dublin. (Mr. Johnſon's letter to Dr. Ducarel, 1754.) Mr. Johnſon lived to ſee the Stamford and Peterborough ſocieties ſunk into meer taverns and clubs. (Letter to Mr. Neve, 1753, p. 434.) Mr. Smith of Woodeſon laboured to revive the ſpirit of the latter in 1753, (p. 432.) He laments, in a letter dated Auguſt 10, 1752, that it was altered to the monthly meeting at a public houſe, which muſt reduce it to a common pipe meeting, and 1748 he deplored their conduct in taking in worthleſs books A ſociety was forming 1750 at Boſton, on a literary deſign, ſucceſſor to a book club, (p. 432.) The Doncaſter Society was held by adjournment at Blythe and Bawtry 1746.

[c] This is the date on the device hereafter mentioned. The firſt Statutes, of which a Copy is ſubjoined in the Appendix, date it 1712. So does Dr. Stukeley in his panegyric on the founder. In a letter from Mr. Johnſon to Mr. T. Neve, dated 1746, p. 421, he ſays, "Such inſtitutes in England have been ſo rare, that ours "here begun but in $17\frac{0}{1}\frac{0}{2}$, and fixed on rules in 1712, which it has been upheld by "ever ſince, is the oldeſt we know of out of London and the Univerſities." See a letter of Maurice Johnſon's about its progreſs, 1729, p. 52. Another, 1745, p. 418, wherein he ſays it had ſtood 35 years ſince its inſtitution; and in another to Dr. Birch, 1750, he ſays it had ſubſiſted 40 years. Dr. Stukeley, in his Hiſtory of Carauſius I. 110. 1757, mentions it as having "*now* ſubſiſted *above* 40 *years* with the greateſt reputation."

an

an uninterrupted correſpondence and communication of their Minutes[d] for upwards of forty years.

This

[d] They collected the hiſtory of the original of the Society of Antiquaries at London, 1735, p. 62. The laſt communication of minutes to them was in February 1753, by G. Vertue their engraver.

A learned foreigner who drew up and publiſhed a ſhort account of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of London, at which he was preſent 1733, ſcruples not to aſcribe its revival almoſt entirely to Mr. Johnſon. "Quum enim vir maximæ exiſtimationis "JOHNSONIVS An. CIↃIↃCCXVIII Societatis Antiquariæ Acta manibus tereret ipſe, "& oculis ſubjiceret ſuis, ut altius illa extollere poſſit caput, & majorem cultum capeſ- "ſere, reſuſcitavit prope extinctam conatu honeſtiſſimo & felici admodum ſucceſſu. "Ab eodem JOHNSONIO majora expectare poteſt emolumenta dicta Societas, prop- "terea quod adhuc ſuperſtes *Spaldingi* in *Lincolnſhire* agit, ubi Mæcenas nunquam "ſine laude nominandus Societatem Literariam ductu auſpicioque ſuo conſecravit, "cujus conſors eſt *Hans Sloane* ſupra nobis jam celebratus eques." Kortholt, epiſt. ad Kappium de Soc. Ant. Lond. Lipſ. 1730, 4to. p. 6.

"Dr. Mortimer has for ſome years, and at his own inſtance, had from me (who "have been ſo fortunate, by the encouragement of Secretary Addiſon and Captain "Steele, to ſet up and conduct this Society) a true, ſuccinct, hiſtorical account there- "of, and alſo of the reſtoring our Antiquarian Society of London (*cujus pars non "parva fui*), under aſſured promiſe of publiſhing them, and ſo introducing the "better and fuller knowledge of us to the learned world, in a dedication, preface, "or preamble, to ſome volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, wherein he pro- "poſed to give an account of all Societies in Great Britain and Ireland reſtored, re- "eſtabliſhed, or founded ſince the Royal Society; and the rather did I take the trou- "ble at this time, as it were to be wiſhed his preſent Majeſty and the Parliament "would ſo fix the Royal and Cotton libraries as to render them uſeful, and put "them on a permanent eſtabliſhment; but, to our detriment, the Doctor has hi- "therto, *maugre* many ſolicitations I have repeatedly made to him, ſometimes in perſon, "at other times by or through members of all three (i. e. the Royal, and Antiquarian, "and this their humble, but, I thank Providence, by them reſpected little Cell), in- "juriouſly neglected or deferred doing us that juſtice and piece of ſervice, I may ſay "we deſerved, as ſome pains were taken to give him ſufficient inſtructions for the pur- "poſe, as he himſelf requeſted, and he has had leave to model the ſame as Mr. Folkes "might judge propereſt. Other authors and editors have long ſince and frequently "on occaſions requeſted, but never obtained the copies of theſe hiſtorical accounts of "theſe literary inſtitutions to publiſh. We denied them, having as it were (before "the Antiquary Society was ſo reſtored) put ourſelves under the protection of the "Royal Society of London, from our firſt fixing; and had the happineſs of their "regard. Then Sir I. Newton held their chair, and my tutor Dr. Jurin was their "ſecretary, with whom I kept correſpondence. Wiſh you, Sir, could and would "prevail at leaſt to have theſe, though but in abſtract, ſo uſhered into the world. "For, relying on Dr. Mortimer's honour, I have pledged my own to many men of "worth, that they ſhould ſo ſee them come forth." See alſo p. 420. It appears the Society of Antiquaries were pleaſed with this account, and deſired a copy of it; that when it was laid before the Royal Society in 1733, they ſent their Tranſactions,

This Society, which took its riſe from a few gentlemen of the town, who met at a coffee-houſe to paſs away an hour in literary converſation, and reading ſome new publications[e], may be conſidered as one of the extraordinary efforts of an active mind, whoſe intimate acquaintance with the various branches of Engliſh Hiſtory and Juriſprudence ſupported for ſo long a time a plan which himſelf had digeſted, and extended its views to other parts of ſcience.

They did not confine their enquiries to Antiquities, but made diſcoveries in Natural Hiſtory, and improvements in Arts and Sciences in general their object. "We deal," ſays Mr. Johnſon to Mr. Neve, 1745-6, "in all arts and ſciences, and exclude nothing "from our converſation but politics, which would throw us all "into confuſion and diſorder."

The founder of this Society was MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq; a native of Spalding, of the Inner Temple, London, and ſteward of the ſoke or manor of Spalding[f], which belonged to the Duke of Buccleugh, 1755[g], and of that of Kirketon, the property of the Earl of Exeter[h].

Their founder was only occaſionally their Preſident[i]. He was their ſecretary thirty-five years, with indefatigable induſtry and pleaſure, and filled four large folio volumes with their acts and

and deſired copies of the minutes every three or ſix months, as formerly from the Dublin Society; and Mr. Johnſon underſtood that Dr. Mortimer prefixed it to the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1744; but no ſuch thing appears.

[e] They began with the Tatler, then a new periodical paper; and the reading of ſuch and other publications, as well as of MSS. intended for the preſs, made part of their entertainment to the laſt. Mr. Johnſon ſays this Society was founded with the encouragement of Secretary Addiſon, Captain Steele, and others of Button's club, p. 411.

[f] P. 98. 104.

[g] In Mr. Johnſon's letter to Dr. Birch, he ſtyles the Duke of Buccleugh patron and liberal benefactor of this Society. In a letter, p. 55, he calls himſelf Counſel to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, perhaps having been employed by them in ſome occaſional law-ſuit.

[h] P. 94.

[i] Mr. Johnſon's Letter to Dr. Birch, 1750. He was elected preſident on the death of M. Lyon, 1747-8, and the Rev. John Johnſon ſecretary in his room.

obſerva-

obſervations [k], which, after he reſigned the ſecretaryſhip to his ſon-in-law Dr. Green, he found time to index, and was proceeding to the Diſſertations and other valuable papers, 1750[l]. Theſe laſt being original were not bound, 1750, nor truſted out of the ſecretary's hands [m].

They began the fourth volume 1746. In theſe volumes Mr. Johnſon cauſed the Regiſter to inſert, by way of extract, but pretty fully, all the minutes of the Peterborough ſociety from its foundation, ſo long as Dr. Neve was the diligent and able ſecretary [n], and all the firſt volume of thoſe of Stamford Societas Æneanaſenſis, from Dr. Stukeley, founder and ſecretary thereof, to 1736. The fifth volume of their Obſervations filling 1750, ended Dec. 23, 1753.

The firſt of theſe volumes begins 1710, and ends 1729. The motto to it, Eccleſiaſticus xxv. 3. "If thou haſt gathered no-"thing in thy youth, how canſt thou find any thing in thine "age?" Vol. II. 1729—1738. dedicated to Sir Iſaac Newton, maſter of the Mint, and F. R. S. Motto, Job xxviii. 1. "Surely there is a vein for the ſilver, &c." Vol. III. 1738—1745. Motto, " Vol. IV. 1745—1748. Motto, " Antiquities, or remnants of hiſtory, are when induſtrious per-"ſons, by an exact and ſcrupulous diligence and obſervations, "out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private "records and evidences, fragments of ſtories, paſſages of books "that concern not ſtory, and the like, deſerve and recover ſome-"what from the deluge of time [o]."

Theſe volumes, written in a variety of hands by Mr. Johnſon himſelf, contain a fund of diſcoveries foreign and domeſtic, in Antiquities, Hiſtory, and Natural Philoſophy, interſperſed with

[k] See a ſpecimen of the minutes, p. 57. [l] P. 104.

[m] P. 431, 432. Mr. Bogdani gave, 1744, two elegant folios ruled for future minutes, he having been pleaſed to table or index greateſt part of the former, and bind them up. He alſo ſorted their impreſſions, &c. p. 61.

[n] P. 420. [o] Bacon de Augm. Scient. II. c. 6.

tranſcripts of deeds at length, anecdotes, poems, &c. and adorned with drawings by Mr. Johnſon and his daughter Ann Alethea, and others, and the marginal references very diſtinct.

Their plans, prints, and drawings were arranged in 1735, and filled four great portfolios; vol. I. containing Statues and Portraits; II. Architecture and Sculpture; III. Plans, Charts, and Deſigns; IV. Miſcellanies.

The mode of election was by propoſing the candidate during three meeting days, and balloting for him on the third[o]. They had two Secretaries, and a Treaſurer[p]; and their meetings were held weekly on Thurſdays throughout the year[q] 1712, firſt at Younger's coffee-houſe in the abbey-yard, then in a private houſe belonging to Mr Everard, in 1743 at a houſe late Mr. Ambler's[r], and afterwards, in an evening, in a part of the old Monaſtery of Spalding, which was fitted up with a library and muſeum[s], and laſtly in a room hired in a private houſe, not far from the High-bridge, where they ſtill remain. In 1750 their meetings began at 4 and laſted till 10, but their readings and ſhew began about 8 or ſomewhat ſooner[t].

[o] According to the following form: "A. B. was, at his own inſtance, propoſed "a regular [or honorary] member of this Society by C. D. who ſigns it." Two more members recommended, and the candidate was elected on the third meeting.

[p] Mr. Stagg, who was clerk to Mr. Johnſon, is ſtyled the Society's *Coadjutor*, and Mr. Cox, who was an eminent ſurgeon, their *Operator*, p. 59; and in p. 58 the Coadjutor and Gardener are united.—The apothecaries had a phyſic garden in Spalding 1745. Of the Society's *Hortus Siccus*, ſee. p. 59.

[q] See p 404.

[r] Afterwards inhabited by Mr. Johnſon's ſon Walter, and now by his ſon Mr. Fairfax Johnſon, who fitted up the old building 1782.

[s] See it deſcribed p. 81, 82.

[t] P. 104. "Our meetings are continued conſtant on every Thurſday evening, and "well frequented as I find it poſſible to make the place bear, for the number of "people here or hereabouts, who can be induced to attend a thing of that na-"ture, where neither politics, in which every man thinks himſelf wiſe, can have "part, nor any ſort of gaming goes forward, which moſt young men eſteem as "their beloved evening's recreation. But, under God, I depend chiefly on "the ſtrength of my own children, and my near relations, whom I have taken care "to train up to a liking of it from their infancy, and, I truſt, will keep it up when "I ſhall leave them. Mr. Johnſon's letter to Mr. Gale, 1743, p. 390.

Members

Members on their admiſſion preſented ſome valuable book to the Society; and paid twelve ſhillings a year, beſides a ſhilling at each meeting. By this means they had formed a valuable library. In 1743 the divinity part, in five large claſſes and one leſs, was given to the church, and placed in caſes in the veſtry, where it ſtill remains; the grammatical, in one large claſs and one leſs, to the ſchool, where it ſtill is; but both reſerved for the Society's uſe till diſſolved, and then theſe and all in the meeting room to be for public uſe.

Their ſtatutes being altered and modified according to circumſtances, we have endeavoured to comprehend the ſubſtance of all in ſeveral different copies printed in the Appendix, p. 1.

The following letter, aſcertaining a new fact in the life of the famous Dr. Bentley, will ſerve to ſhew how exactly the Regiſters of this Society were kept.

"To WILLIAM GRAVES[u], Eſq. at Fulborn near Cambridge.

"SIR,

"You ſeemed deſirous, when at Spalding, to know when Dr. "Bentley was choſen Maſter of the Grammar School here. I ap- "plied to Mr. Johnſon, who tells me his Accounts of Admiſſion "do not go ſo far back, but referred me to the Society, where, I "find, we have a moſt minute detail of things memorable, both "here and in the neighbourhood. What relates to the Doctor "runs thus:

"About two years after, [viz. in the year 1681] that great "light of learning Richard Bentley [now D. D. Regius Profeſſor

[u] Mr. Graves, who had been much obliged to Dr. Bentley, who puſhed him forward when a young man, made him ſteward of the College eſtates, &c. ſent a picture of the Doctor to the Spalding Society, now hanging up in the meeting-room. Mr. Graves was elected by the Univerſity of Cambridge their Commiſſary, 1726, which office he reſigned in a handſome manner about three years ago, when he preſented a piece of plate value 50l. to his College.

"of

" of Divinity, Maſter of Trinity College, Royal Librarian, &c.]
" ſupplied his place, who being ſoon taken from us by the learned
" Biſhop of Worceſter, Dr. Stillingfleet, to be his amanuenſis[x],
" Walter Johnſon, of Peter-houſe in Cambridge, was elected in
" his place, [viz. in the year 1682].

" I take this opportunity to acquaint you, that we have the
" honour of having you a member of our Society. I am, Sir,
" your very humble ſervant, J. ROWNING."

Their anniverſary was celebrated on the laſt Thurſday in Auguſt, in a public manner, with muſic and a polite audience, from the year 1730, when there was ſung an Ode compoſed by Mr. Johnſon, beginning " To love and ſocial joys, &c." At the anniverſary 1738 there was a miſcellaneous concert by Dr. Heighington of Yarmouth, his wife, and ſon. The following Ode was written and compoſed for the occaſion 1739. The muſic became afterwards more miſcellaneous, and after 15 years continuance, was in 1747 intirely laid aſide for want of reſident performers, as it did not ſuit the finances of the Society to hire others.

[x] Notwithſtanding this entry, the Doctor denied his ever having ſerved the Biſhop in that capacity; ſo it is probably a miſtake for tutor to the Biſhop's ſon. See Preface to his Diſſertation on the Epiſtles of Phalaris, p. 78. edit. 1699, where are theſe words: " I ſhould never account it any diſgrace to have ſerved the Right " Reverend the Biſhop of Worceſter in any capacity of a ſcholar, but I never was " Amanuenſis to his Lordſhip, nor to any body elſe; neither did his Lordſhip ever " make uſe of any Amanuenſis. So little regard has this Examiner to decency or " truth. I was firſt tutor to his Lordſhip's ſon, and afterwards chaplain to himſelf: " and I ſhall always eſteem it both my honour and my happineſs to have ſpent " 14 years of my life in his family and acquaintance, whom even envy itſelf will " allow to be the glory of our church and nation, &c."

Ode at the anniverſary the laſt Thurſday in Auguſt 1739, performed at Mr. Everard's, ſet to muſic by Muſgrave Heighington, Doctor of Muſic, member of the Society, and organiſt of Leiceſter, performed by himſelf and gentlemen of the concert there.

OVERTURE. Chorus for three voices.

I.

Sung by the Doctor, and repeated at the end.

The faireſt glory of the bleſt abodes,
Great parent and delight of men and Gods,
Through different ages here addreſt
Under a varied name,
Has been invok'd as patroneſs,
Her votaries the ſame.

II.

Sung by Mrs. HEIGHINGTON.

'Twas Love inſpir'd them to adore her power,
Love from which Friendſhip comes,
As from the genial ſhower
The fragrant bloſſom blooms.

III.

By Maſter HEIGHINGTON.

From foaming waves when Beauty ſprung,
Tritons with vocal ſhells proclaim'd
Her charms, which every lyre has ſung
Thro' Greece and thro' Britannia fam'd;
Where all who felt her influence own'd her ſway,
Which, as our ſires, their offſpring muſt obey.

In 1740 it was held in the great parlour of the houſe of Beaupré Bell, late Sir John Oldfield's, in tenure of Mrs. Coy :—now the workhouſe !

It was propoſed to have an annual ſermon on ſocial love and ſocial virtues, by the Rev. Robert Whatley, who offered to preach it *gratis*; but this offer does not appear to have been accepted.

The anniverſary in 1727 was celebrated by a dinner and concert the firſt Thurſday in January.

The device of this Society, deſigned by Mr. Johnſon, and executed by Vertue, and ſubſcribed Soc. GEN. SPALDING. INSTITUTA MDCCX. was two Tritons ſupporting a conch, in which ſits a naked female repreſenting Truth, a flaming heart on her girdle, a ſtar on her head; in her right hand a dove, in her left a lily [y].

Their firſt preſident was the rev. Stephen Lyon for November and December 1712.

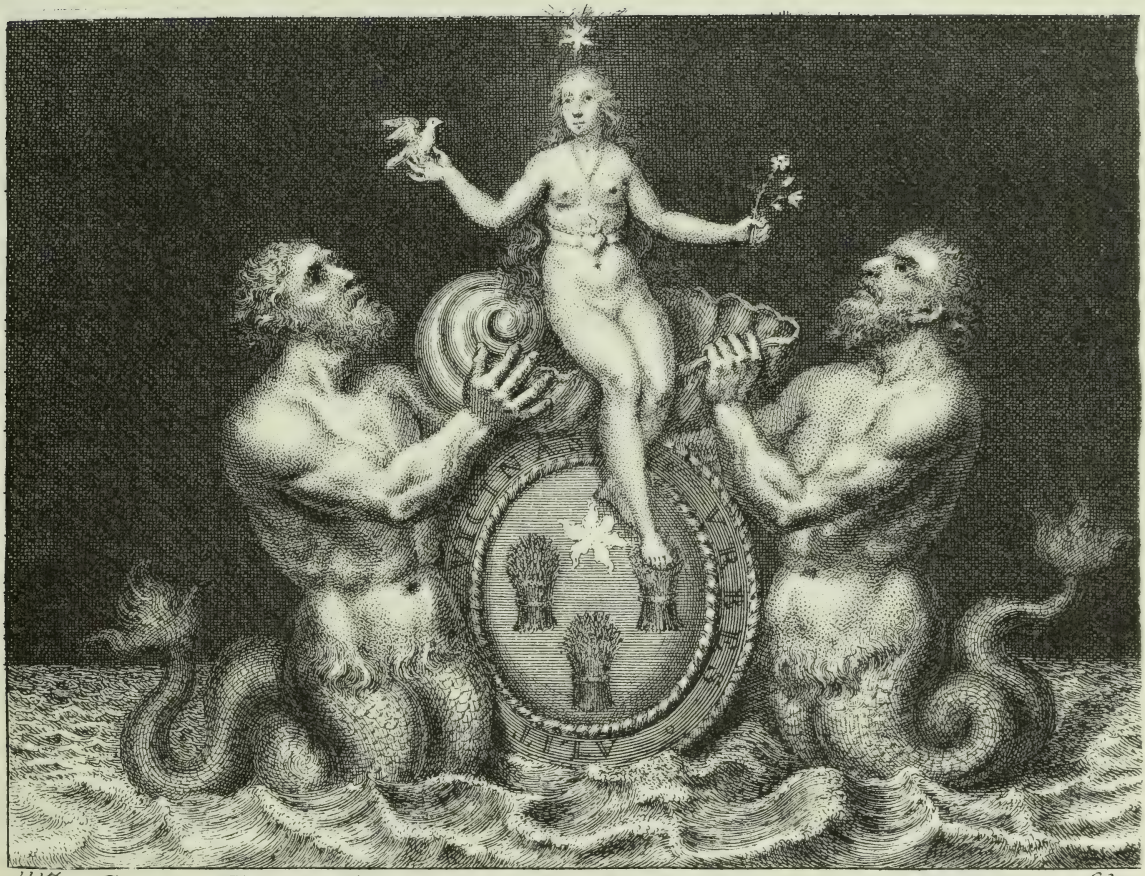
The complete liſt of their members, both regular and honorary, from their firſt inſtitution to 1753[z], ſubjoined in the Appendix, at the ſame time that it marks the extenſive acquaintance and influence of the founder, will ſhew what a number of eminent ſcholars were then planted in the county of Lincoln, and in the South Eaſt province in particular [a]. The names of Sir Iſaac Newton, Sir Hans Sloane, Sir John Clerk, Sir Richard Ellis, Sir Charles Frederic, Sir Joſeph Ayloffe, Sir John Evelyn, Henry earl of Colerane, Drs. Jurin, Taylor, Bentley, Knight, Stukeley, Birch, Biſhops Pearce, Pococke, Lyttelton, Mr. Pope, Mr. Gay,

[y] See note [c], page v. This device was copied from one in the Palace Matthei in the Admiranda Romæ, and Montfaucon's Antiq. I. III. 17. 101. pl. L. N° 9.

[z] The lateſt liſt in the three minute books. The founder died within two years after. Dr. Ducarel, who preſented his "Anglo Norman Antiquities" to the Society, had notice that he was elected a member July 20, 1757.

[a] In 1729, Mr. Johnſon tells Mr. Gale, they had admitted two Doctors in Divinity, one of them the head of Queen's College, Oxford, Dr. John Gibſon, prebendary of Peterborough and Lincoln, and rector of Farthingſtone, in Northampton- who died 1730, two ſeamen, one lawyer, a captain, two ſurgeons, and five other gentlemen, whereby they were enabled to carry on a correſpondence in moſt parts of the world; but he would confine himſelf to a few, and leave the new to his brother. p. 52.

Roger



SOC · GEN · SPALDING · INSTITUTA · MDCCX ·

Roger and Samuel Gale, Mr. Clarke, Martin Folkes, Profeſſor Ward, Browne Willis, Mr. Anſtis, Mr. Drake, Thomas Martin, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Sparke, Mr. Vertue, Mr. Bogdani, Mr. Pegge, the two Bucks, Mr. Bowyer, George Edwards, Mr. Smith of Woodſton, George Lynn, Eſq. of Southwick, the two Weleys, father and ſon, Drs. King, Bolton, and Green, phyſicians at Boſton, Stamford, and Spalding, Mr. Southgate, Commiſſary Graves, Beaupré Bell, eſq. Dr. Middleton Maſſey, Mr. Chapman, maſter of the free grammar ſchool of Moulton near Spalding, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Timothy Neve, Mr. John Rowning, Mr. Ray, Mr. Falkner, Mr. Button, Hon. Mr. Bertie, Mr. Rand, Mr. Atkinſon, are too reſpectable to be paſſed over in ſilence, and not to have given weight and luſtre to the proceedings of this learned body.

The county of LINCOLN is perhaps one of the moſt fertile in Antiquities of any in the kingdom: whether we refer to the numerous monaſtic remains, among which the beautiful cathedral of the metropolis and the fragments of Croyland abbey church[b] ſtand foremoſt, or to the Roman ſtations and the military works of ſucceeding ages, the manſions of the nobility at Burleigh, Grimſthorpe, and Belvoir, the cemeteries of antient and noble families at Botesford, Stamford, Spilſby, &c. the ſtupendous works of art in the drainage of ſo large a tract of fen country, &c. &c.

It is to be lamented, that ſo little has been done towards a methodical illuſtration of ſuch a copious field. We are indeed told of materials left for Lincoln city by William Pownal Eſq[c]; and that Maurice Johnſon himſelf[d] meditated an account of Spalding, which he afterwards compleated, and for which he muſt have

[b] The beautiful Weſt front of this church has juſt been engraved by Mr. Baſire, from a drawing made 1780 by John Carter, an ingenious young artiſt.

[c] Stuk. Itin. I. 86. [d] Ib. 22.

been perfectly qualified. He had given an account of the town in a plan taken by Grundy, 1722. From one of his letters, dated 1750, we learn, that he had "indexed all the MSS. of his "own compoſing or collecting, chiefly of law and hiſtory, very "full as to this place, much about Boſton, Stamford, Hitchin[e], "Croyland, Peterborough, and ſome other towns and places "where his buſineſs, had lain as counſel, ſteward, or recorder of "the ſoke or manor."

Dr. Stukeley ſays that Mr. Johnſon intended to have written ſomething on Carauſius, which the Doctor himſelf took up, and if he did not anticipate his friend may be fairly ſaid to have exhauſted the ſubject in his two copious quartos publiſhed 1757 and 1759. It appears (p. 97) that Mr. Johnſon entertained the Cell with a numiſmatic hiſtory of the kings in Britain from Julius Cæſar to the end of the Weſtern empire: a plan for diſpoſing coins to anſwer his deſign of illuſtrating the Britiſh Hiſtory, reduced to 15 chards.

1. From Caſſivelan to Boadicea.
2. From Boadicea to Adrian.
3. From Adrian to Severus.
4. From Severus to Carauſius.
5. From Carauſius to Conſtantius.
6. From Conſtantius to Maximus.
7. From Maximus to Vortigern.
8. From Vortigern to Egbert.
9. From Egbert to William the Conqueror.
10. From William the Conqueror to Henry VIII.
11. From Henry VIII. to Elizabeth.

[e] Mr. Johnſon was ſteward of this manor, which is now held under the Crown by James Bogdani, Eſq.

12. From

12. From Elizabeth to the Commonwealth.
13. From the Commonwealth to the Revolution.
14. From the Revolution to queen Anne.
15. From queen Anne to the Acceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover.

Mr. Johnſon's communications to the Society of Antiquaries of London were frequent and numerous. Tranſcripts of the minutes of the Spalding Society were regularly ſent up and read to them; and if they do not appear fairly entered on the regiſter of the latter, it muſt be owing to the negligence of the then Secretaries[f]. Where on the Spalding minutes almoſt yearly occurs this entry: "Thus far tranſcribed and communicated to the So-"cieties of London and Peterborough;" only the following occur on the minute-books at London, as communications from Mr. Johnſon.

1722. A family medal on the marriage of Sir William Seymour, Earl of Hertford and Lord Beauchamp, with Lady Frances Devereux. FOY POUR DEVOIR. Another with the phœnix on a coronet. Rev. a bull running, and chained. Same motto.

An enamel of Fabian Philips, antiquary and great lawyer, filazer of London and Middleſex; author of an Eſſay on Royal Purveyance.

1722. Portraits of Sir Walter Raleigh, the great Lord Falkland in the time of Charles I. Sir Francis Drake, and four of the Cary family playing at cards together, painted in the time of Henry VIII. at Lord Falkland's houſe, Hanover-ſquare, very perfect. Brook lord Cobham, in the hands of Henry Heron, Eſq; his deſcendant, at Creſſy-hall, Lincolnſhire. Alſo Sir Henry Heron, K. B. and cup-bearer to Queen Henrietta, and father to Henry Heron.

[f] In the years 1750 and 1751 the Spalding Society were entertained for 25 meetings with Dr. Stukeley's account *memoriter* of the Tranſactions of the Royal Society.

1724.

1724. Hadrian, middle braſs. Rev. BRITANNIA S. C. PONT. MAX. TR. P. COS. III.

1728. A piece of bone found in Mr. Johnſon's garden at Spalding, where formerly ſtood a chapel, on which was carved a prieſt joining a man and woman's hand.

The braſs Celt found near Borſtal at Brill, Bucks[g].

The fragment of Spalding abbey ſeal from the Augmentation-office, deſcribed p. 100. engraved in the *Reliquiæ Galeanæ*, Pl. IV. fig. 2.

1729. A ſhoe found 9 feet deep in Ince moſs near Wigan, of a very tough thick leather like the *Calceus niger ruſticorum & venatorum Romanorum* of Ferrarius.

1733. A vaſe of earth found under the root of an old elm near the old ſea bank on the north ſide of Spalding in Holland, in the grounds of Mr. Henry Everard very deep.

1736. He deſcribed and ſketched a portrait of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, at the houſe of George Lynne, Eſq; at Southwick near Oundle. Over it this inſcription:

CAROLUS DUX SUFFOLCIAE SERE. ANGLIAE REGIS ARPRÆFECTUS CURIAE.

Under it, " Ætatis ſuæ 64, anno 1544."

He has the collar of the Garter and George, a glove in his right hand, a noſegay in his left, the four round pomels of his chair and ornaments of his order gilt with gold, the curtain green, his complexion fair, eyes light, beard white, his cloſe coat red velvet, his tabard and gloves dark brown, his bonnet black velvet, a little linen appears at the gathering of his ſhirt round his neck.

$173\frac{6}{7}$. An oblong triangular piece of chryſtal dug up at Moulton in Lincolnſhire, ſuppoſed by ſome an amulet, by Dr. Woodward a conjuring glaſs, by others a Britiſh ornament for

[g] Archæologia, vol. V. p. 116.

horſe-

horſe-trappings, ſet in tin, like one in Sir Hans Sloane's collection.

1738. A portrait of Lady Arabella Wallop in water colours, 1595, in crimſon ſilk, embroidered ſtomacher, high crowned hat of the ſame with the cloaths and embroidered, with a peacock's feather in it.

1740. Two Roman ſwords, two daggers, and the iron frame of the tablet of a Vexillum, found in the Welland at Deeping. Alſo a drawing of an antique carving over St. Martin's church door at Lincoln.

1743. Portrait of a young lady 1573, with arms.

1745. Pertinax, large braſs, found in the bed of the Welland, with other older Greek and Roman coins.

A curious braſs chain, weight four ounces and a half, and ſixteen inches long, with one of the pins, dug up in the Welland.

1752. Nero: ſmall braſs NERO CLAVD. CAES. DRVSVS GER. PRINCEPS IVVENT. found at Gogmagog hills.

Mr. Johnſon, who ſeems never to have loſt ſight of his own profeſſion as a lawyer amid his antiquarian purſuits, ſhewed the Antiquarian Society 1730 a diſſertation in Latin, drawn up by him at the inſtance of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Weſley 1727, intitled "Juriſprudentia Jobi," with critical notes and drawings of the Διφρος[h], from the title of which[i] one may preſume he gave the law as high antiquity as he could claim for it; or if he acquieſced

[h] Or ſeat from whence Job adminiſtered juſtice: εν τε πολεμαις επιθεσο μου ὁ ΔΙΦΡΟΣ. Job xxix. 7. LXX. "When I prepared my ſeat in the ſtreet."

[i] The diſſertation on this article is very ſhort in Mr. Weſley's book, p. 258—260: perhaps an abridgment of Mr. Johnſon's, whoſe aſſiſtance is thus acknowledged in the preface, p. 5.

"Neque animi ingrati notam effugere potuiſſem niſi libentiſſimè agnoſcerem "beneficia quamplurima & auxilia propoſito noſtro allata a viro doctiſſimo Maur. "Johnſon armigero, fundatore Societatis Generoſorum Spaldingiæ, eiſque per annos "viginti jam ab epiſtolis."

in

in the deciſion that brings the book of Job as low as the Babyloniſh captivity, he may be preſumed to have detailed a ſyſtem of Eaſtern Legiſlation from the time of Moſes to that of Ezra.

A paper of his on contorniate medals with drawings, was read at the ſame Society 1734. Alſo a Diſſertation on the Antiquity of Seals, occaſioned by a privy ſeal of amethyſt ſet in ſilver gilt, with a camel, inſcribed

SЄCRЄTV. SЄCRЄTOR.

on which a long and learned letter was addreſſed on the owner's name or creſt to Mr. Johnſon, who left ſomething on this ſubject in MS [k].

In 1745 he read to his own Society a diſſertation on the ſtatue of Aylwin at Ramſay, in which he ſuppoſed Aylwin was rather Lord High Chamberlain than Lord Chief Jnſtice or Treaſurer, as Camden and others conceived.

In 1747 another on an hour-glaſs dug out of a grave at Clerkenwell, and another on burial garlands. He had an hour-glaſs two inches high taken out of the ruins of Roſamond's bower at Woodſtock, containing the ſmalleſt ſand, of a brown greyiſh colour.

He made a chorographical table of England under the Romans, Saxons, &c. with the juriſdictions civil and eccleſiaſtical, judges' circuits, &c.[1]

Collections from various authors relative to Baynard's Caſtle, London.

Diſſertation on the coins of Geta, ſent to Mr. R. Gale, 1737.

Account of five painted windows and arms in Bennington church, 1734.

Diſſertation in Latin on the office of prothonotary of the court of Chancery.

[k] Britiſh Topog. Pref. p. xvi.

[1] Something like this was engraved by Rocque in four ſheets. Ibid. I. 97.

Memoirs on a MS. of St. Paul's Epiſtles, in which is a copy of the pleadings at Pinenden different from that publiſhed by Mr. Selden, from a MS. at Rocheſter.

On glaſs and murrhine veſſels.

On franchiſes and counties palatine.

On our ſepulcral monuments.

On the aſſize of bread.

On the mint at Lincoln, the mint wall, an ancient Roman bas-relief in the church of St. Martin Magnus there, now loſt by rebuilding the church, and the Roman and other coins minted there, excluſive of the ample illuſtrations he has beſtowed on his native town and favourite reſidence.

Account of the priors of Spalding, from chartularies and ledgers.

Hiſtory of the ſtate of learning in Spalding.

Such of theſe as were entered at large in the Society's minute books, we have been enabled, by favour of Mr. Johnſon's nephew, the preſent treaſurer to this Society, to annex to this hiſtory.

His hiſtory of England by coins, &c. from the Conqueſt to the Diſſolution, including an hiſtory of Spalding, occupies great part of the 4th volume of the minutes.

By theſe communications Mr. Johnſon endeavoured to excite a ſpirit of enquiry, though he laments about 10 years before his death[m] the difficulty of keeping up ſuch an inſtitution in the corner of a county where he had eſtabliſhed it, and of inducing the members to give their own thoughts on any ſubject, either in the way of their own profeſſion, or their more relaxed ſtudies. A melancholy truth, too applicable, with the reſt of his obſervations in the ſame letter, to ſome other literary ſocieties.

[m] See letter to Dr. Birch, Reliq. Galeanæ, p. 402.

All that has hitherto been publiſhed of his compoſitions is in the Phil. Tranſ. N° 461, Vol. XLI. p. 804. his account of an earthquake at Scarborough, Dec. 29, 1737.

In the Archæologia I. 30, 31. are printed his letter to Mr. New, giving an account of the regiſters of the See of Lincoln, which begin earlier than thoſe of our metropolitical churches, viz. at 1209, and reaching to 1608, in good preſervation and order, and thoſe of the dean and chapter from 1304 downwards: and his letter to Mr. Bogdani, Oct. 7, 1741, on an extraordinary interment of a human body in leather found at the Weſt end of the cathedral of Lincoln, Sept. 28, that year. The enquiries from Lincoln addreſſed to the Spalding Society produced there a diſcourſe on the various methods of preſerving dead bodies in different nations[n]. From the Spalding minutes it appears that this diſcourſe was drawn up by Mr. Johnſon.

Dr. Stukeley inſcribes the firſt Iter in his Itinerarium Curioſum, which he ſtyles *Iter Domeſticum*, to Maurice Johnſon, "on account, ſays he, "of an early acquaintance and ſameneſs of diſpoſition, which advanced our friendſhip into that confidence which induces me to prefix your name to this little ſummary of what has occurred to me worth mentioning in our native country, *Holland*, in Lincolnſhire; but chiefly intended to provoke you to purſue a full hiſtory thereof, who have ſo large a fund of valuable papers and collections relating thereto and every qualification neceſſary for the work[o]." He adds, that Mr. Johnſon firſt introduced him to the Society at London. A copy of the Itinerary, with conſiderable MS. additions by Mr. Johnſon, is ſuppoſed to be ſtill in the hands of his family. The annexed not inelegant copy of verſes,

[n] A. S. min. 1746.
[o] It. Cur. I. 1. 3.

written

written by Mr. Johnſon in the note below [p], is among the other tributes of friendſhip prefixed to the Itinerary.

Mr. Johnſon acquired general eſteem from the frankneſs and benevolence of his character, which diſplayed itſelf not leſs in ſocial life than in the communication of his literary reſearches. Strangers who applied to him for information, though without any introduction except what aroſe from a genuine thirſt for knowledge congenial with his own, failed not to experience the hoſpitality of his board. Whilſt their ſpirit of curioſity was feaſted by the liberal converſation of the man of letters, their ſocial powers were at the ſame time gratified by the hoſpitable frankneſs of the benevolent Engliſhman. A trifling anecdote, of the truth of which I have been well aſſured, may ſerve to illuſtrate the juſtice of this remark. Pl. XX. of Simon's ſeals, &c. engraved by Vertue, conſiſts of medals of generals Lambert and Roſſiter [q], James Aſh and Charles Seton, ſecond earl of Dumferline. Theſe were in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Johnſon. A gentleman from London, unknown to the poſſeſſor, took a journey to Spalding on purpoſe to be gratified with the inſpection of one of

[p] In Itinerarium Curioſum amici ſui chariſſimi viri doctiſſimi & Cl. Domini Gulielmi Stukeleii, M. D. C. M. L. S. R. S. & Antiquar. Secretar.

O Jane bifrons! Temporis inclyte
Vindex remoti, de ſuperis videns
  Poſt terga ſolus, nunc adeſto, et
  Egregium tueare amicum,
Opuſque. Templi janua ſit tua
Serata, dum ex his noſtra quietior
  Diſcat juventus quid avorum
  Indomitæ potuere dextræ.
Quicquid Britannus ferre recuſans
Servile collo Romulidum jugum,
  Terra ſua contentus egit,
  Artibus ingenitis beatus.
Quicquid Quirites gentibus aſperis
Cultus renidens tradere providi.
  Victoriam, Muſaſque & artes,
  Arma ſimul rapiente dextra.
Nec veſtra omittit pagina Saxonem,
Sica timendum, relligionibus
  Valde revinctum: bellicoſis
  Horribilemve Dacum carinis.
Nec tu recondis facta ſilentio
Præclara Normanni immemor inclyti;
  Quorum omnium eſt imbutus Anglus
  Sanguine, moribus, & vigore.
Quæ mira doctus condidit artifex
Excelſa priſci mœnia ſeculi,
  Quæ ſtrata, pontes, templa, caſtra,
  Amphitheatra, aſarota, turres
Plaudit ſibi jam magna Britannia,
Antiqua ſplendet gloria denuo.
  Chartis reſurgit Stivecleij,
  Celſa canens iterum triumphos.

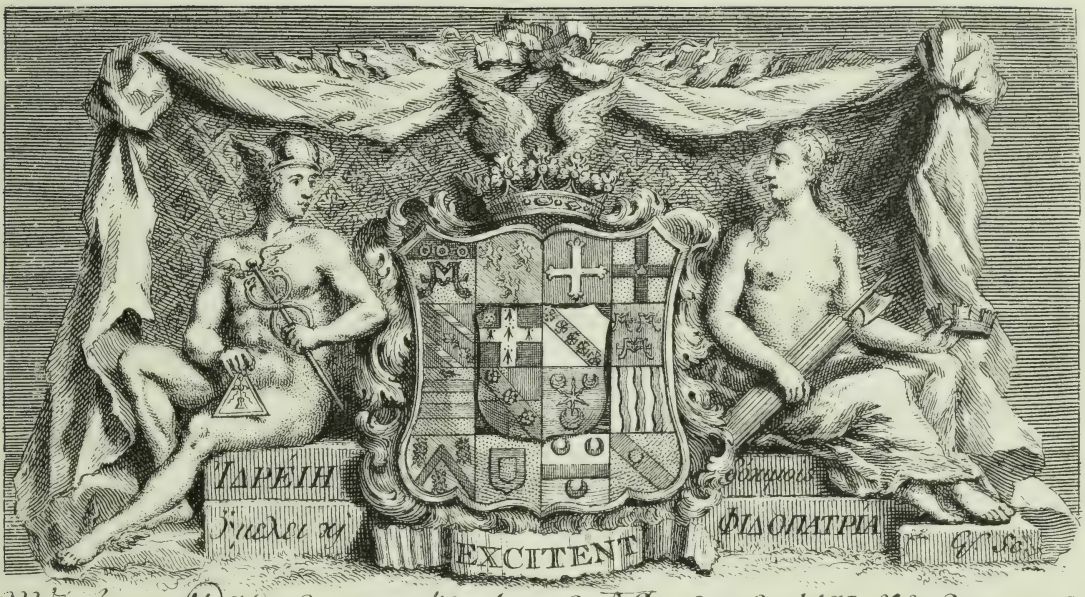
[q] Roſſiter was a Lincolnſhire man, born at Somerby. See Minutes, p. 57.

theſe medals; which he ever after mentioned with pleaſure, and conſidered himſelf moſt amply repaid for the trouble of his journey by his introduction to ſo polite and univerſal a ſcholar, and by the very kind reception he met with during his reſidence at Spalding. It appears alſo from the Minutes of the Society, that Mr. Johnſon gave the original medal of general Lambert, by old Symons, having behind the head J. LAMBERT, and engraved by Vertue, to a gentleman of his name and family, 1712.

The following elogium on him by Dr. Stukeley, is tranſcribed from the original in the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries:

"Maurice Johnſon, Eſq. of Spalding in Lincolnſhire, Counſellor at Law, a fluent orator, and of eminence in his profeſſion; one of the laſt of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries 1717, except Br. Willis and W. Stukeley; Founder of the Literary Society at Spalding Nov. 3, 1712, which, by his unwearied endeavours, intereſt and applications in every kind, infinite labours in writing, collecting, methodizing, has now [1755] ſubſiſted 40 years in great reputation, and excited a great ſpirit of learning and curioſity in South Holland. They have a public library, and all conveniences for their weekly meeting. Mr. Johnſon was a great lover of gardening, and had a fine collection of plants and an excellent cabinet of medals. He collected large memoirs for the Hiſtory of Carauſius, all which with his coins of that Prince he ſent to me, particularly a braſs one which he ſuppoſed his ſon, reſembling thoſe of young Tetricus. A good radiated CAES SPFA. Rev. a woman holds a cornucopiæ, reſting her triht hand on a pillar or rudder LOCIS or CISLO. In general the antiquities of the great mitred priory of Spalding, and of this part of Lincolnſhire, are for ever obliged to the care and diligence of Maurice Johnſon, who has reſcued them from oblivion."

Mr. Johnſon's arms, conſiſting of 12 quarterings, with an eſcutcheon of pretence of 4 coats: Creſt, a pair of wings iſſuing from a coronet; ſupported by Mercury holding his caduceus and



M. Johnson Q. Hon Soc. Templi & Antiq. Lond. S. & Gen. Spald. Inst. & Secr. 1735.

and plummet, aud a female figure holding the faſces and a mural crown: Motto, EXCITENT, and inſcription ΙΔΡΕΙΗ *δοκιμοις ο ϗ* ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΑ; engraved by Vertue, has this ſubſcription,

" M. Johnſon, Hon. Soc. I. Templi & Antiq. Lond. S. & Gen-
" Spald. S. Inſt. & Sec. 1735."

Maurice Johnſon, eſq; was in the latter part of his life attacked with a vertiginous diſorder in his head, which frequently interrupted his ſtudies, and at laſt put a period to his life on the 6th day of February, 1755.

The family of JOHNSON was much diſtinguiſhed in the laſt century [r]. Maurice's great uncle William was regiſter of the eccleſiaſtical court at Bedford, and created a notary public by archbiſhop Juxon, 1661. Mr. Henry Johnſon of the ſame family had a handſome ſeat at Great Berkhamſtead, c. Herts; was bailiff of that honor under the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, and gamekeeper to ſeveral of the prince's royalties. At Berkhamſtead were half length portraits of his grandfather *old* Henry Johnſon and his lady, and Sir Charles and lady Bickerſtaff, and their daughter, who was mother to Sir Henry Johnſon, and to Benjamin Johnſon, Eſq.[s] poet laureat to James I. Sir Henry is painted in a red velvet chair, with books about him, a fluted column at his right hand, feſtoons of vines and grapes at his left, and a gold curtain drawn behind him, a half length, by Frederick Zuccharo; eſteemed capital.

The family of Johnſon were alſo allied to Sir Matthew Gamlin, to Sir John Oldfield, to the Wingfields of Tickencoat[t], to the Lynns of Southwick[u], and to many other families of note and conſideration in the neighbourhood. Mr.

[r] R. Johnſon citizen and merchant of Lincoln, founded 3 kal. Jan. 1347, a chauntry in the chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary built by him in the South ſide of the chancel of St. Peter Wykford, Lincoln, for one chaplain to ſay daily maſs for him and his wives Anne and Cicely. Richard Johnſon was ſheriff of Lincoln 1506.

[s] See note A and C in his article in Biographia Britannica. The poet ſpelt his name *Jonſon*, agreeable to the orthography of that age.

[t] John Wingfield, lord of the manor of Spalding, was of Hertford College, 1753.

[u] George Lynn, eſq. of Southwick, co. Northampton, and of Frinton, co. Eſſex, married

Mr. Johnſon married early in life a daughter of Joſhua Ambler, Eſq. of Spalding. She was the grand-daughter of Sir Anthony Oldfield, and lineally deſcended from Sir Thomas Greſham, the founder of Greſham college and of the Royal Exchange, London. By this lady he had 26 children, of whom 16 ſat down together to his table. Of his ſons, the eldeſt, Maurice, was a lieutenant in the duke of Cumberland's regiment of foot guards, and ſerved under his royal highneſs in $174\frac{6}{7}$ in Flanders; from whence he, being a good draughts-man[x], ſent to his father and to the Society, whereof he was a member, ſeveral drawings of coins, &c. ſome drawings of Roman antiquities at Nimeguen, three ſtatues, in length about 20 inches, of Jupiter ſitting between Æſculapius and Minerva, five ſepulchral inſcriptions for ſoldiers of *Leg. X. Germ.* two votive altars to Jupiter, one to Minerva by a *IIvir. colon. Morinorum, ſacerdos Romæ & Aug.* one in honour of Trajan; alſo an ancient painting of Mars in Batoburg caſtle, five miles from Grave, taken out of his temple there. He was afterwards a colonel in the ſame regiment of foot guards, and now reſides at Spalding[y], and has two ſons and three daughters.

Walter, the ſecond ſon of the founder of this ſociety, was called to the degree of barriſter at law, and admitted F. A. S. 1749, and treaſurer of the Society at Spalding, where he practiſed in full buſineſs, and died 1779, leaving only one ſon, Fairfax, who is now living at Spalding, to whom we are obliged for this account of his family. The third, Martin, was in the navy, and died young. The fourth, John, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge[z],

married a daughter of Sir Edward Bellamy, knt. lord mayor of London 1735, by whom he became poſſeſſed of Frinton, now or late in the hands of Mrs. Bellamy. (Morant's Eſſex, I. 480.) Another of Sir Edward's daughters married Maurice Johnſon, eſq. (Ib. II. 192.)

[x] Mr. Johnſon taught all his children to draw at the ſame time that he taught them to write. Reliq. Gal. p. 407.

[y] His eldeſt ſon Maurice, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, M. A. is miniſter of Spalding, and vicar of Moulton near Spalding. His youngeſt ſon, Walter, is lieutenant in the third or Prince of Wales's regiment of Dragoon guards.

[z] When Mr. Johnſon brought him to be admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge, in October 1740, he was ſhewn the Public Library by Dr. Taylor their Regiſter,

ordained deacon and curate of Ramſey in the county of Huntingdon, 1745 (of which church he then ſent an account to the Society), afterwards vicar of Moulton, which is in the gift of the family, miniſter of Spalding, and F. A. S. 1748, and preſident of this Society 1757, about which time he died. His fifth and youngeſt ſon, Henry-Euſtace, was a factor in the ſervice of the Eaſt India company, and F. A. S. 1750, and died at the iſland of St. Helena.

He had alſo ſix daughters, who lived to maturity, five of whom were married. Jane, the eldeſt, married Dr. Green[a], who practiſed phyſic with great eminence at Spalding.

The ſecond married Mr. Butter, a merchant, who retired to Spalding, and died there. Catharine married Mr. Lodge, vicar of Moulton. Henrietta died ſingle. Mary married Mr. Maclellan, rector of Stratton in the county of Durham, and ſchoolmaſter of Spalding; and Anne-Alethea[b] married Mr. Wallen of Jamaica, and left a daughter married to Mr. Stuart, of Long Melford, in the county of Suffolk.

The founder's uncle Martin Johnſon, eſq. of Spalding, married a daughter of John Lynn, eſq. of Southwick, in the county of Northampton, by whom he had a ſon and a daughter. His ſon Walter was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, took the degree of LL. B. and was promoted 1737 to the rectory of Redmarſhall in the county of Durham, where he died. He was one of the original members of the Spalding Society, 1712. He left one daughter and one ſon, George, who is living, and an honorary member of the ſame ſociety. He was educated at

giſter, and among the reſt the Paris Bible of 1476, in which the date had been artfully altered to 1464, without having occaſioned any doubt. Dr. Taylor wrote a letter about it to lord Oxford, ſtating and debating the date, and reſtoring the Colophon, which was raſed, its true date being 1475-6. Mr. Johnſon appriſed the Society of Antiquaries of it, and Mr. Ames, to whom he gave a copy, with his own, Mr. Bell's, and other MS. notes. See Clement, Biblioth. Curieuſe. Mr. Johnſon, who to the abilities of a ſcholar and antiquary joined the coup d'œil vif & lumineux of a man of buſineſs, immediately cried out, "A rank and palpable forgery!" and from that moment neither Dr. Taylor, nor any one elſe, had the leaſt doubt. Since that time the two editions have lain together; and the late Under Librarian regularly told the ſtory to all viſitors. See the Origin of Printing, pp. 106. 172. 279.

[a] They had one ſon.

[b] Many neat ſpecimens of this lady's drawings appear in the Minutes.

Durham ſchool and Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was fellow; and has ſince been promoted to the vicarage of Norton, in the county of Durham, and to the rectory of Lofthouſe, in Yorkſhire; and in 1781 collated by biſhop Thurlow to a prebend in the cathedral church of Lincoln[b].

Another of Mr. Johnſon's relations was preſident of the Aſſiento at Panama[c].

Mr. Johnſon alſo claimed a relation in blood to that moſt excellent and learned divine the Rev. Robert Johnſon. S. T. B. archdeacon of Leiceſter, and canon of Windſor, and ſometime prebendary of Rocheſter and Norwich, and honorary fellow of Jeſus College, Oxford, though bred in Sidney College, Cambridge; rector of North Luffenham in Rutlandſhire, and founder of the free grammar ſchool of Oakham and Uppingham in the ſaid county. This munificent gentleman was ſon of Maurice Johnſon, eſq. thrice alderman (the title of the then chief magiſtrate) of the corporation of Stamford in the county of Lincoln, and repreſentative in parliament for that borough with David Cecil, lord treaſurer Burleigh's grandfather, 14 Henry VIII. 1523[d]. This reverend perſon ſtopped not at founding theſe coſtly ſeminaries, wherein Hebrew, Greek, and Latin were taught, but entirely at his own coſt gave and ſettled four exhibitions in Sidney college for the moſt deſerving youth educated in theſe ſchools. He founded alſo and endowed an hoſpital for poor at each of the ſaid towns of Oakham and Uppingham, and ſettled an annual ſtipend on a preacher at St. Paul's, and left his ſon and heir an eſtate of 1000*l.* a year.

The common ſeal of the governors of theſe free grammar-ſchools repreſents a ſchoolmaſter ſitting at a table ſurrounded by his ſcholars, and circumſcribed

SIG. COM. GVBERN. SCHOLARIVM. OKEHAM. ET. VPPINGHAM. IN. COM. RVTL.

[b] He ſent the Society, 1753, an account of an inundation at Yarm, in the county of Durham, 1753. [c] See p. 290.

[d] Browne Willis's MS. Collections Not. Parl. penes M. Johnſon, Wood's Faſti Ox. 722, ſub anno 1569. Fuller's Worth. Linc. p. 169, A.D. 1616. Burton's Leiceſtſh. p. 5. MS. Mem. of Johnſon. MS. Coll. M. Johnſon, ſub eiſd. temp. Wright's Rutland, p. 38.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

STATUTES

OF THE

SPALDING SOCIETY.

PROPOSALS for eſtabliſhing a Society of Gentlemen for the ſupporting mutual benevolence, and their improvement in the Liberal Sciences and Polite Learning.

THAT the perſons who ſign theſe propoſals, aud *none other* *, be eſteemed of the Society.

That they chooſe a Preſident monthly, to moderate in all diſputes, and read all papers whatſoever aloud †.

That they meet every *Monday* ‡ at *Mr. Younger*'s || *Coffee-Houſe* in Spalding, at *two* § in the afternoon, from September to May, and in the other months at *four*, unleſs detained by buſineſs of moment or indiſpoſition, under pain of forfeiting twopence a time for a fund for books, &c. except thoſe who live three miles off from Spalding.

ALTERATIONS MADE FROM TIME TO TIME.

* Members enlarged to ſuch as conform to the rules.
† Reading became the buſineſs of the firſt Secretary.
‡ Changes to Wedneſday, and afterwards to Thurſday.
|| Removed as occaſion required.
§ Altered to *four*.

That he who is abſent four Mondays together* ſhall on the fifth communicate to the Society ſomething new or curious, with an excuſe for abſenting, upon pain of being ſtruck out of this eſtabliſhment, if the majority of gentlemen then preſent vote it ſo; or pay ſix-pence †, to be put to a fund to buy book, &c.

November 3, 1712. We do approve of theſe Propoſals, and agree to obſerve them as Members of the Society.

WILLIAM AMBLER,	JOHN BRITTAIN,
WALTER JOHNSON,	STEPHEN LYON,
JOSHUA AMBLER,	MAURICE JOHNSON,
JOHN JOHNSON,	EDWARD MOLESWORTH,
FRANCIS BELLINGER,	MAURICE JOHNSON, jun.
AARON LYNN,	JOHN WARING.

The mutual injunctions of the Society agreed to on Wedneſday January 13, $17\frac{13}{14}$.

The Society thus formed, elected the Rev. Stephen Lyon firſt Preſident for the month of November 1712.

Mr. Ambler took up the propoſals from off the table on which they lay, and delivered them to him in the name of the Society.

January 26, $17\frac{12}{13}$, William Ambler, eſq. Preſident, elected for the month of January now expiring.

Rev. Mr. Waring Preſident for February.

RULES and ORDERS made 1725.

The regular members are obliged in all things by the rules and orders, whether preſent or abſent.

The honorary only when preſent at the place where the Society meet, every Thurſday afternoon, from four to ten in winter, and five to ten in ſummer.

* Afterwards aboliſhed; only, on Sir Iſaac Newton's earneſt recommendation, every member urged to be communicative.

† Penalty aboliſhed afterwards.

The

The members names preſent to be entered by the Secretary and Treaſurer: every perſon (except for the firſt time, and except the lecturer) to pay one ſhilling at each Society for defraying common expences, viz. of the room, garden, coffee, tea, chocholate, wine, cyder, ale, coals, candles, pipes and tobacco, ſnuff, and attendance.

The regular members to pay moreover one ſhilling per month to the fund, to be employed as ordered by the Society; the Treaſurer to collect this annually, and to account the firſt Society in January.

Any five regular members, within due hours, and at the proper place, make a Society for doing any thing material.

Theſe rules and orders not to be altered, no new to be made, nor any gentleman to be admitted a member, nor any thing material to be determined, but by ballot only.

Any thing material therefore deſired to be done by the Society muſt be propoſed firſt by ſome regular member, and the propoſition entered by the Secretary; and at the next Society the propoſition muſt be by him made plainly and in few words, and ever in the affirmative, and then ballotted by every regular member only then preſent, and if it be for a new member in his abſence; and when the number of regular members preſent is even, the Preſident or Vice-Preſident to have two balls, and firſt of all to put both into the ballotting box.

Every perſon admitted a member to preſent the library with ſome book or books, and therein his name and title or addition to be entered as our benefactor.

No perſon is to talk politicks at this Society, neither is any political or party paper, or any thing againſt the reading of which any regular member objects, to be read; otherwiſe every member to communicate whatever is uſeful, new, uncommon, or curious in any art or ſcience.

The Preſident to moderate in diſputes, and prevent diſagreement, and to pay the compliments of the Society; in his abſence, the Vice-Preſident, who is the ſenior regular member, to take the chair as ſoon as any five regular members are met, until the Preſident comes, and in his abſence for that Society.

The Treaſurer to receive and keep the fund and weekly payments, and enter receipts and payments, and to pay only what is ordered upon ballot.

The Secretary to procure and keep books, papers, &c. as ballotted, and what is communicated and given to the Society, and to enter the minutes, eſpecially the queſtions and propoſals of the regular members, and ſome ſhort account of what is communicated, and of what is preſented to the Society, and by whom, and when, and to put the queſtion or propoſal for the ballot.

If, upon the Preſident or Vice Preſident's endeavouring to moderate in any diſpute, any one perſiſt in his argument, it ſhall be forthwith balloted, that ſuch perſon be therefore ordered to withdraw for that Society.

That as the preſervation and augmentation of the libraries has been very much the care of the Society, and the ſchool-maſter and lecturer have each of them a key to the claſſes as deputies to the Miniſter, who is keeper of the publick library; in conſideration of the Lecturer's care in ſetting down the books lent out and replacing them when returned, he be exempt from all payments to the Treaſurer.

Ordered for this purpoſe there is a lending book kept open in the library with tables on the claſſes, and he hath a catalogue of all the books both in thoſe claſſes and in the free-ſchool, marked with *S. S. Sch. Spald.* which are chiefly grammar and clafficks.

That a muſeum, wherein the library, &c. and the Society meetings might be kept, be procured, that the Society may meet more conveniently, and the things be kept together ready for uſe.

The

The catalogue of the libraries, &c. to be printed and publiſhed. This to be ſuperſeded till we can acquire a muſeum.

A correſpondence to be kept up with foreign members, &c. This was upon Sir Iſaac Newton's advice.

That the *Bibliotheca Biblica*, *Bibliotheca Literaria*, and *Memoirs of Literature*, be taken in.

That an account be conſtantly taken to anſwer Dr. Jurin's *Invitatio ad Obſervationem Meteorum*, the Doctor being a member, and generouſly preſenting the Society with the Philoſophical Tranſactions as they come out. This has been hitherto done accurately by the Rev. Mr. Howard.

RULES *and* ORDERS *in* 1745.

The firſt five regular reſident members conſtantly contributing to the neceſſary expences of this Society, when met together at the Muſeum on Thurſdays between four and ten o'clock in the afternoon, form a Society; the Preſident, or in his abſence the ſenior of ſuch members in admiſſion (not an officer of the Society) to take the chair and act as Preſident in his abſence. That this ſeniority may be aſcertained, ſuch members' times of admiſſion are ſet down after their names in the liſt of the members.

The anniverſary of the inſtitution of this Society to be celebrated at the town-hall in Spalding on the third Thurſday in the month of Auguſt, being the place and time moſt ſuitable for ſo much good company, and to Dr. Heighington and the gentlemen of the concert, who, in conſideration of uſing our rooms, then oblige the Society and the ladies and gentlemen they invite with muſick.

The books of divinity, eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, moral philoſophy, and ſuch like, to be kept in the claſſes in the veſtiary of the preſent pariſh church of Spalding; claſſical and grammatical books in thoſe in the free grammar-ſchool there; the reſt, with all

MSS.

MSS. charts, maps, plans, drawings, prints, coins, caſts, carvings, and other curioſities in nature or art, purchaſed by or beſtowed on this Society ſo long as it laſts (which God give continuance to), to be kept in the claſſes in its muſeum under the rules and direction of this Society, regulating the ſame by the ſtatute 7 Ann, cap. 14. If and when it may no longer be kept up, then all to be repoſited in the ſaid church or ſchool.

Theſe rules are not to be altered, nor any new made, unleſs firſt propoſed by ſome regular member in writing in the affirmative, and entered in the minutes, and determined on ballot at the next Society, except of money paid for the Society, for which its officers are a council and ſtanding committee.

Perſons propoſed to be elected and admitted members whoſe names, titles, degrees, and places of reſidence muſt be certified in writing by the regular member propoſing them, with any two other members ſigning alſo their aſſent thereto, muſt be minuted, notified, and put up by the Secretary at the two next ſucceeding meetings, and be balloted on the third. The propoſer to be anſwerable for the donation of a guinea, or to that value, and for the 12 firſt monthly payments of ſuch perſon propoſed, if a reſident and elected member, at 12*d.* a month; ſaving of all noblemen and gentlemen invited by the Society to become members, and of all foreigners, for the honour of the inſtitution and carrying on a learned correſpondence.

Every member returned in arrear by the Treaſurer, whereof he craveth and hath allowance on accounting, to be ſtruck out, or who ſhall preſume any way premeditately to detriment this Society.

No one to talk politicks or diſpute about religion, otherwiſe to communicate whatever may be thought uſeful or entertaining.

March 30.

To meet every Monday at Mr. Rhiſton's, Spalding.

N. B. This was in a room at the greateſt inn in the town, known by the ſign of the White Hart from the time of king Richard II. and was fitted up for this purpoſe, and a coffee-room, by John Rhiſton alias Royſton, who then kept that inn.

Officers of the Society whenever elected to continue till others are choſen.

Preſident to continue a year, afterwards as long as he ſhould behave well, and ſo of the other officers.

The Society ſhall ever be as voluntary and free from mulcts and penal impoſitions as may be.

No paper printed or written to be read if oppoſed by any member.

Every extra regular member ſhall give a book of the value of one pound upon his admiſſion, and be no further charged without his conſent in writing; muſt be choſe by the whole Society; may be repudiated by four members, or may relinquiſh if three preſent.

An equal contribution by all members.

All papers procured by order of the Society to be kept 14 days in Spalding; and after being read by the Society, every member in turn may have them at home two days each; then they may be lent out to ſuch perſons as will ſubſcribe towards the expence.

Maurice Johnſon elected Secretary.

LIST

LIST OF THE FIRST MEMBERS OF THE SPALDING SOCIETY. 1712.

Regular Members.

THE Rev. Mr. Stephen Lyon (*a*), Nov. 3, 1712. *Utraq. Acad. A. M. Spaldyng et Mereworth Rector, Librarius, Prefidens.* Died Prefident Feb. 4, 1747-8.

Joſhua Ambler. Nov. 3, 1712. *Armiger, Gulielmi filius et hæres apparens, Muſices peritus.* Died 1734 (*b*).

Henry Everard, Jan. 4, 1720. *Sch. Arithm. et Script. Pr. Calligræcus* (*c*).

Walter Johnſon (*d*), LL.B. Nov. 3, 1712. Chaplain to the Duke of Buccleugh, H. *B. Scholæ Spald. Gubern. Muſices peritus.*

John Johnſon, of the Inner Temple, Steward of Kirkton ſoke. Nov. 3, 1712. *Armiger. Int. Templi J. C. et Rei Antiq. Studioſ. Soc. Theſaurarius. Clericus Curiæ Sewerar.* Died 1744 (*e*).

Maurice Johnſon, jun. Nov. 3, 1712. *Arm. Int. Templi J. C. et Rei Antiq. Studioſ. Soc. Sc. Sp. Gub. Soc. Secr.*

Robert Mitchell, M. D. Jan. 21, 1720. *M. D. Scoto-Britannus, et Profeſſoris Med. Boerhaavii Alumnus (f).*

(*a*) A Member of both Univerſities, and had travelled with ſeveral Noblemen.

(*b*) On his death the anniverſary was adjourned.

(*c*) Maſter of the Petit Scole.

(*d*) Rector of Redmarſhall, Durham. He is called uncle to Dr. Green, who married a daughter of Maurice Johnſon, and viſited him at Red Marſhall, 1744; drew the church and parſonage, and Claxton chapel adjoining, where is a marble defaced knight, and lady with a remarkable head-dreſs, her hair-cuſhion cut high on each ſide, with a cawl of net-work joined with ſmall roſes, and a row of roſes coming down on each ſide her face. Q. Sir Jeremy de Claxton? (Dugd. Bar. I. 43.) The old part of the parſonage houſe is embattled, and has a tower: the new built, as by date, MDCCII. over which are the arms of the ſee of Durham. He was elected Treaſurer in the room of his uncle John, Dec. 1745.

(*e*) His judicious introduction to a MS epitome of the Hiſtory of Germany and Houſe of Auſtria, 1712, with this motto:

Bella gerant alii, tu felix Auſtria nube;
Quod dat Mars aliis, dat Venus alma tibi,

was read before the Society 1748. He was alſo F. A. S.

(*f*) He became an honorary member Sept. 19, 1728.

Rev.

Rev. Timothy Neve, A. M. Jan. 1, 1718. *Sch. Reg. Gram. Spald. Pr. et Bibl. inibi Libr. Capell. Wykham Soc. Theſaurarius*, D. D. Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Canon of Lincoln, Founder of Peterborough Society (*a*).

Captain Francis Pilliod. Dec. 21, 1719. Died 1734.

John Richards. Nov. 24, 1720.

James Rowland, Gen. Jan. 21, 1720. *Illuſtriſſ. Duc. de Monemutâ Dnæ Manerii Spald. Proc. Arar*.

George Stevens, Len. Oct. 19, 1721. Died 1730.

(*a*) He was born at Wotton in the pariſh of Stanton Lacy, near Ludlow in Shropſhire, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, was ſchool-maſter of Spalding, and minor canon of Peterborough, where he was a joint founder of "The Gentle-"men's Society," of which he was ſecretary. He was afterwards prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Huntingdon, and rector of Alwalton in Huntingdonſhire, where he died and was buried. In 1727, he communicated an eſſay on the invention of printing and our firſt printers, and biſhop Kennet's donation of books to Peterborough cathedral. In the firſt leaf of the catalogue (3 volumes in folio, written neatly in the biſhop's own hand) is this motto, "Upon the dunghill was found a "pearl. *Index librorum aliquot vetuſtiſſ. quos in commune bonum congeſſit W. K. dec.* "*Peterburg.* 1712." Theſe books are kept with Dean Lockyer's, in the library or Lady Chapel, behind the high altar, in deal preſſes, open to the vergers and ſextons. In the late repair of this church, one of the nobleſt monuments of our early architecture, this benefactor's tomb ſtone has been thruſt and half covered behind the altar, and nothing marks the place of his interment. Mr. Neve was chaplain to and patroniſed by the late Dr. Thomas, biſhop of Lincoln, and publiſhed one ſermon, being his firſt viſitation ſermon, intituled, "Teaching with Authority." The text Math. vii. 28, 29. He ſent an account, 1734, of great improvements making in Peterborough cathedral. He was a very worthy man, and married, for his ſecond wife, Chriſtina, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Greene, of Drinkſtone near Bury, Suffolk, and ſiſter to Lady Davers of Ruſhbrook. His ſon Timothy, D. D. a native of Spalding, and member of the Society, was fellow of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, but is chaplain of Merton, and rector of Middleton Stoney in Oxfordſhire, and publiſhed a ſermon preached before John earl of Weſtmoreland, chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, upon Act Sunday, July 8, 1759, intituled, "The comparative Bleſſings of Chriſtianity," the text Epheſ. iv. 8. "Ani-"madverſions on Philips's Life of Cardinal Pole, Oxford, 1766," 8vo. and in 1781 "Eight Sermons preached at the Lecture founded by the late Rev. John Bampton, "M. A. canon of Saliſbury."

Extra Regular Members.

William Ambler, Eſq. Nov. 3, 1712. *Scholar. Reg. Gram. Spald. et Multon Gubern. ex Deputacione illuſtriſſimi Rob'ti Ancaſtr. et Keſteviniæ Ducis Com. Lincoln. Militiæ locum tenens.* Died 1727.

William Atkinſon, Treaſurer. Feb. 17, 1713. Died Oct. 28, 1719.

Dr. Francis Bellinger, Licenc. of Coll. of Phyſ. Nov. 3, 1712. Died Sept. 1721.

Peter Bold, Apothecary. Dec. 31, 1719. Died Dec. 1720.

George Bolton, Maſter of Merilton School. Aug. 18, 1720.

Rev. John Britain, Maſter of Holbeach School, and perpetual Curate or Chaplain of Gedney Fenn. Apr. 8, 1714. Died 1723.

William Clarke (*a*), M. A. Fellow of St. John's Cambridge. Jan. 1, 1718.

Rev. Aaron Lawſon, perpetual Curate or Chaplain of Cowbitt. Nov. 3, 1712.

Maurice Johnſon, Sen. Steward of the Courts of Spalding. Nov. 3, 1712. Died Nov. 8, 1747, aged 86 (*b*).

Walter Lynn, M. D. (*c*) Nov. 3, 1712.

George Lynn of Southwicke, Eſq. Dec. 9, 1719 (*d*).

Hon.

(*a*) Rector of Buxted, Suſſex, chancellor of the church of Chicheſter, &c. He died 1771. See pp. 96. 391 ; and Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 28. 509.

(*b*) Father of the founder.

(*c*) Inventor of the Nyctopſia, M. B. Performer in Muſic, and author of " A Diſ- " ſertation on the true and ſafeſt Method of treating the Diſtemper of the Small Pox, " as uſed in like caſes by the Antients, revived and reſtored," propoſed to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, 5s. He communicated an antique caſt in copper, plain on the reverſe, of the arms of Ranulph de Meſchines, earl of Cheſter, ſometime patron of Spalding Priory, alſo borne by this houſe on their conventual ſeals, and in decorations, as under an oak window at Wykeham, and on a ſtone chimney-piece in Mr. Grym's houſe, the clothier in Spalding, which was formerly that of the grand refectory. See Brook's Hiſt. of Peers, Cheſter, 39. York, 106. Perhaps this was a ticket for ſome grand entertainment, or tournament and tilting, performed here.

The following epitaph, drawn up by him, was put up in Spalding church, againſt the window of the veſtry, over Mr. William Sandes, architect, late member, and maſter of a free maſon's lodge at Spalding, cut by Edm. Hutchinſon, his diſciple :

In memory of Mr. William Sandes, who died Oct. 2, 1751, aged . . . .
His minutes he improved, a well concerted plan
To lengthen time, when life is but a ſpan. Romer ſcripſit.

(*d*) He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple; and a relation of M. Johnſon, (p. 52.) The following copy of verſes by him is prefixed to Dr. Stukeley's Itinerary :

Nec

Hon. Edward Moleſworth, Brother to Lord Moleſworth, Captain of Grenadiers, Aid de Camp in Minorca. Nov. 3, 1712.
Rev. John Morton, Curate of Weſton. Jan, 1. 1718.
Rev. Francis Curtis, late Schoolmaſter of Moulton (*e*). Apr. 8, 1714.
Rev. John Waring, Chaplain of Wykham, and Schoolmaſter of Spalding. Feb. 3, 1713-4. Died 1716. (*f*)
Richard Lake, Eſq. of Wisbeach Caſtle. Apr. 27, 1721.
Richard Middleton Maſſey, M. D. R. S. S. of Wisbeach. Apr. 2, 1721. Died 1743 (*g*).
Rev. —— Kirk (*h*), Uſher of the Free Grammar School at Spalding, and Curate of Leke, in North Holland. 1721.

Nec ſola eſt medicina tui ſed Apolline dignam
Artem omnem recolis mente manuque potens.
Non modo reſtituis ſenio morboque gravatos,
Ad vitam reddis fæc'la ſepulta diu.
Te Lindenſis ager geſtit celebrare nepotem,
Quæque dedit patriæ lumina grate refers.

See his Communications, pp. 57. 64. In 1724 he made collections for Fotheringhay.

(*e*) Moulton free ſchool was founded by John Harrox of Moulton, yeoman, 1651, and endowed with lands to the amount of £80. per ann. others to the poor, let for 19£. by the feoffees improved by the purchaſe of other lands 5£. On a coarſe ſlab in the nave is this epitaph for the founder, in capitals:

Johes Haroxus, funere dignus ✠ ampliore,
Hic in Domino requieſcit, 1560.

Maſters within memory of Maurice Johnſon were, the rev. Mr. Deacon Hayes, under whom biſhop Reynolds of Lincoln had his firſt rudiments; rev. William Stanton, who with his brother were of Eton; rev. John Chapman, Francis Curtis, M. A. both worthy communicative members of Spalding Society.

(*f*) Father of Edward Waring, mathematical profeſſor at Cambridge.

(*g*) A good draughtſman, p. 426. To him I aſcribe theſe verſes prefixed to the ſame work, ſigned M. M.

Deperditorum reſtitutor temporum,
Et veritatis in tenebris abditæ
Scrutator eruditus, arte qua mira vale.
Retegi vetuſtum quicquid obſcuro ſinu
Abſcondit evum. Tempus, hic aciem tuæ
Falcis retundit invidam: fruſtra omnia
Comples ruinis; jam tuæ pereunt ruinæ.
Ipſæ perire nam ruinæ neſciunt.

See more of him p. 62. He reſided at Wiſbeach, and made and publiſhed a catalogue of the library there, 1718, 8vo. He was Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, 1729.

(*h*) Among the ſubſcribers to Weſley's Diſſertations on Job is Mr. Kirk of Brigg, Lincolnſhire.

In the following Liſt the REGULAR are not diſtinguiſhed from the HONORARY MEMBERS, except occaſionally by R.; nor is it certain whether ſome names are not twice repeated for want of this diſtinction.

Edward Alexander, Eſq. LL. B. (*a*)
Joſeph Ames (*b*), F.A.S. July 17, 1740.
Claudius Amyand, Eſq. Serjeant Surgeon to the King, S.R.S. June 5, 1729. Died 1740. R.
John Anſtis (*c*), Sen. F.R.S. Garter Principal King at Arms, July 23, 1741. Died 1743.
David Atkinſon, Eſq. (*d*).
Robert Auſten, Vineyard, Peterborough.
Sir Joſeph Ayloffe (*e*), Baronet, F.R. and A.S. Mar. 8, 1738.
Charles Balguy, M. D. of Peterborough, where he practiſed, and died Feb. 28, 1767 (*f*).
Joſeph Banks jun. (*g*) Eſq. of Reveſby Abby, S. A. S. 1724; March 21, 1722; died 1741.
Harry Bayley, Surgeon, Spalding, June 3, 1725. Operator 1729; died 1730.
Anſelm Beaumont, Druggiſt; died 1741.
Beaupré Bell jun. Eſq. of Beaupré Hall, Norfolk, S. A. S. October 20, 1726 (*h*).

Sir

(*a*) He died 1751. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 95.
(*b*) He died 1759. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 555.
(*c*) Ibid. p. 104.
(*d*) See p. 93.
(*e*) He died 1781. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 456. 604.
(*f*) See in Phil. Tranſ. N° 434, p. 1413, his account of the dead bodies of a man and woman preſerved 40 years in Hope pariſh.
(*g* Father of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.
(*h*) Beaupré Bell, ſon of Beaupré Bell, Eſq; of Beaupré hall in Upwell and Outwell in Clackcloſe hundred, Norfolk, where the Beaupré family had ſettled early in the 14th century, and enjoyed the eſtate by the name of Beaupré (or de Bello prato) till Sir Robert Bell intermarried with them about the middle of the 16th*. Sir Robert was Speaker of the Houſe of Commons 14 Eliz. and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and caught his death at the black aſſize at Oxford, 1577. Beaupré Bell, his fourth lineal deſcendant, married Margaret daughter of Sir Anthony Oldfield of Spalding, Bart. who died 1720, and by whom he had iſſue his nameſake the ſubject

* Parkins' Norfolk, IV. 180. 193.

of

Sir Edward Bellamy, Lord Mayor of London, 1735; died 1749.
John Spinkes Bennett.

Rev.

of this note, and two daughters, of whom the youngeſt married William Graves, Eſq. of Fulborn in Cambridgeſhire, who thereby inherited the family eſtate near Spalding, with the ſite of the abbey, and has a ſtriking likeneſs of his brother-in-law. Mr. Bell, junior, was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, admitted of Trinity college, Cambridge, 1723, and ſoon commenced a genuine and able Antiquary. He made conſiderable collections of church notes in his own and the neighbouring counties, all which he bequeathed to the college where he received his education. Mr. Blomfield acknowledges his obligations to him for collecting many evidences, ſeals, and drawings, of great uſe to him in his Hiſtory of Norfolk *. The old gentleman led a miſerable life, hardly allowed his ſon neceſſaries, and dilapidated his houſe. He had 500 horſes of his own breeding, many above 30 years old, unbroke†. He took his ſon home from college, where his library was left to mould. On his death, his ſon ſucceeded to his eſtate of about 1500l. a year, which he enjoyed not long, and dying of a conſumption unmarried, on the road to Bath, left the reverſion after the death of his ſiſter (who was then unmarried and not likely to have iſſue) with his books and medals to Trinity college, under the direction of the late Vice-maſter Dr. Walker. But his ſiſter marrying (as above) it is ſaid the entail was cut off. He was buried in the family burying-place in St. Mary's chapel in Outwell church, for the paving of which and for a monument he left 150l. The regiſters of the Society abound with proofs of Mr. Bell's taſte and knowledge in ancient coins, both Greek and Roman, beſides many other intereſting diſcoveries. He publiſhed propoſals, elegantly printed, for the following work ‡, at 5s. the firſt ſubſcription, "*Tabulæ Auguſtæ*, ſive Imperato-" rum Romanorum, Auguſtorum, Cæſarum, Tyrannorum, et illuſtrium virorum à Cn. " Pompeio Magno ad Heraclium Aug. ſeries chronologica. Ex hiſtoricis, nummis, " & marmoribus collegit Beaupreius Bell, A.M. Cantabrigiæ, typis academicis 1734." which was in great forwardneſs in 1733‖, and on which Mr. Johnſon communicated his obſervations. Mr. Bell conceived that coins might be diſtinguiſhed by the hydroſtatical balance §, and ſuppoſed the flower on the Rhodian coins to be the *lotus*, but Mr. Johnſon the *balauſtrum*, or pomegranate flower. He ſent the late unhappy Dr. Dodd notes concerning the life and writings of Callimachus, with a drawing of his head to be engraved by Vertue, and prefixed to his tranſlation of that poet. He made a caſt of the profile of Dr. Stukeley prefixed to his Itinerarium, and an elegant buſt of Alexander Gordon, after the original given by him to Sir Andrew Fontaine's niece. He communicated to the Society an account of Outwell church, and the Haultoft family arms in a border engrailed S. a lozenge Erm. quartering Fincham, in a chapel at the Eaſt end of the North aile. He collected a ſeries of *nexus literarum*, or abbreviations. He had a portrait of Sir

* Preface, p. iii.

† The late Earl of Uxbridge had as many, and the preſent Duke of Ancaſter's brother 1500.

‡ " My late friend Mr. Beaupré Bell, a young gentleman of moſt excellent knowledge in medals, whoſe im-" mature death is a real loſs to this part of learning, was buſy in putting out a book like that of Patarol, and " left his MSS. plates, and coins, to Trinity College, Cambridge." Stukeley's Carauſius I. 67.

‖ See p. 490. § See p. 58.

Thomas

Rev. James Benſon, Rector of Croyland.
Rev. Richard Bentley, D. D. Prof. Reg. F. R. S.; died 1742.

Pere-

Thomas Greſham by Hilliard, when young, in a cloſe green ſilk doublet, hat, and plaited ruff, 1540 or 1545, formerly belonging to Sir Marmaduke Greſham, Bart. then to Mr. Philip, Filazer, by whoſe widow, a niece to Sir Marmaduke, it came to Sir Anthony Oldfield, and ſo to Maurice Johnſon. He addreſſed verſes on *color eſt connata lucis proprietas* to Sir Iſaac Newton, who returned him a preſent of his Philoſophy, ſumptuouſly bound by Brindley.

Mr. Cole of the Fen-office, editor of the new edition of Sir William Dugdale's Hiſtory of Embanking, 1772*, tells us that this edition was priuted from two copies of the old one, one corrected by Sir William himſelf, the other by Beaupré Bell, Eſq; "a diligent and learned antiquary, who had alſo made ſome cor-" rections in his own copy now in Trinity college library." See his letters dated Beaupré Hall, May 11, and July 30, 1731, to T. Hearne about the Pedlar in Swaffham church, a rebus on the name of Chapman, prefixed to Hemingford, p. 180, and preface, p. 113. See alſo on the ſame ſubject, Preface to Caius, p. xlvii. and lxxxiv. and the ſpeech of Dr. Spencer, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, to the Duke of Monmouth when he was inſtalled Chancellor, 1674, Ib. lxxxvi. In p. lii. Hearne ſtyles him *amicus eruditus, cui & aliis nominibus me devinctum eſſe gratus agnoſco.* He alſo furniſhed him with a tranſcript, in his own hand-writing, of Biſhop Godwin's Catalogue of the Biſhops of Bath and Wells, from the original in Trinity college library. App. to Ann. de Dunſtable, 835. 837. A charter relating to St. Edmund's Bury abbey. Bened. Ab. p. 865. The epitaph of E. Beckingham in Bottiſham church in Cambridgeſhire. Pref. to Otterbourne's Chron. p. lxxxii. App. to Trokelow, p. 378. Papers, &c. of his are mentioned here, p. 57, 58. 62. Walſingham church notes p. 59, entered in the minutes; a paper on the Clepſydra, p. 60; and five of his letters to Mr. Blomfield are printed pp. 290. 465—472; one to Dr. Z. Grey, p. 147; one to Mr. N. Salmon, p. 150; others to Mr. Gale, pp. 169. 181. 302—305; to Dr. Stukeley, p. 176. 178. See alſopp. 176. 178. 181. 865. 469. 470. 471. In Archæolog. vol. VI. pp. 133. 139. 141. 143. are ſome letters between him and Mr. Gale, on a Roman horologium mentioned in an inſcription found at Taloire, a poor ſmall village in the diſtrict and on the lake of Annecey, &c. communicated to him by Mr. Cramer, profeſſor of philoſophy and mathematics. See p. 60.

The following correct copy of the epitaph given in Mr. Camden's remains, p. 400, at *Farlam*, on the Weſt marſhes toward Scotland, near Naworth caſtle, being communicated to the Society 1734, Mr. Bell ſent them the Latin tranſlation annexed:

John Bell of Brekenbrow ligs under this ſtean,
Four of mine een ſons laid it on my weam.
I livd all my days but † ſhirt or ſtrife;
I was man of my meat and maſter of my wife.
If thou'ſt done better in thy time than I have done in mine
Take the ſtean off o' my weam and lay it upon thine.

* Printed at the expence of Mr. Geaſt, of Blythe Hall, who married the immediate deſcendant of Dugdale.
† Without.

Ipſe

Peregrine Bertie, of the Middle Temple, Eſq. S. A. S. 1718, May 17, 1722 (*i*).

Peregrine Bertie jun. Eſq. Jan. 28, 1741. Died 1743.

Ernely Bertie, LLD. Fellow of Magdalen Coll. Jan. 28, 1741 (*k*).

Thomas Bevill, of Oxney, near Peterborough. Jan. 11, 1729. R.

Rev. Thomas Birch, St. John's Place, Clerkenwell (*l*).

Anthony Birks, Maſter of Goſberton School, Surveyor and Accountant, February 8, 1753.

Joſhua Blew (*m*), Inner Temple.

William Bogdani, Eſq. Clerk of the Ordnance, S. A. S. Lord of Hitchin manor, December 24, 1724 (*n*).

Maurice Bogdani jun. King's Col. Cambridge, February 8, 1753 (*o*).

James Bolton jun. Eſq. Dec. 20, 1722. Died 1747. R.

George Bolton, M. D. of Magdalen Coll. Camb. Phyſician at Bolton, Auguſt 18, 1720; died 1747 (*p*).

Ipſe Caledoniis Bellus bene notus in oris
Mole ſub hac, nati quam poſuere, cubo:
Menſa parata mihi, mihi ſemper amabilis uxor,
Et placidæ noctes & ſine lite dies.
Heus, bone vir! ſiquid feciſti rectius iſtis,
Hoc marmor tibi do quod tegat oſſa libens.

(*i*) See pp. 63. 387. Grandſon of Mountagu Bertie the illuſtrious royaliſt, 2d earl of Lindſey. He had an eſtate in Weſtmoreland, and ſent the Society an account of ſome antique weapons found at Ambleſide, 1740, p. 187.

(*k*) See alſo pp. 429. 431. He was brother to the firſt Peregrine Bertie here named, and uncle to the ſecond.

(*l*) Afterward D. D. the 6th Member of this Society who had been Secretary to R. S. p. 410. He died 1766, æt. 61. See ſix of Mr. Johnſon's letters to him, p. 398—417. And ſee the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 115. 549. 619.

(*m*) Mr. Joſhua Blew, F. S. A. was the ſon of Mr. W. Blew, of Bromyard in Herefordſhire, by his wife Grace, daughter of John and Eleanor Clark, of Bromyard aforeſaid. By the regiſter book of that pariſh, it appears that he was baptized July 22, 1687. He was librarian of the Inner Temple for 55 years, which office he reſigned about a year before his death, and was likewiſe chief butler of that ſociety. He died January 21, 1765, aged 78, univerſally eſteemed, and was buried in the Temple church. His coins were ſold by auction by Langford, March 30, 1762, on his leaving off collecting. His goods and books March 7, 1765, by Briſtow.

(*n*) William Bogdani, Eſq; married a near relation of Maurice Johnſon, and [illegible] letters between them are or were in the hands of Mr. Bogdani's ſon James at [illegible] in Hertfordſhire. (See more of him p. 65.) His communications to the Society were in the mathematical line. pp. 57. 63. He died at Hitchin Nov. 1772. See p. 61, 63, 65, 77.

(*o*) Son of the former, now reſident at Hitchin.

(*p*) See p. 52.

Vaughan Bonner, of Alford, March 7, 1733.
William Bowyer, Printer, London (*q*).
Rev. Arthur Brainſby, B. A. Rector of Great Coates, Dec. 10, 1730 (*r*).
William Brand, Newmarket.
James Brecknock, Apothecary at Holbeach, June 9, 1726; died 1746.
Robert Briſcoe, of Sleeford, April 25, 1723; died 1733.
Rev. Zachariah Brooke, St. John's Coll. Cambridge, Reg. Prof. Divin.
Thomas Brown, of Horbling, June 3, 1725;
Heneage Browne, Apothecary. Aug. 1, 1731. R.
Francis Duke of Buccleugh, Patron; died 1751.
Nathaniel Buck, Inner Temple.
Samuel Buck, Engraver, Dec. 52, 1729 (*s*).
Everard Buckworth, Spalding, March 8, 1721.
Everard Buckworth, Eſq. Lincoln's Inn, at Spalding, February 8, 1753 (*t*).
John Bullen, Sept. 30, 1736; to be omitted for declining Payment, and his Arrears to be allowed the Treaſurer, amounting to 2 l. 12 s. Jan. 1, 1740.
Thomas Burton, of Boſton, town-clerk of Boſton, April 11, 1728. June 7, 1733 (*u*).
William Burwell (*x*), Maſter of Tyrrington School, Norfolk.
Thomas Buſy.

(*q*) See p. 96. In 1745 he printed 250 copies of "Acts and Obſervations of "the Spalding Gentlemen's Society in Lincolnſhire, illuſtrated with Sculptures "from Models, Drawings, and Sketches made by the Members, and engraved by "Vertue a Member. With an allegorical device deſigned by Maurice Johnſon, Eſq. "and engraved by Vertue, 1746. London, printed by order of the Society by "William Bowyer, a Member, 1745," folio: intended as a title-page to ſuch of their works as might be printed. In 1745 alſo he printed for Mr. Johnſon a number of Dykereeve's Warrants, Aſſeſſments, and *Conſtats*. He died 1777, aged 78.

(*r*) Couſin to Maurice Johnſon. p. 435. Died 1752.

(*s*) Died Auguſt 17, 1779, æt. 85.

(*t*) On the South wall of Surfleet church he has this epitaph:

Hic jacet
Everardus Buckworth, Arm.
natus anno Chriſti } 1663.
mortuus } 1751.
Qui fueram ex hoc marmore cognoſces;
qualis vero cognoſces alibi,
eo ſcil. ſupremo tempore,
quo ipſe etiam,
qualis tu fueris cognoſcam.
Abi viator, et fac ſedule,
Ut ipſe tum bonus apparens.

(*u*) He ſubſcribed to Weſley's Job.

(*x*) He was a common labourer, ſervant to Mr. Lynn of Spalding, and without any inſtruction made a pack of cards, and drew pictures; and was afterwards advanced to Tyrrington ſchool.

Robert

Robert Butter, jun. Merchant (*y*). July 16, 1730.
Rev. Andrew Byng, Frederickſhall, Norw[illegible]y (*z*).
William Callow. Dec. 12, 1728. R.
David Caſley, Deputy Keeper of the Cotton and Royal Libraries. Oct. 31, 1728.
Mark Catesby, St. Luke's, London (*a*).
Rev. Edmund Caſtle, Prebendary of Lincoln (*b*).

(*y*) See pp. 60. 409. He propoſed in 1741 to publiſh by ſubſcription a ſurvey of this coaſt, with the ſoundings, light-houſes, buoys, in Spalding, Boſton, Wisbech, and Lynne deeps. In 1718 he ſhewed the Society an almanack titled *Pond.* 1625, calculated for the antient and famous borough town of Stamford, wherein, againſt Oct. 15, is this MS note, "This day a grave-ſtone was taken upp nere unto the oke tree "in chappell grene near to Fulney howſe." Hence it is evident, that there was formerly a chapel and cemetery there, wherein they uſed the right of ſepulture, as in ſeveral others within this pariſh, as appeared by tomb-ſtones ſtill ſtanding or dug up at Cowbit, Ayſcoughfee-hall, and Wykham-hall. In the accounts of the town-husbands feoffees for the poor of Spalding, fol. 5, 6, of the gift of Gamlyn, who was owner of Fulney-hall, a piece of ground called Chapel Green in Fulney, the common or common way is in E. W. and N. the undertakers called the Lord's Drayn, S. in the occupation of William Wilſon, at 10s. per ann. The adventurers for draining the fens uſed to hire this; and in ſaid accounts, 1731, the acting town huſbands charge, "Received of Mr. John Weyman, for Chapel Green, 10s." He alſo ſhewed a MS on vellum, very neatly written in quarto, each page in two columns, intitled, as by a note in the rubrick, "*Omelie mag'ri Joh'is de Abb'is villa.* De acqui- "ſic̄oe magri Joh̄is Preſton de librar' monaſterii Sc̄i Auguſtini extra muros Cantuar. "[illegible] ſupra [illegible]" (1475) the letters in black, under which the like in red; in another looſe note paſted before the book, and by a note of maſter Preſton's own writing over the firſt page, he appears to have been ſome very conſiderable perſon. "*Liber Joh'is Preſton* penitentiarii Anglie *p't.* v' *flor.*" It begins with a curiouſly illumined initial, *Licet cum Martha ſollicitatur in curia*, &c. and a handſome apology for the ſermons' being leſs accurate on that account, being all upon the grand feſtivals, &c. It was uſual for the librarians of the great houſes to keep ſcribes, and make ſome benefit by letting others have copies made of the MSS. in their cuſtody, before printing came into uſe. And ſuch librarians were uſually themſelves fine writers and illuminators; an office likewiſe in the rich houſes to adorn their ſervice-books, and other MSS. Perhaps the words *Penitentiarii Anglie* may ſignify that he was the king's confeſſor, *Penencier du Roy d'Angleterre*, *Sacerdos qui penitentiam imperavit*, (ſee Skinner's Lexic. v. *Pennance*) as *Magnus Camerarius Anglie*, &c. and ſome other officers in the king's houſehold are ſometimes ſtyled. M. J.

(*z*) See p. 403.

(*a*) Author of the "Natural Hiſtory of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama "Iſlands, 1731." 3 vols. fol. He died in December 1749.

(*b*) Maſter of C. C. C. Cambridge 1744, and rector of Barley in Hertfordſhire, where he died, and was buried 1750.

Andreas Celſius, *Aſtron. Prof. Upſal. & Sweden.*
Edmund Chapman, Surgeon, and Maſter of Muſic at Grymeſthorpe. 1750.
Rev. John Chapman, March 21, 1722. Became honorary Jan. 11, 1728(*c*).
Jolly Clapham. July 16, 1730. Died 1733.
William Claypon, of Spalding, who, being Churchwarden for 1752, took upon him to alter the Free School Scholar Seats in the Church there, together with Thomas Robert Gabs, but was obliged to reſtore them again to their former uſe, April 4, 1751.
Hon. Sir John Clerk, Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland, F.R. and A.SS. July 17, 1740. Died 1748 (*d*).
Joſhua Clegg, of Haxey, Inventor of the Stuff breaker.
Adam Colclough, Eſq. of Gray's Inn. May 30, 1728.
Adam Colclough, of St. John Baptiſt, Weſtminſter. Feb. 8, 1753.
Benjamin Cook, Regiſter and Aſſiſtant to the Secretaries. 1745.
Dr. Dixon Coleby, St. Martin's, Stamford.
Henry Lord Colerane (*e*), V. P. Soc. Antiq. Lond. May 18, 1727; G. M. of Free Maſons, 1728; died 1749.
Richard Collins (*f*), Painter. Aug. 10, 1727. Died 1732.
Dr. Panaoiti Condoiti, Phyſician to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, Petersburg.
Rev. Thomas Colebourne, Vicar of Walpole, Norfolk, May 18, 1727(*g*).

(*c*) Half-brother to the Rev. Mr. Cole of Milton in Cambridgeſhire, and maſter of Moulton free-ſchool. See before, p. xi. note (*m*).

(*d*) See many of his letters here printed. His only publication, an "Enquiry "into the Roman Stylus," 4 pages, 4to. enlarged in a Latin "Diſſertatio de Stylis "veterum & diverſis chartarum generibus," being ſcarce, may perhaps appear in ſome future number of the Bibliotheca Topographica.

(*e*) See Introduction to Archæol. p xxxiv. and Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 106. 548.

(*f*) Son of Mr. Collins painter at Peterborough, and afterwards brought up under Mr. Dahl, one of the moſt eminent maſters in that art, and practiſer chiefly in portraiture, to which branch of the buſineſs the Engliſh, of all nations, have ever given the greateſt encouragement. "Mr. Collins made a very obliging offer to the Society, "of being ready to make drawings for them of ſuch things as they ſhould judge "worthy whenever he was in theſe parts, into which his buſineſs leads him, and "where he has performed with very great ſucceſs, and to the approbation of the "connoiſſeurs. In his other way of drawing he has given the world a ſufficient "teſtimony of his exactneſs and ſkill in perſpective in the print of the front and "grand veſtibule of Peterborough minſter, engraved after his drawing by Mr. G. "Vander Gucht, on an imperial ſheet." (Spald. Soc. Min.) He painted for Mr. Sly of Thorney a S W. view of Croyland abbey, and another of the triangular-bridge there, whence Mr. Buck made his engravings among his ſet of Lincolnſhire views, the accounts under which were drawn up by Mr. Johnſon. He gave the Society, 1730, a MS. Bible from Haghmon abbey. Of Charles Collins, who died 1744, ſee Anecdotes of Painting, IV. 53.

(*g*) Preſented to Walpole 1725 by Henry Lord Colerane, ſucceeded 1762 by Dr. Smith preſent maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool.

Emanuel

Emanuel Mendes da Coſta (*b*).
Michael Cox, Surgeon, Feb. 11, 1747-8. Operator. Oct. 16, 1729. R.
John Crawford, Eſq. of Croyland, May 25, 1727.
William Coſh, of Cowhurne, January 30, 1723.
Rev. Richard Cumberland, Archdeacon of Peterborough, Rector of Peakirk, Sept. 28, 1727. Died 1737 (*i*).
Robert Cunnyngham, Eſq. Secretary to the Governor of Jamaica, Mar. 9, 1726.
Thomas Curling, Surgeon.
Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, July 5, 1722; died 1750.
Knightly Danvers, Eſq.; died 1740 (*k*).
Robert Darwyn, Eſq. Elſton, near Newark.
Peter Daval, S.R.S. Feb. 8, 1753 (*l*).
Sir Jermyn Davers, of Ruſhbrook, Bart.; died 1742.
William Day. Oct. 20, 1726.
Symon Degg, M.D. Soc. Reg. & Antiq. Director, February 25, 1724; died 1729.
Earl of Deloraine (*m*).
Rev. John Theophilus Deſaguliers, LL.D. F.R.S. Weſtminſter (*n*).

John

(*b*) Late F.R. and A.SS. author of ſeveral tracts on foſſils and natural hiſtory.

(*i*) Son of Dr. Cumberland, biſhop of Peterborough. The following epitaph for him is on a tablet againſt the north wall of the chancel at Peakirk:

Hic quicquid mortale fuit
reponi voluit
Ricardus Ricardi F. Cumberland, A.M.
Eccleſ. Petri de Burgo Lincolnienſiſque
præbendarius,
Northamptoniæ archidiaconus,
Hujuſce eccleſiæ triginta plus annos
Paſtor digniſſimus.
Vir pietate erga Deum,
Liberalitate erga pauperes,
Humanitate erga omnes,
ſpectatiſſimus.
Obiit Dec. die 24, A.D. 1737,
ſuæq. æt. 63.
Monumentum hoc
ipſius Elizæq. conjugis dilectiſſimæ
memoriæ ſacrum
mœrens poſuit filius
Denniſon Cumberland.

Arms A. a chevron S. in chief, three wolves heads S.

(*k*) Compiler of the Abridgment of the Common Law, in 3 vols. folio, in which he proceeded no further in than the title EXTINGUISHMENT. Lord Chief Juſtice Holt, who at firſt diſcouraged this publication, left Mr. Danvers a legacy of 10 guineas as a token of his reſpect to him, which as the will expreſſes it, he would ſooner have done had he had an opportunity.

(*l*) See p. 412.

(*m*) Francis, 2d earl, who died 1739; or his brother Henry, 3d earl, who died 1740.

(*n*) He was ſon of the rev. John Deſaguliers, a French refugee, and was born 1683, at Rochelle, admitted at Chriſtchurch, Oxford, and ſucceeded Dr. Keill in reading lectures on Experimental Philoſophy at Hart-hall, to which he removed.

John Dinham, M. D. of Spalding. March 7, 1722.
Dr. Samuel Dinham, of Spalding. Dec. 28, 1725 (*o*).
William Dodd, B. A. Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge (*p*).
Ven. Doſitheus, Archimandrite.
Seign. Nichole Dracon, Zante, Aſia.
Francis Drake, Surgeon, York (*q*).
Nathan Drake, Painter at Lincoln and York *(r)*.
William Draper, Eſq. Cecil-ſtreet.
The Hon. Lewis Dymock, Champion of England, January 6, 1725.
Charles Dymock, M. D. Boſton.
George Edwards, College of Phyſicians, London *(s)*.
Thomas Eldred, Houſekeeper, Peterborough. Apr. 16, 1724. R.
Sir Richard Ellis, Bart. (*t*) of Nocton, Lincolnſhire, Burgeſs for Boſton, March 12, 1729; died 1742.
Rev. Jeremiah Ellis, Maſter of Grantham School, May 16, 1723. Rector of Carleton Scroope, co. Lincoln.
Adam Enos, Eſq. of Sutton, September 28, 1728,
George Enſor (*u*), Boſton. Feb. 17, 1725. Died 1740. R.

In 1713 he proceeded M. A. and married a daughter of William Pudſey, eſq. and next year removed to Weſtminſter, where he continued his lectures. He was elected F. R. S. in 1714, and was much patronized by Sir Iſaac Newton. About this time the duke of Chandos preſented him to the living of Edgware. In 1718 he took the degree of LL. D. a Oxford, and was preſented by the earl of Sunderland to a living in Norfolk, which he afterwards exchanged for a crown living in Eſſex. He continued his lectures till his death, 1749, having publiſhed "A "Courſe of Experimental Philoſophy," in 2 vols. 4to, 1734; and 1735, a ſecond edition of Gregory's "Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics," 8vo. His eldeſt ſon, Alexander, died in 1751, on a living in Norfolk; his younger, Thomas, was a colonel of artillery, and equerry to his preſent majeſty.

(*o*) Son of the foregoing, and late rector of Spalding, where he was ſucceeded 1781, by the Rev. Maurice Johnſon.

(*p*) Vicar of Bourne in Lincolnſhire: died 1756. He was father to an unhappy divine, whoſe hiſtory and cataſtrophe is well known. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 336.

(*q*) Author of the Hiſtory of York. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 94.

(*r*) Son of Mr. Drake, late vicar of Lincoln cathedral. He publiſhed, 1748, ptopoſals for a S. E. view of Boſton church. His S. E. view of the town was engraved by Muller, 1751, price 5*s*.

(*s*) He died 1773. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 120.

(*t*) He had a ſteel dye of Sir Iſaac Newton cut by Claws. To him Mr. Horſley dedicated his Britannia Romana. He publiſhed "Fortuita Sacra," Rotterd. 1727, 8vo.

(*u*) Father probably of Dyer the poet's wife, the "deſcendant of Shakſpeare." See the Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 183.

Sir

Sir John Evelyn, Baronet, F.A.S. 1725. V.P. 1735-6.
Henry Everard, Jan. 21, 1720. R.
Rev. George Fairfax, Rector of Waſhingburgh, April 11, 1728; died 1733.
Lucius Viſcount Falkland. March 8, 1738.
Richard Falkner (*x*). June 20, 1734.
Francis Fane, Eſq. Sept. 8, 1737.
Rev. George Ferne, Vicar of Wigtoft (*y*).
Martin Folkes, P.R.S (*z*).
Hon. Charles Frederick, Eſq. F.R. and A.S. Surveyor General of the Ordnance (*a*).
Rev. John Francis, Rector of Billingford, Norfolk. March 12, 1740 Died 1741 (*b*).
Roger Gale (*c*), R.S. and A.S. V.P. October 31, 1728; died 1744.
Samuel Gale (*c*), Eſq. Comptroller of Cuſtoms, London; died 1754.
William Gaſcoigne, from Michaelmas 1743 Houſe-keeper, Gardener, and Coadjutor to the Operator of this Society.
John Gay, Eſq. October 31, 1728 (*d*). Died 1732.

William

(*x*) Of Lincoln Coll. Oxford, admitted 1731, he ſent drawings of ſome monuments and inſcriptions in the picture gallery 1734. See alſo p. 58, 59. 426.

(*y*) He tranſmitted to the Society a copy of Robinſon's Heſiod, 1745.

(*z*) He died 1754. See an account of him in the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 177, 178. 347. 556.

(*a*) Now Sir Charles Frederick, bart. Director of A.S. 1735-6.

(*b*) Q. related to Philip F. tranſlator of Horace, of Skeyton in Norfolk.

(*c*) Of theſe learned brothers an account has been given in the firſt part of this number.

(*d*) Two unpubliſhed letters from him to Mr. Johnſon are here inſerted, from the Society's minutes.

LETTER from my dear Friend Mr. JOHN GAY, with Rural Sports, a Paſtoral Poem.

SIR, *London, Jan.* 13, 1713.

I could not but lay hold on this occaſion of returning you thanks for all your former favours, and I muſt confeſs I have deferred it longer than otherwiſe I ſhould have done to wait for this opportunity. I cannot as yet give you any account of the ſucceſs of the poem, this being the firſt day of its being publiſhed. Her Grace and Lady Iſabella ſeem not diſpleaſed with my offering: I hope, when you criticiſe, you will remember I am your friend; but I need not put you in mind of that, ſince you have already given ſuch ſincere proofs of your friendſhip towards your moſt obliged humble ſervant, JOHN GAY.

Pray preſent my humble ſervice to your father.

To Maurice Johnſon jun. Eſq.

LETTER

William Gery, Eſq.
Rev. Dr. Gibſon, Provoſt of Queen's College, Oxford, Auguſt 21, 1729 (*e*).
Sampſon Gideon, Lord of this Manor, 1750 (*f*).
William Gilby, Eſq. of Grey's Inn, Recorder of Lincoln and Hull, December 24, 1724.
Rev. Burnaby Goche, Rector of Croyland, and Chaplain of Cowbit, April 25, 1723.
William Gonvile, of Alford, Clerk of Sewers, Lincoln, May, 4, 1727; died 1747.
William Goodall, Eſq. of Holywell, Auguſt 12, 1725.
Alexander Gordon. (*g*)
Matthew Goſſet (*h*), Eſq. Statuary, March 6, 1728.
John Graham, Jan. 12, 1737-8. Struck out for refuſing payments.

LETTER from Mr. JOHN GAY on Mr. Pope's "Windſor Foreſt," and character of the Tragedy of Cato.

SIR, *April* 23, 1713.

I had not neglected writing to you a line or two of the town news when I ſent you Mr. Pope's Poem, had I not been at that time in company, and I was loth to defor your entertainment in Windſor Foreſt a poſt longer. Cato affords univerſal diſcourſe, and is received with univerſal applauſe: My Lord Oxford, Lord Chancellor, and Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, have beſpoke the box on the ſtage for next Saturday. The character of Cato is a man of ſtrict virtue, and a lover of his country. The audience ſeveral nights clapped ſome particular paſſages, which they thought reflected on the Tories. Some paſſages in the prologue were ſtrained that way; viz.

Here tears ſhall flow from a more generous cauſe;
Such tears as Patriots ſhed for dying laws:

never failed of raiſing a loud clap; but you ſee that the Miniſtry are ſo far from thinking it touches them, that the Treaſurer and Chancellor will honour the play with their preſence. Here hath been a poem lately publiſhed called Peace, which it is ſaid Trapp was the author of. There are a great many good lines in the poems; and he hath here and there mixed ſome reflections on the late Miniſtry. My play comes on 5th May. It was put off on account of Cato; ſo that you may eaſily imagine I by this time begin to be a little ſenſible of the approaching danger. Pray preſent my very humble ſervice to your father, and believe me when I tell you that I am, &c.

J. GAY.

(*e*) He was a relation of biſhop Gibſon, by whoſe intereſt he obtained the provoſtſhip on the death of Dr. Lancaſter in 1716, and died 1730, prebendary of the fourth ſtall at Peterborough; in which he was ſucceeded the ſame year, September 19, by Dr. Thomas Robinſon, editor of Heſiod.

(*f*) Died 1762; his only ſon, Sampſon, is now Lord of the Manor.

(*g*) See p. 58; and Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 107.

(*h*) Father of the Rev. Iſaac Goſſet, D. D. F. R. S.

John

John Grano, Muſ. Bacc. Auguſt 6, 1724; died
Thomas Greaves. March 11, 1735. Died April 1740.
Edward Green, Surgeon, December 24, 1724; died 1727.
John Green (*i*), Student of St. John's college, Cambridge, Second Secretary and Librarian. July 13, 1727. R.
William Green, Surgeon, April 11, 1728; died 1737.
William Grenville, Alford. Sub Vic. Com.
Joſeph Griſoni, Architect and Painter, Florence. Oct. 22, 1741 (*k*).
John Grundy, Land Surveyor and Mathematician. June 10, 1731. Died 1748 (*l*).
John Grundy, Junior, Surveyor and Agent for Adventurers for Deeping Fens. Dec. 27, 1739.
Robert Guy, Eſq. Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, S. R. S. December 24, 1724.
Sir Chriſtopher Hales, Bart. (*m*).
John Hardy, of Nottingham, S. A. S. 1720, December 24, 1724.
Rev. Richard Hardy, M. A. Aug. 24, 1738.
Howſon Hargrave, Boſton. Feb. 4, 1741-2.
John Harries, Eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, in Antigua. May 8, 1729.
John Harryſon, Botaniſt and Gardener in Cambridge, February 8, 1753 (*n*).
Iſaac Heath. Oct. 7, 1725. R.
Dr. Muſgrave Heighington, Organiſt of Yarmouth, Auguſt 12, 1738 (*o*).

(*i*) Phyſician at Spalding, married Maurice Johnſon's eldeſt daughter. He ſhewed at the Spalding Society a valuable Onyx from Aldborough in Yorkſhire, the ſize of a ſeal, with a Victory on a prow holding a rudder in her right and a laurel in her left hand. See pp. 59, 60.

(*k*) See Anecdotes of Painting, IV. 19.

(*l*) John Grundy was an accurate land ſurveyor and teacher of mathematics, much employed in drawing and ſurveying the navigations in the counties of Cheſter, Lancaſter, and Lincoln. (See Brit. Top. I. 260. 266*. 530, 531.) He publiſhed a map of the river Witham, and ſurveyed the manor of Spalding, and made a plan of the town as a preſent to the Society's Muſeum, to which he added perſpective views of the public buildings. See p. 55. He left a ſon of his own name and profeſſion, now in great repute, and reſident at Spalding.

(*m*) He ſucceeded his father Sir Edward 1720, and was ſucceeded by Sir John, the preſant baronet.

(*n*) Author of "A New Method of making the Banks in the Fens almoſt impregnable, and preparing the Lands there for the growth of Timber. Cambridge, 1766." 8vo. See Brit. Top. I. 200.

(*o*) He gave an Oriental MS. p. 429.

Henry

Henry Heron, of Creſſy Hall, Knight of the Shire, September 6, 1722 (*p*).
John Herring, of Groſvenor Street, Auguſt 14, 1729.
John Hepburn, Surgeon, Stamford, June 20, 1723.
Mark Hilderſley, M. A. Vicar of Hitchin (*q*).

John

(*p*) The family of Heron of Creſſy hall, in Surfleet, are now qutie extinct, and the hall converted to a farm houſe. In the chancel are the following epitaphs:

On a blue ſlab, "Sir Henry Heron, K. B. of Creſſy-hall in this pariſh, died Aug. 9, 1695, æt. 76." Another for his ſon Henry, born and died July 12, 1674.

Mural monuments for Henry ſon of Sir Henry by Dorothy daughter of Sir James Long, of Draycot, Bart. in whom ended the antient family of Heron, of Ford Caſtle, Northumberland, and privy counſellor to Henry VIII. He died Sept. 10, 1730, æt. 55. His wife Abigail, daughter of —— Heveningham, of Heveningham-hall, died 1735.

Dame Anne Fraſer, daughter of Sir Henry Heron, relict of Sir Peter Fraſer, Bart. died Aug. 25, 1769, aged 92.

(*q*) This primitive prieſt and biſhop was ſon of Mark Hilderſley, rector of Houghton and Witton in the county of Huntingdon, who died about 1724 or 1725, when the living was offered to his ſon by Sir John Barnard, to hold on terms for a minor, which he declined. He was born at Marſton in the county of Kent, 1698, educated at the Charter houſe, at 19 removed to Trinity college Cambridge, whereof he was elected fellow 1723. In 1724 he was appointed Whitehall preacher by biſhop Gibſon; in 1731 preſented by his college to the vicarage of Hitchen, and in 1735 to the neighbouring rectory of Holwell in the county of Bedford, by R. Radcliffe, eſq. who had a ſingular reſpect for his many amiable and engaging qualities, and alwas called him Father Hilderſley. This rectory he retained with the maſterſhip of an hoſpital in Durham, given him by the biſhop of that ſee after his promotion to the ſee of Sodor and Man. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a diligent attendance on the duties of his extenſive pariſh, which had been much neglected by his predeceſſor, took his conſtant rounds in viſiting his pariſhioners both in town and country, and preaching alternately with his curate at both livings, and every Friday evening in the year at 7 inſtructed and catechized the younger part in the church, and on Good Fridays diſtributed books to them. He generally preached from memory or ſhort notes, and at a viſitation at Baldock delivered the whole diſcourſe to the clergy from memory, with a very agreeable addreſs. His conſtant attention to the duties of his function, and his inability to keep a curate before he had Holwell, impaired his weakly conſtitution. He beſtowed great expence, ſoon after his inſtitution, on his vicarage houſe, which was before a poor mean dwelling; and he took four or ſix ſelect boarders into his houſe for inſtruction. His exemplary conduct in this humble ſtation recommended him to the duke of Athol as a fit ſucceſſor to the worthy biſhop Wilſon, whoſe noble deſign of printing a tranſlation of the whole Bible in the Manks language he brought to a moſt happy concluſion, immediately after his conſecration in 1755, and died within ten days of its completion, of a fatal ſtroke, December 7, 1772, and was buried according to his deſire as near

John Hill, Apothecary, Broad Way, Weſtminſter, M. D. F. R. S. (*r*).
George Holmes, Deputy Keeper of the Records in the Tower, October 31, 1728; died 1748 (*s*).
Rev. Henry Howard, Aug. 22, 1723. Died 1728. R.
Robert Hunter, General and Governor of Jamaica, S. R. S. March 9, 1726; died 1734 (*t*).
Rev. Thomas Hunter, Deputy Librarian, Curate of Spalding. Sept. 5, 1728. Died 1750. R.
Thomas Orby Hunter, Eſq. Oct. 10, 1734 (*u*).
Joſeph Hinſon. Feb. 4, 1741-2.
John Hurthouſe. May 27, 1742. Declared off from 1750.
Giles Huſſey, Eſq. Painter, Dorcheſter. (*x*)
Rev. Samuel Hutchinſon, A. M. Rector of Langton, and Prebendary of Lincoln, December 25, 1729.
Dr. Samuel Hutchins, Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, at Stamford; died 1751.
William Hyde, Vicar of Long Sutton, February 16, 1726; died 1735.

to his predeceſſor as poſſible. His farewel ſermon at Hitchen drew tears from all who heard it, and when he viſited the pariſh two years after, on his return to England from his ſee, he reconized affectionately the meaneſt of his friends and catechumens. He preached another affectionate diſcourſe to them, and when he left the town the ſtreets were crouded with multitudes to pay him every mark of reverence, which he returned with equal kindneſs. From MS. notes of the late Mr. Jones, curate to Dr. Young at Welwyn.

(*r*) Q. Whether the celebrated knight and author of that name, who died in 1775, and whoſe library was ſold by Langford, May 21, 1776, and Feb. 14, 1777? He was an apothecary in the Broad Way, Weſtminſter, but never was F. R. S.

(*s*) See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 97. 541. 619.

(*t*) See an account of him and his epitaph, Hiſtory of Croyland, p. 77. Alſo in Biographia Dramatica, Vol. I.

(*u*) Lord of the manor of Croyland. Died 1768. In 1754 he reſided at Tikencote, a ſeat of the Wingfields. Lodge, Iriſh Peerage, III. 347.

(*x*) "Giles Huſſey, of Marnhill, in the county of Dorſet, eſq. the preſent repreſentative of a very ancient family, and a living honour to the county, by many years ſtudy of the remains of ancient ſculpture and the moſt celebrated paintings during his abode in Italy, and by his own great genius, has rendered his name famous by his elegant and highly finiſhed drawings, of which a moſt valuable treaſure is now in the hands of Matthew Duane, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn." (Hutchins's Dorſet, vol. ii. p. 500.) Sir John Evelyn read at the Antiquary Society, 1734, an extract of a letter from Rome, mentioning that one Huſſey, a Dorſetſhire gentleman, was the moſt celebrated maſter in drawing there. He is ſtill living in retirement at Ringwood, where lodging with an apothecary who died in narrow circumſtances, he took upon himſelf the care of his children, and from their father's receipts carried on the buſineſs, and ſold medicines for their benefit, renouncing from motives of pure benevolence his original profeſſion, in which he had been ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed.

Job Jalla, Prieſt, at Bonda in Africa. (*y*) Died 1773.
John Jackſon, Merchant. Dec. 12, 1728. R.
William Jackſon, the Poet, at the Cuſtom-houſe, Boſton.
Charles Jennens, Eſq. Gopſal, Leiceſterſhire. Died 1773 (*z*).
Dale Ingram, Surgeon, Tower-hill (*a*).
John Ingram, Lieutenant. Oct. 2, 1746.
Maurice Johnſon, Son of the Secret. of the Inner Temple. May 31, 1733.
Walter Johnſon, Student of the Inner Temple. Oct. 22, 1741 (*b*).
John Johnſon, Eſq. Treaſurer, May 31, 1733 (*c*).

(*y*) Job ben Solomon ben Abraham ben Abdulla by his firſt wife Tanomata, was born at Bonda, a town founded by his father Ibrahim, in the kingdom of Futa or Sanaga, which lies on both ſides the river Senegal or Sanaga, and extendsfas far as the Gambra. Being ſent by his father, Feb. 1730-1, to ſell ſome ſlaves to Capt. Pyke, commander of a trading veſſel belonging to Mr. Hunt, and not agreeing about their price, he ſet out with another black merchant on an expedition acroſs the Gambra; but they were taken priſoners by the Mandingos, a nation at enmity with his own, and ſold for ſlaves to Capt. Pyke aforeſaid, who immediately ſent propoſals to his father for their redemption. The ſhip ſailing before the return of an anſwer, Job was carried to Annapolis, and delivered to Mr. Denton, factor to Mr. Hunt. He ſold him to Mr. Tolſey of Maryland, from whom, though kindly treated, he eſcaped, and being committed to priſon as a fugitive ſlave, diſcovered himſelf to be a Mahometan. Being at length conveyed to England, a letter addreſſed to him by his father fell into the hands of Gen. Oglethorpe, who immediately gave bond to Mr. Hunt for payment of a certain ſum on his delivery in England. Accordingly he arrived in England 1733, but Mr. Oglethorpe was gone to Georgia. Mr. Hunt provided him a lodging at Limehouſe; and Mr. Bluet, who firſt found him out in Maryland, took him down to his houſe at Cheſhunt. The African Company undertook for his redemption, which was ſoon effected by Nathaniel Braſſey, Eſq. member for Hertford, for £40. and £20. bond and charges, by a ſubſcription amounting to 60£. Being now free, he tranſlated ſeveral Arabic MSS. for Sir Hans Sloane, who got him introduced at court, and after 14 months ſtay in London he returned home loaded with preſents to the amount of £500. He found his father dead, and his native country depopulated by war. He was of a comely perſon, near ſix feet high, pleaſant but grave countenance, acute natural parts, great perſonal courage, and of ſo retentive a memory that he could repeat the Koran by heart at 15, and wrote it over three times in England by memory. See Mr. Bluet's Memoirs of him in an 8vo. pamphlet of 63 pages, 1734. Moore's Travels and Aſtley's Voyages, II. 234—240.

(*z*) Editor of five plays of Shakeſpear. See Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 442—444. His collection of pictures at his houſe in Great Ormond-ſtreet, diſperſed by auction after his death, is deſcribed in London and its Environs, vol. V. p. 76—97, and in the Connoiſſeur, 8vo, and his houſe at Gopſal in Young's Tour.

(*a*) Author of an Eſſay on the Plague, 1755, 8vo. He practiſed firſt as ſurgeon and man-midwife at Barnet, and wrote on Inoculation.

(*b*) Second ſon of the founder. (*c*) Uncle to the founder; died 1744.

Captain

William Johnſon, Merchant at Surat. Jan. 28, 1741-2 (*d*).
Captain Johnſon. March 31, 1733 (*e*).
George Johnſon, a Demi of Magdalen Coll. Oxon. Nov. 29, 1753 (*f*).
Henry Euſtace Johnſon, Aſſiſtant Secretary at Madras. Nov. 22, 1753 (*g*).
Henry Johnſon, S. A. S. December 24, 1724 (*h*).
Richard Jones, Maſter of Muſick; died
James Jurin, M. D. Soc. Reg. Secr. February 27, 1723 (*i*).
Calamy Ives, at Wragmarſh (*k*).
Thomas Ives, Merchant. Jan. 13, 1731 (*l*).
Rev. White Kennett, July 31, 1729; died 1740 (*m*).
John King, M. D. at Stamford, Auguſt 12, 1724; died 1728 (*n*).
Gerald de Courcy, Lord Kinſale, October 31, 1728 (*o*).
Richard Kirk, A. M. June 22, 1729; died
Samuel Knight, D. D. Archdeacon of Bucks, Prebend of Ely, Rector of Bluntſham; died 1746 (*p*).

(*d*) Sixth ſon of the founder.

(*e*) Query. If not Maurice of the Inner Temple, before mentioned.

(*f*) Second couſin to the founder, and ſon of Walter Johnſon, rector of Red Marſhall, co. Durham.

(*g*) Fifth ſon of the founder.

(*h*)

(*i*) Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, 1711, and afterwards well known in London as an eminent phyſician. He was editor of Varenius's Geography, 2 vols 8vo. 1712, publiſhed at the requeſt of Sir Iſaac Newton and Dr. Bentley; and author of many learned diſſertations in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. His Diſſertations *de Potentia cordis* in N° 358, and his Epiſtle in defence of it in N° 362, both addreſſed to Dr. Mead, are written in an elegant Latin ſtyle; and his conduct towards his deceaſed adverſary, Dr. Keil, is genteel and handſome, wherein is preſerved the *ſermonum honos et vivax gratia*, ſo much deſired in all literary conteſts. He was a great encourager of inoculation. He was alſo Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society, and ſecretary to the latter, on the reſignation of Dr. Halley, 1721, and their preſident ſome months before his death; phyſician to Guy's hoſpital, governor of St. Thomas's, and ſtyled by Voltaire, in the Journal de Scavans, the *famous* Jurin. He died the 22d of March, 1749-50, in the 66th year of his age. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 536.

(*k*) Apothecary at Wiſbeach. p. 412.

(*l*) Q. if not the father of John Ives, eſq. the Antiquary (who died June 9, 1776, and of whom ſee the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 463.) John Ives, eſq. an eminent merchant of Great Yarmouth, died Oct. 1, 1758, aged 74, after acquiring a fortune of about 70,000*l.* which his ſon is ſince ſuppoſed to have doubled.

(*m*) Second ſon of the Biſhop of Peterborough.

(*n*) Editor of Euripides' Hecuba, Oreſtes, and Phœniſſæ; to which Dr. Morell added the Alceſtis, 1748, 2 vols. 8vo. Of him ſee p. 80.

(*o*) 24th Lord Kinſale; ſucceeded to the title 1721; died 1765.

(*p*) See pp. 188, 190, 472. and the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 98. 547.

James du Knuight, Painter, Amſterdam.
Richard Lake, of Wiſbeach, April 27, 1721 : died 1727.
John Landen, of Walton, near Peterborough, Mathematician and Surveyor.
Edward Lawrence, Land Surveyor; died 1740 (*q*).
Manwaring Lawton, M. A. Oct. 4, 1739.
Carteret Leethes.
Smart Lethieullier, Eſq. Aug. 16. 1733 (*r*).
John Biſhop of Lincoln (*s*).
Earl of Lincoln (*t*).
Rev. Roger Long, D. D. Maſter of Pembroke Hall (*u*).
Francis Lockyer, D. D. Dean of Peterborough, July 21, 1726; died 1740. (*x*)
Rev. John Lodge, Stamford.
John Lymwood, December 24, 1729; died 1757.
George Lynn, jun. Inner Temple, October 3, 1723 (*y*).
John Lynn, of St. John's, Cambridge, Vicar of Southwyk, Rector of Munſlow, Shropſhire, October 12, 1727; died 1749. (*z*)
Walter Lynn, M. B. of Peterhouſe, Cambridge, November 3, 1712.

(*q*) Author of "The Duty of a Steward to his Lord, 1727," 4to. deſigned originally for the uſe of the ſtewards and tenants of the duke of Buckingham, and dedicated to the ducheſs; and "A Diſſertation on Eſtates upon Lives and Years, whether in lay or church hands, with an exact calculation of their real worth by proper tables, and the reaſons for their different valuations, 1730," 8vo.

(*r*) Died 1760. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 106. 547. and Gent. Mag. 1760, p. 443.

(*s*) John Thomas, of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, ſucceeded Biſhop Reynolds 1743, was tranſlated to Saliſbury 1761, where he died 1766. He reſided many years at Hamborough as chaplain to the Engliſh factory, and while there publiſhed a Spectator in High German, of which language he was a great maſter. While biſhop of Lincoln he was the patron of Dr. Taylor. (See Gent. Mag. 1781. p. 625).

(*t*) Henry ſeventh earl, who ſucceeded his father 1693, and died 1723, or his ſecond ſon Henry, who ſucceeded to the title of duke of Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, 1768.

(*u*) See p. 83. He died Dec. 16, 1770, aged 91.

(*x*) On the ſouth wall of the choir at Peterborough is this epitaph for him:

Francis Lockyer, S. T. P.
qui cum 15 annos
huic eccleſiæ decanus prefuiſſet
obiit 17 die Julii, A. D. 1740,
ætatis ſuæ 74.

He left his books to the cathedral library. He had been rector of Handſworth in the county of York.

(*y*) Fellow commoner of St. John's college, Cambridge.

(*z*) Nephew and chaplain to Sir Edward Bellamy, Lord Mayor of London.

Rev.

Rev. Dr. Charles Lyttelton, of Univerſity Coll. Oxford, Dean of Exeter, Biſhop of Carliſle, and F. R. and A. S. *(a)*.
Lot Maet. Jan. 2, 1724. expelled for Non-payment. R.
Robert Maet, of Warwick Court, Newgate Street, Auguſt 10, 1727.
Charles Manningham, Eſq. Council at Bombay.
Sir Richard Manyngham, Knt. M. D. December 24, 1724.
Dr. Thomas Manningham, of London. March 12, 1740.
Sir George Markham, Bart. F. R. S. (*b*).
Thomas Martin, of Thetford (*c*).
Dr. Richard Mead, his Majeſty's Phyſician *(d)*.
Jonathan Mercer, of Spalding, October 7, 1725.
Captain Chriſtopher Middleton, F. R. S.
Thomas Milles, ſen. January 18, 1727.
Rev. Thomas Milles, jun. Schoolmaſter of Donington, Auguſt 29, 1723, a Regular Member from January, 1729; died 1746 (*e*).
Joſeph Milles, B. A. of Jeſus col. Cambridge, November 29, 1753. (*f*)
John Mitchell, M. D. London.
Michael Mitchell, of London, Surgeon, December 28, 1727; died 1728.
René Mitchell, Surgeon, Spalding, April 25, 1723; died 1729.
Robert Mitchell, M. D. of Epſom, January 21, 1721.
John Montague, D. D. Dean of Dureſme, Auguſt 22, 1723; died 1728.
Capt. Hugh Montgomery, of North Cave, near Beverley, Yorkſhire, July 10, 1729; died
Cromwell Mortimer (*g*), M. D. F. R. and A. S. July 28, 1737. Died 1752.
Rev. James Muſcatt, Schoolmaſter of Boſton.

(*a*) Elected 1746, pp. 425. 429. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 122. He was elected Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and died ſuch December 22, 1768; and the Society, in regard to his merit, and the procurement of their charter during his preſidency, and his bequeſt of books and MSS. to their library, cauſed an elegant print to be made of him 1770.

(*b*) Of Sedgbrook and Nottingham; died at Bath, June 9, 1736, unmarried, leaving his eſtate to Dr. Bernard Wilſon, vicar of Newark, and prebendary of Lincoln, who died April 30, 1772, and was ſucceeded in the latter by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Pegge. The title devolved on his couſin John James.

(*c*) Died 1771. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 132.

(*d*) Died 1754. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 252. 256.

(*e*) He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and married a ſiſter of Mr. Benjamin Ray, hereafter mentioned, by whom he had Joſeph Milles, next mentioned.

(*f*) Now perpetual curate of Cowbitt. He publiſhed by ſubſcription an Engliſh tranſlation of Sophocles, and ſeveral other pieces.

(*g*) See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 124. 551.

Andrew

Andrew Motte, S. A. S. 1724, Reader of Aſtronomy. Lect. Greſham College, January 30, 1728.
Charles La Motte, D. D (*b*).
John Muller, of Lorraine (*i*).
James Munday, Clerk of the Rules in the King's Bench.
Hon. Thomas Murray, Capt. in the Guards, April 25, 1723; died 1740.
Timothy Neve, jun. Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford, 1746 (*k*).
Robert New, Eſq. Middle Temple (*l*).
Rev. Dr. John Newcome, Dean of Rocheſter, S. T. B. Margaret Profeſſ. Divin. Camb. September 3, 1730 (*m*).
John Newman, December 24, 1724.
Sir ISAAC NEWTON, October 22, 1724; died 1727.
John Newſtead, the Preſident's Clerk, elected Nov. 14, 175 , inſtead of his late Clerk.
William Noel, of the Middle Temple, Deputy Recorder of Stamford, King's Council, December 24, 1724; afterwards Judge of the Common Pleas. Died Dec. 8, 1762.
Richard Norcliff, Merchant, at Frederickſhall, Norway (*n*).
Rev. George North, Vicar of Codicot, Herts, Curate of Wellwyn. Died 1772 (*o*).
Sir Chaloner Ogle, Admiral in America. Died 1750 (*p*).
Anthony Oldfield, Northumberland Houſe, Steward to the Dutcheſs of Somerſet.
Rev. Edward Owen, B. A. of St. John's coll. Oxon. at Kimbolton.
Edward Earl of Oxford, February 25, 1728; died 1741.
Dr. James Parſons, Red Lion Square (*q*).

(*b*) Chaplain to the duke of Montague and to the late Prince of Wales, and F. A. S. He preached a ſermon at Stamford Floriſt Feaſt in St. Martin's church there 1742; publiſhed "An Eſſay on the State and Condition of Phyſicians among "the Ancients, occaſioned by a late Diſſertation of Dr. Middleton's, 1728." See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 37.

(*i*) An eminent mathematician, elected and admitted an honorary member by ballot June 5, 1735. See p. 57.

(*k*) Son of Dr. Neve before-mentioned, p. ix. See Mr. Johnſon's Letters to him, 417—435. He was elected Margaret profeſſor of divinity at Oxford, April 1783, on the death of Dr. Randolph.

(*l*) One of the clerks of the papers in the King's Bench. Died July 18, 1762. His library was ſold by auction by Baker the ſame year.

(*m*) Maſter of St. John's college, Cambridge. Died 1765. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 17.

(*n*) See p. 75—78.

(*o*) See more of him in the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 112, 113.

(*p*) See p. 392.

(*q*) Died 1770. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 384.

Tracey

Tracey Pauncefort, Eſq. of Wytham on the Hill. May 14, 1730. Died 1733.

Venerabli Payſſins, a Monk.

Dr. Zachary Pearce (*r*), Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields, Aug. 21, 1729.

Rev. Samuel Pegge, M. A. of St. John's coll. Cambr. July 23, 1730 (*s*).

Capt. John Perry, Engineer, Adventurer for draining Deeping Fenns, April 16, 1730 (*t*).

Edward Pincke, Druggiſt. See p. 403.

Rev. Dr. Richard Pococke, LL. D. Archdeacon of Dublin (*u*).

(*r*) De n of Windſor 1739, Biſhop of Bangor 1738, Biſhop of Rocheſter and Dean of Weſtminſter 1756; died 1774. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 429.

(*s*) In 1734, he ſent them a critical letter on the name and town of Wye: 1739, an account of a religious houſe in Canterbury, not noticed before, his conjectures on which were approved by Dr. John Thorpe, of Rocheſter. An account of the endowment of the vicarage of Weſtfield in Suſſex, by Richard ſecond biſhop of Chicheſter, 1249, in the hands of Sir Peter Webſter, bart. Account of the amphitheatre in the garden of the nuns of Fidelite at Angers: the arena 150 feet diameter, outer wall 20 feet thick, the caveæ 14 feet long and wide, with layers of Roman brick and ſtone 3 or 4 feet aſunder. In 1733, his life of archbiſhop Kempe was in forwardneſs for preſs, and he ſollicited aſſiſtance for it from MSS. See his explanation of a Roman inſcription, p. 86. He is ſtill living, prebendary of Lincoln, and rector of Whittington, co. Derby.

(*t*) Author of "The State of Ruſſia, 1716," 8vo, and "An Account of the ſtopping of Dagenham breach, 1721," 8vo. He reſided many years in Ruſſia, having been recommended to the czar Peter while in England, as a perſon capable of ſerving him on ſeveral occaſions relating to his new deſign of eſtabliſhing a fleet, making his rivers navigable, &c. He was taken into his ſervice at a ſalary of £300. per annum, with travelling charges and ſubſiſtence money on whatever ſervice he ſhould be employed, beſides a farther reward to his ſatisfaction at the concluſion of any work he ſhould finiſh. After ſome converſation with the czar himſelf, particularly towards making a communication between the rivers Volga and Don, he was employed on this work three ſummers ſucceſſively; but not being properly ſupplied with men, partly on account of the ill ſucceſs of his Czariſh majeſty's arms againſt the Swedes at the battle of Narva, and partly by the diſcouragement of the governor of Aſtracan, he was ordered at the end of 1707 to ſtop, and next year employed in refitting the ſhips at Veroniſe, and 1709 in making the river of that name navigable; but after repeated diſappointments and fruitleſs applications for his ſalary, he at laſt quitted the kingdom under the protection of Mr. Whitworth the Engliſh ambaſſador in 1712. See his Narrative in the Preface to "The State of Ruſſia." In 1721 he was employed in ſtopping, with ſucceſs, the breach at Dagenham, wherein ſeveral other undertakers had failed; and the ſame year about the harbour at Dublin, to the objections againſt which he then publiſhed an anſwer. He died February 11, 1733.

(*u*) Afterwards Biſhop of Oſſory, author of "Travels into Egypt, &c." 2 vols. fol. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 171. 561.

Joſeph

Joſeph Pole, of Berlin, Jeweller, Seal-cutter, and Engraver. Feb. 8, 1753.
Alexander Pope, Eſq. Author of Eſſay on Criticiſm, Windſor, &c. October 31, 1728; died 1744.
Rev. Morgan Powell, Kirton.
Sir Andrew Michael Ramſay, Knt. of St. Lazarus, F.R.S. March 12, 1729 (*x*).
George Ravenſcroft, Eſq. Wykeham Hall; died 1752, interred in Wykenham Chapel.
John Ravenſcroft, Eſq. Luffenham.
Rev. Benjamin Ray, perpetual Curate of Cowbitt and Surfleet, Sept. 5, 1723. became honorary on his removing to Sleford School and Curacy, May 2, 1727, again was Regular Member, June 1729 (*y*).

John

(*x*) Author of "The Life of Cyrus," "The Philoſophical Principles of Natural "and Revealed Religion unfolded, in a Geometrical Order," Glaſgow, 1751; 2 vols. 4to." and an edition of "The Life and Works of Fenelon," propoſals for a tranſlation of which laſt by Mr. Gifford of the Temple were circulated 1734. He was born June 9, 1686. Died May 6, 1743.

(*y*) A moſt ingenious and worthy man, poſſeſſed of good learning, but ignorant of the world; indolent and thoughtleſs, and often very abſent. He was a native of Spalding, where he was educated under Dr. Neve, and afterwards admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was perpetual curate of Surfleet, of which he gave an account to the Society, and curate of Cowbite, which is a chapel to Spalding, in the gift of truſtees. His hermitage of oſiers and willows there was celebrated by William Jackſon of Boſton, in a MS. heroic poem, in the introduction of which are the following lines;

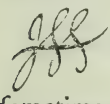
——— Deign to view
The humbleſt landſkip that the Muſe ere drew,
To follow nature yet ſhe makes her aim,
Nature, in atoms and in worlds the ſame;
The ſame true judgement in deſcription lies,
In drawing heroes or in drawing flies.
In lowly Cowbit loſt in fogs obſcene,
As Windſor foreſt of eternal green;
Yet if ſome painter ſhould attempt a face
Of Venus, or of ——'s mortal grace,
And fail, his vanity incurs more ſhame,
Than if he dampt the eyes of meaner dame;
So ill-drawn Cowbit ſhall itſelf excuſe,
And the dull ſubject ſcreen the duller Muſe.

He communicated to the Royal Society an account of a water-ſpout raiſed off the land in Deeping fen, printed in their Tranſactions, vol. XLVII. p. 447, and of an ancient coin to Gent. Mag. 1744. There are ſeveral diſſertations by him in

John Michael Reyeſbrack, Statuary, London (z).
John Rowning, M. A. (a).

Charles

this miſcellany. He was Secretary to the Society 1735. (pp. 57, 58. 63.) Mr. Pegge, about 1758, had a conſultion with Dr. Taylor, reſidentiary of St. Paul's, and a friend of Ray's, to get him removed to better ſituations; and the Dr. was inclined to do it: but on better information, and mature conſideration, it was thought then too late to tranſplant him. He died a bachelor at Spalding in 1760. See his communications to the Society, pp. 57, 58. 63. He alſo communicated in MS. "The truth of the Chriſtian religion demonſtrated from the report that was propagated throughout the Gentile world about the birth of Chriſt, that a Meſſiah was expected, and from the authority of heathen writers, and from the coins of the Roman emperors to the beginning of the ſecond general perſecution under Domitian," in ten ſections, never printed. Alſo a MS. catalogue of houſehold goods, furniture, and ten pictures, removed out of the preſence chamber, 26 Charles II. 14 Dec. 1668, from Mr. Brown, and of others taken out of the cupboard in her chamber 24 Dec. 1668, by Mr. Church, which were carried into Sir



own lodgings. Theſe were in number 69. Percy Church, Eſq. was ſometime page of honour and equerry to the queen mother Henietta Maria.

A MS. catalogue of Italian princes, palaces, and paintings, 1735, now in the Society's Muſeum.

1740, a large and well-written hiſtory of the life and writings of the great botaniſt, his nameſake, by Mr. Dale, which was read and approved.

John Ray's account of Cuba, where he was on ſhore ſome months.

Mr. Johnſon calls him his *kinſman*, and ſays in honour of him, he finds the inſcription on the lower ledge of an altar tomb, on which lies a mutilated alabaſter knight in armour and mail in Goſberkirke als Goſberton chapel, now a ſchool at Surfleet, to belong to Nicholas *Rie*, who was ſheriff of Lincolnſhire 5 and 6 Edw. I. 1278, and died 1279 or 80. The inſcription was then in Saxon capitals:

Hic jacet Nicolaus Rey
miles et Edmundus filius
ejus - - - animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.

It is now (1782) mutilated and ſhut up by wainſcot, ſo that only the ſix laſt words and part of the firſt remain.

(z) Died Jan. 8, 1770. See Anecdotes of Painting, vol. IV. p. 95—98.

(a) John Rowning, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and afterwards rector of Anderby in Lincolnſhire, in the gift of that ſociety, was an ingenious mechanic, mathematician, and philoſopher. In 1738 he printed at Cambridge in octavo, "A "Compendious Syſtem of Natural Philoſophy." This was afterwards reprinted with additions in 1745. He was a conſtant attendant of the meetings of this Society. His only daughter and executrix married Thomas Brown of Spalding, Eſq. He died at

Charles Reynolds, Son of the Biſhop of Lincoln, Chancellor of Lincoln, Proctor for the Clergy of the Diocese in Convocation, September 28, 1727; died Oct. 5, 1766.
Richard Reynolds, Biſhop of Lincoln, September 7, 1727 (*b*).
Rev. Richard Reynolds, M. A. St. John's, Camb. February 8, 1753.
John Richards, jun. Spalding, December 28, 1752.
Sigiſmund Richardſon, Merchant, Spalding, October 9, 1746; 1747-8.
John Rigden, Subdean of St. John's, Camb. March 3, 1725.
John Roberts, Surgeon, Canterbury.
Rev. Matthew Robinſon (*c*), Schoolmaſter of Boſton; died 1745.
John Rogerſon, Apothecary. March 1, 1732-3.
Rev. John Romeley, Schoolmaſter of Wroot near Epworth (*d*).
John Rowell, Prop. Tranſlator of Monſ. Lambert's Letters on Education, 1746. March 21, 1723. R (*e*).
Thomas Rutherforth, St. John's C. Cambridge (*f*), D.D. Jan. 28, 1741-2.

Thomas

his lodgings in Carey-ſtreet near Lincoln's-Inn Fields, at the end of November 1771, aged 72.

In the Cambridge Chronicle of January 11, 1772, was an Epitaph by J. M. [Joſeph Mills] dated from Cowbite, where he ſucceeded his uncle Mr. Ray, ſaid to be in the manner of Ben Jonſon. Of that let others judge:

Underneath this ſtone is laid
Rowning's philoſophic head,
Who, when alive, did ever pleaſe,
By friendly mirth and ſocial eaſe.

Mr. Rowning was an ingenious but not well-looking man, tall, ſtooping in the ſhoulders, and of a ſallow down-looking countenance. He had a brother a great mechanic and famous watchmaker, at Newmarket.

(*b*) He died 1743, and was buried in the chancel at Bugden without any memorial, though there is a flat ſtone inſcribed to his lady the Hon. Sarah Reynolds, who died April 7, 1740; and to his daughter the Hon. Anna Sophia Reynolds, who died Auguſt 20, 1737.

(*c*) B. A. Fellow of Brazen Noſe Coll. Oxford, Curate of Sutton St. Mary.

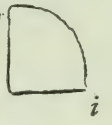
(*d*) He was clerk to Mr. Johnſon, ſtudied divinity, and took his degree in Lincoln coll. Oxford, under that divine poet Samuel Weſley, rector of Epworth, who gave him his firſt education himſelf, and employed him as an amanuenſis. In 1730 he gave the Society an account of the manors, villages, ſeats, and church of Althorp in that part of Lincolnſhire.

(*e*) Firſt Preſident of the Peterborough Society.

(*f*) Son of the rev. Thomas Rutherforth, rector of Papworth Everard in the county of Cambridge, who had made large collections for an hiſtory of that county, He was born October 13, 1712; appointed Regius Profeſſor of Divinity, rector of Shenfield in Eſſex, and of Barley in Hertfordſhire, and archdeacon of

Eſſex.

Eſſex. He communicated a curious correction of Plutarch's deſcription of the inſtrument uſed to renew the Veſtal fire (vit. Num.) συνευσης εις εν κεντρον, as relating to the triangle with which the inſtrument was formed, and not to the inſtrument, as miſtaken by Lipſius de Veſtalibus (c. 8.) and Catrou; ſo that the triangle which hollowed the inſtrument will be iſoſceles, whoſe two equal legs converged from a circumference to a centre, i. e. a quadrant with the curve ſide *h*, *g*, απο πλευρας of this mixt triangle; for Plutarch does not ſay it was a plain one. It was nothing but a concave ſpeculum, whoſe principal focus which collected the rays is not in the centre of concavity, but at the diſtance of half a diameter from its ſurface: but ſome of the antients thought otherwiſe, as appears from Prop. 31. of Euclid's Catoptrics; and though this piece has been thought ſpurious, and this error a proof thereof, the Sophiſt and Plutarch might each know as little of mathematics.



Of Dr. Rutherforth's "Eſſay on the nature and obligations of Virtue," ſee p. 404. He publiſhed "Two Sermons preached at Cambridge 1747," 8vo. "A Syſtem of "Natural Philoſophy, Cambridge, 1748," 2 vols. 4to. "A letter to Dr. Middleton "in defence of biſhop Sherlock on Prophecy, 1750," 8vo. "A Diſcourſe on Mi-"racles, 1751," 8vo. "Inſtitutes of Natural Law, 1754," 2 vols. 8vo. "A Charge "to the Clergy of Eſſex," 1753, 4to. reprinted with three others in 1763, 8vo; "Two Letters to Dr. Kennicott, 1761 and 1762." "A Vindication of the Right of "Proteſtant Churches to require the Clergy to ſubſcribe to an eſtabliſhed Confeſſion "of Faith and Doctrines, in a Charge delivered at a Viſitation, July 1766. Cambr. "1766," 8vo. A ſecond the ſame year. "A Letter to Archdeacon Blackburn, 1767," 8vo. on the ſame ſubject. He died Oct. 5, 1771, aged 59, having married a ſiſter of the late Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy, bart. of Albins in Eſſex, by whom he had two ſons, Thomas, who died an infant, and Thomas Abdy, now in orders, rector in his own right of Theydon Gernon in the ſame county, who ſucceeded to the eſtate and title of his maternal uncle, and married Jan. 13, 1778, a daughter of James Hayes, eſq. of Helliport, and bencher of the Middle Temple by whom he has iſſue. The following mural epitaph is erected to the memory of the doctor in his church at Barley:

Sacred
to the memory of the Rev^d
Tho^s Rutherforth, S. T. P.
formerly fellow of, and one of the public
tutors in S^t John's college, Cambridge; and,
at the time of his death, King's profeſſor of
Divinity in that univerſity; Archdeacon of Eſſex,
Rector of Shenfield in the ſame county, and alſo
of this pariſh. He married Charlotte Elizabeth,
one of the daughters of Sir William Abdy, Baronet,
of Cobham, in the county of Surry, by whom he left
one ſon, Thomas Abdy Rutherforth. He was
born on the 13th of October, 1712, and died on the 5th
of that month, 1771, in the 59th year of his age.
He was eminent no leſs for his piety and integrity

Thomas Sadler, Deputy Clerk of the Pells (*g*).
William Sandes (*b*), Architect, Carver in Stone. May 16, 1745; died 1751.
Lord Charles Scott, Chriſt Church, Oxon (*i*).
Rev. Dr. Thomas Sharp, Rector of Rothbury, Prebendary of Durham, and Archdeacon of Northumberland (*k*).

than his extenſive learning; and filled every
public ſtation in which he was placed with
general approbation. In private life, his behaviour
was truely amiable. He was eſteemed, beloved,
and honoured by his family and friends;
and his death was ſincerely lamented
by all who had ever heard of his
well deſerved character.

Underneath, on a marble ſlab, is the following inſcription:

Hic . Chriſtum . Expect .
Breves . Parentum . Deliciæ .
Thomas . Rutherforth .
Qui . Natus . Tert . Id . Mai .
MDCCLIII .
Dies . LXXIV . Vixit .

Thomas . Rutherforth .
In . Acad . Cantab . S . T . P . Regius .
Qui . Annum . agens . LX.
Mortuus Eſt iii . Non . Oct.
MDCCLXXI.

(*g*) He lived in Cecil Street 1738, and had a fine collection of drawings of churches at Rome, and a capital collection of medals, now in Dr. Hunter's muſeum. A ſouth proſpect of Hatfield houſe was engraved from his drawing by James Collins, 1700.

(*b*) Mr. Sandes drew three plans and deſigns of ſtages and upright for a new manſion-houſe at Burton Pedwardine, near Stamford, in this county, for Thomas Orby Hunter, eſq. lord of that manor; who was himſelf a curious draftman, and deſigned the houſe himſelf, but altered his mind, and added to his houſe at Croyland.

(*i*) Brother of Francis earl of Dalkeith, ſecond ſon of Francis ſecond duke of Buccleugh, and great-grandſon of the unfortunate duke of Monmouth. He died at Oxford unmarried 1747.

(*k*) He was collated Oct. 18, 1732, to a prebend in the tenth ſtall, Durham, and inſtalled by proxy 31ſt of ſame month, and in perſon December 1. He was alſo prebendary of York and Southwell, and died at Durham March 16, 1758, aged 64 years. Beſides other pieces, he wrote ſeveral againſt the eſpouſers of Mr. Hutchinſon's doctrines. See alſo Mrs. Cockburne's Works, vol. ii. 8vo.

George

George Shelvocke (*l*), Eſq. Secretary of the Poſt Office General.
William Shaw, Eſq. St. James's, Weſtminſter, March 27, 1729.
Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart. Pr. Coll. M. & R. S (*m*).
Abel Smith, Banker and Merchant, Nottingham, owner of Monks Houſe.
Humphry Smith, Eſq. July 13, 1738. Died 1742.
Rev. Robert Smyth, Rector of Wodſton, near Peterborough, March 12, 1726 (*n*).
Matthew Snow, Middle Temple, December 24, 1724.
Rev. Richard Southgate, St. John's, Cambridge, Cur. of Weſton, May 24, 1753 (*o*).

(*l*) See p. 413. Mr. Shelvocke was the ſon of Captain George Shelvocke, who made a voyage round the world in the year 1718, in which he accompanied his father. The narrative of this voyage he republiſhed in the year 1757. He alſo was tranſlator of "Memoirs of the Life of M. du Gue Trouin, Chief of a Squadron in the Royal Navy of France," the ſecond edition of which was publiſhed in 1743, 12mo. He died March 12, 1760.

(*m*) Died 1752.

(*n*) He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, under the tuition of the late Dr. Newcome, maſter of that college, and dean of Rocheſter; was an indefatigable Antiquary, and had made large collections for a Hiſtory of the Sheriffs throughout England, to which Mr. Johnſon prefixed an introduction on the dignity, uſe, and authority of theſe great civil officers from Henry II. where the liſt commenced, to Alfred, and ſupplied it to Egga earl of Lincoln, A. D. 716. Mr. Smith had collected Sheriffs, Abbots, Priors, and Heads of religious houſes, from Sir John Cotton's 38 MS. rolls, copied from thoſe at Weſtminſter, t. E. I. He greatly aſſiſted Mr. Carter, a ſchoolmaſter at Cambridge, in his Hiſtory of that Town and Univerſity, and whatever is valuable in thoſe works muſt be attributed to him. He wrote a moſt ſingular hand, and crowded his lines ſo cloſe together that they entangled in one another ſo that it was difficult to read his letters. Mr. Cole held a correſpondence with him for ſome time. He died 1761, and was buried at Woodſon, where he has the following epitaph:

In memory of the Rev. Robert Smyth,
thirty-three years rector of this pariſh,
a ſincere honeſt man and a good Chriſtian.
His utmoſt endeavours were
to benefit mankind, and relieve the poor:
He was a laborious and correct Antiquarian.
Died the 15th of September, 1761, aged 62 years.

After the ſtricteſt enquiry for his Hiſtory of Sheriffs, I had the mortification to learn that it is ſuppoſed to have been deſtroyed, with the reſt of his papers, by a drunken illiterate brother.

(*o*) Curate of St. Giles's, London. An excellent medalliſt, engaged in drawing up an hiſtorical account of Dr. Hunter's Saxon coins, and juſt now preſented by the Duke of Ancaſter to the ſmall rectory of Little Steeping, co. Lincoln, Jan. 1783.

Rev. Joſeph Sparke, Regiſter of the Church of Peterborough, S. A. S. October 4, 1722; died 1740 (*p*).

Joſhua Spurrier. Apr. 20, 1727. R.

Dr. Thomas Stack (*q*), at Dr. Mead's, Ormond-ſtreet.

William Stagg, Coadjutor and Gardiner to the Society, in whoſe houſe he dwelled.

Rev. William Stannyforth.

William Stennett, Delineator, Boſton (*r*).

George Stevens, Junior. Jan. 2, 1723. R.

Edmund Stevens, Merchant, London, September 26, 1723.

Alexander Stewart, M. D. F.R. and A.S. July 17, 1740. Died 1742.

William Stukeley, M. D. September 6, 1722 (*s*).

John Swynfen, Eſq. Madras. Died 1747.

Thomas Sympſon, Maſter of the Works of the Cathedral of Lincoln. March 12, 1740 (*t*).

(*p*) Of him ſee p. 92; and Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 34. 522. 532.

(*q*) Dr. Stack tranſlated the "Medica Sacra" of Dr. Mead; and was the author of one of the lives of his patron, publiſhed after Mead's death. Dr. Stack was living in 1754.

(*r*) See p. 413. Mr. Stennett was a merchant at Boſton, and a fine draughtſman. He drew the churches of Boſton and Walpole, both engraved (the former 1715 and 1734): a copy of the latter beautiful church, not far from Lejune, is now in Boſton. Others with their monuments in Keſteven and N. Holland, of which he had a good collection: the monuments at Tatteſhall, the burying place of the earls of Lincoln and their anceſtors, lords of the place; thoſe at Spilſby, of the Ancaſter and Willoughby family; Braunſton's monument at Wiſbeach, and others at Edenham and Melton Mowbray (Spald. Soc. Min). His drawing of Kirton church was ſent about thirty years ago to Dr. Stukeley, who gave it to the Society of Antiquaries, and an engraving was made of it. He died at Boſton about twenty-two years ago; but as he depended on the benevolence of his friends during the latter part of his life, his papers were diſperſed at his death, and few or none are now to be met with.

(*s*) Of him ſee the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 621—626.

(*t*) Of him and his collections for the church and city of Lincoln, ſee p. 83. He communicated to the Society 1740-1 an account of the regiſters at Lincoln from the time of Biſhop Welles 1209, with endowments of all vicarages in this dioceſe in his time; and of the dean and chapter's regiſters from 1304. A noble copy of *Taxatio Eccleſiarum* t. E. I. 1293. A large volume of rubrics, entitled, "*De Ordinacionibus Cantariarum* of the church and city," whence he extracted forty-five chantries in the minſter and twelve in the city; the foundation of Meere hoſpital, within the city and liberties, by Simon de Ropſhee, lord of the Meere about 1240; of the mayor and *prepoſiti* or bailiffs, which occur as witneſſes from 5 H. III. 1220 for about 100, years before the common catalogues begin. The peruſal of theſe regiſters helped him to many names of ſtreets and lanes, &c. for his hiſtorical collections, which he was then about methodizing. Theſe, in one volume folio, fairly written, are now in the hands of his ſon, one of the vicars choral in this church.

Hon. Talbot Touchett, Alford, May 4, 1727; died 1745.
Rev. John Tatham, M. A. Vicar of Whaploud, February 8, 1753.
Dr. Cornewall Tathwell, Stamford, Fellow of St. John's, Oxford, and Vicar of Hitchin (*u*).
Dawſon Tavernor, Surgeon. Aug. 24, 1738. Died 1743.
Edward Taylor, Eſq. Inner Temple, December 24, 1724.
Dr. John Taylor, A. M. Chancellor of the Dioceſe (*x*).
James Theobald, Eſq. Merchant, Norfolk Street (*y*).
John Toller jun. Eſq. Lincoln's Inn, December 24, 1724.
John Topham, a Sea Officer, Auguſt 28, 1729.
Rev. Charles Townſend, M. B. Curate of Spalding and Deeping. Jan. 23, 1734.
Thomas Townſend, Vicar of Pinchbeck and Goſberton, October 12, 1727; died 1751.
Sigismund Trafford, Eſq. Dunton Hall, in Tidd. November 4, 1724; died 1740 (*z*).
Rev. Charles Trimnell, Vicar of Biccar.
James Verney, Painter, February 8, 1753.
George Vertue (*a*), Painter and Engraver, S. A. S. March 6, 1728; died 1756.
Robert Vyner, Eſq. Knight of the Shire. May 6, 1725.
Rev. —— Walker, Lecturer of Wiſbeach.
Richard Wallin, Eſq. (of St. Jago de la Vega) Spalding. Son-in-law to Mr. Johnſon.
Thomas Wallis, M. D. Stamford.

(*u*) See p. 412—416.
(*x*) He died 1766. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 62. 68. See pp. 83.
(*y*) Secretary to the Antiquary Society 172$\frac{7}{8}$; died Feb. 20, 1759.
(*z*) He wrote an eſſay on draining, particularly Bedford Level, 1729, 8vo. He married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Lord Mayor of London. A monument for them by Rysbrach was erected in St. Mary's Church, as alſo to the memory of his father John Sigiſmund. He rebuilt Dunton-hall at the expence of 22,000*l.* on the model of Buckingham houſe, and left it to Sigiſmund his nephew and adopted heir, whoſe ſon Clement, admitted of C. C. C. Cambridge about 1755, pulled it down as ſoon as he came to the poſſeſſion of it, and ſold the materials and furniture for 1000*l.*: but removed the family pictures and painted glaſs to his ſeat at Dereham. He married Miſs Southwell, ſiſter of Edward Southwell, Eſq. of Wisbeach caſtle, 1760, by whom he has iſſue, but they are ſince parted. He was knighted, 1761, on carrying up an addreſs.
(*a*) See p. 425; his life by Mr. Walpole in his Catalogue of Engravers; and the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 237. He died 1756.

Edward Walpole (*b*), Eſq. Dunſton, Auguſt 9, 1733.
John Ward, Apothecary, Spalding, November 9, 1727.
Philip Ward, Eſq. Inner Temple, September 11, 1729.
Robert Warren, D. D. Miniſter of Bow, Eſſex, Jan. 30, 1728; died 1740.
James Weeks, Painter.
Richard Welby, Eſq. Welbourn.
Rev. Samuel Weſley, Rector of Epworth and Wroot, Jan. 9, 1723 (*c*).
Rev.

(*b*) This gentleman was a Roman Catholic of an ancient and noble family. He died at his mother's houſe in Glouceſter Street, near Red Lion Square, April 27, 1740, in the 38th year of his age, after a long indiſpoſition. He was author of an Imitation of the ſixth Satire of the firſt book of Horace, inſcribed to Sir Richard Ellis, bart. a tranſlation of Sannazarius, and other pieces.

(*c*) He was born at Winterborn Whitchurch in Dorſetſhire, where his father was vicar, as his grandfather had been of Charmouth in the ſame county before the Reſtoration. He was educated at the free ſchool at Dorcheſter, and then in a private academy among the Diſſenters, whom he ſoon left, and admitted a ſervitor, at the age of 18, of Exeter College, Oxford, 1684. He was chaplain to the marquis of Normanby, afterwards duke of Buckingham, who recommended him for an Iriſh biſhopric. He proceeded A.B. 1688, and taking orders, was rector of South Ormeſby in the county of Lincoln; where he wrote "The Life of Chriſt, an heroic Poem, 1693," folio; dedicated to the Queen, reprinted with large additions and corrections in 1697; "The Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament atttempted in Verſe, and "adorned with three hundred and thirty ſculptures, engraved by J. Sturt," 3 volumes, 12mo, 1704, addreſſed to Queen Anne in a poetical dedication. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Epworth in the ſame county, and died April 25, 1735. He was a very voluminous author; having publiſhed, beſide other things, "Maggots, "or Poems on ſeveral ſubjects, 1685," 8vo; "Elegies on Queen Mary and Arch-"biſhop Tillotſon, 1695," folio; "A Letter concerning the Education of the "Diſſenters in their private Academies, 1703," and "A Defence of it," 12mo. "A Treatiſe on the Sacrament;" and "Diſſertationes in Librum Jobi;" for which laſt propoſals were circulated in 1729, and which was finiſhed after his death, and publiſhed by his ſon Samuel, 1736. His poetry, which is far from being excellent, incurred the cenſure of Garth; but he made ample amends for it by the goodneſs of his life. He left an exceedingly numerous family of children; four of whom are not unknown in the annals of Engliſh literature: 1. Samuel (of whom ſee note *d*), 2. 3. *John* and *Charles* Weſley, the two celebrated Methodiſt Preachers, the former admitted at Lincoln college, the other at Brazen-noſe college. 4. Mrs. Wright, authoreſs of ſeveral Poems printed in the ſixth volume of the Poetical Calendar. See Ath. Oxon. II. 963, Birch's Life of Tillotſon, p. 307. 343, 2d edit. and Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 91, who printed his Job in a beautiful type, illuſtrated with cuts, and ſupported by a reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers. This appears to have been the moſt laboured of its author's numerous works. He collated all the copies he could meet with of the original and the Greek and other verſions

Rev. Samuel Weſley, jun. M. A. one of the Uſhers of Weſtminſter School, Sept. 18, 1729 (*d*).

James Weſt, S. R. and A. S. Secretary to the Lords of the Treaſury, February 19, 1729 (*e*); died 1772.

—— Earl of Weſtmorland (*f*).

John Weyman. March 26, 1724; died October 16, 1733. R.

Rev. Robert Whatley, M. A. Prebendary of York (*g*).

Hon. Thomas Whichcott, Knt. of the Shire.

Sir Francis Whichcotte, Bart. Aſwardby, April 22, 1725.

Samuel Whiting, Maſter of the Free School Spalding. June 12, 1729. R.

Iſaac Whood, Painter, S. A. S. Bloomſbury, March 6, 1721; died 1752 (*h*).

William

ſions and editions; and after his labours and his library had been burnt with his houſe (which it ſeems had ſuffered the like fate once before about the year 1707) he reſumed the taſk in the decline of life, oppreſt with gout and palſey through long habit of ſtudy. Among other aſſiſtances, he particularly acknowledges that of his three ſons, and his friend Maurice Johnſon. (Prolegom. p. 1. 5, 6.)

(*d*) Son of the preceding, ſcholar and near 20 years uſher of Weſtminſter School, whence he was elected as a king's ſcholar to Chriſt Church, Oxford. He was author of two excellent poems, "The Battle of the Sexes," and "The Priſons opened," and of another called the "Pariſh Prieſt," a Poem, upon a clergyman lately deceaſed, a very dutiful and ſtriking Eulogy on his wife's father *, which are all printed among his poems and ſeveral humourous tales, in 4to, 1736, and after his death, in 12mo, 1743. He gave to the Spalding Society an annulet that had touched the heads of the three Kings of Cologne, whoſe names were in black letters within. He died Nov. 6, 1739, aged 49, being at that time head maſter of Tiverton School; but never preſented to any eccleſiaſtical benefice. He was buried in the church-yard at Tiverton His epitaph may be ſeen at the end of his life, prefixed to his poems, 1743.

Since this and the preceding note were written, the Printer has been favoured with an account of the Weſley family, as curious as it is undoubtedly authentic. It is too long, however, to incorporate with theſe notes; and, as an abridgement would be an injury to the public as well as to our excellent correſpondent, it is annexed to this liſt, and preſerved entire in the following pages.

(*e*) See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 101.

(*f*) John Fane, chancellor of Oxford, died Aug. 25, 1762, aged upwards of 80.

(*g*) Rector of Tofts, in the county of Norfolk. He publiſhed a ſermon on Agrippa's words to Paul, that went through two editions, and a viſitation ſermon at Eaſter. Alſo 1739 three letters giving an account of his travels into Germany, &c. 1721-2.

(*h*) A famous copier of portraits. He painted portraits in red and black lead; etched a poor view of Roſamond's bower at Woodſtock; and died in Bloomsbury ſquare, Feb. 24, 1752, aged 63. He was remarkable for his humour and happy application of paſſages in Hudibras. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, IV. 36. When the houſe at Wooburn was rebuilt by the late Duke of Bedford, the old gallery

* In the Minutes of the Spalding Society, in 1730, it is entered under the title of "The Pariſh Prieſt: a "Poem. On John Berry, M. A. Vicar of Watton, Norfolk." It was firſt printed by Mr. Bowyer in November 1731, in a ſeparate 4to pamphlet, and a ſecond edition in 1732.

William Willesby, Eſq. of Bergry-houſe. October 24, 1728.
Rev. Frederick Williams, M. A. Sutton.
Browne Willis, Whaddon Hall (*i*); died 1760, æt. 78.
Philip Williams, D. D. Preſident of St. John's College, October 10, 1726; died 1749 (*k*).
Lieut. George Williamſon, of the Train.
Hon. Col. Adam Williamſon, Governor of the Tower, June 15, 1727; died 1747.
Rev. Bernard Wilſon (*l*), D. D. Newark.
Capt. Alexander Wilſon, March 8, 1738.
John Wilſon, Eſq. March 8, 1738; died 1746.
Robert Wilby, Vicar of Moulton, July 9, 1724.
Rev. Abraham Wilcox, A. M. June 21, 1722.
John Wingfield, Eſq. of Tickencoat, and Hertford Coll. Oxford, February 8, 1753 (*m*).
Rev. Fred. Wheatley, D. D. Peakirke; died 1746.

was preſerved; and Whood, who was eſteemed one of the beſt copyers of portraits in the kingdom, was engaged for many years to copy the portraits of every collateral relation of the family that could be met with. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Samuel Gale and Dr. Ducarel.

(*i*) F. A. S. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 248. 582. 645.

(*k*) See p. 194. Rector of Stanton in Norfolk, p. 418.

(*l*) He died 30 April, 1772, being at that time vicar of Newark and prebendary of Worceſter. In the early part of his life he was prebendary of Lincoln. In 1729 he publiſhed the firſt volume, in folio, of Monſ. de Thou's Hiſtory of his own time; in which work it is imagined he proceeded no further. Soon afterwards he received a great acceſſion to his fortune by the will of Sir George Markham, a bequeſt which, being cenſured by that gentleman's relations, obliged him to print a defence of himſelf againſt their aſperſions (in 4to, 7 pages). He was frequently in diſputes with his town's-people, and among other things we find in print the following pieces by himſelf, or in anſwer to him, viz. "An Account of the donations to the pariſh of Newark upon Trent, by a Pariſhioner. Lond. 1748," 4to; on the preface to which were publiſhed, "Remarks by a M——r of P——m—t." 1751. 4to. Printed [by one of the church-wardens] "not for the abuſe, but the real uſe, and laſting ſervice of the pariſhioners. 1751." 4to. This was followed by "An impartial relation of ſome late pariſh tranſactions at N———k, containing a full and circumſtantial anſwer to a late libel, entituled, Remarks on a book, entituled, An account of the donations to the pariſh of N———k. 1751." 8vo. "A diſcourſe addreſſed to the inhabitants of Newark, againſt the miſapplication of public charities, and enforced from the following text, Eccluſ. vi. 1. By the Rev. Bernard Wilſon, D. D. vicar of Newark and prebend of Worceſter. To which is added a more full and true account of the very conſiderable and numerous benefactions left to the town of Newark than has hitherto been publiſhed. Lond. 1768." 4to. Dr. Wilſon has a moſt ſtriking epitaph in Newark church, with particulars of his poſthumous charities, the benefit of which the poor loſt by the mortmain act.

(*m*) A relation of the founder. See p. 434. The

The character of Sir ISAAC NEWTON. late an honoured member and patron of this Society, written, as ſuppoſed, by the rev. and learned Dr. Francis Lockyer, dean of Peterborough, and communicated by the rev. and learned Mr. Neve, from him, Jan. 7, 1728; reduced into an epitaph and tranſmitted to Roger Gale, Eſq. by the Secretary, 1730; and afterwards given to the Hon. Sir Richard Ellys, bart. a member, and an acquaintance of Mr. Conduit.

M. S.
Incomparabilis viri Domini ISAACI NEWTONI, equitis aurati,
ſui ſæculi philoſophorum facile principis;
Qui ſummam propter probitatem morum & egregia merita
per plures annos regiæ fuit rei monetariæ Britan. præfectus.
Ob ſophiam Soc. Regiæ Londini Præſidens
ob amorem in natale ſolum Lindi Colinenſe
Soc. Generoſæ Spaldingiis ſocius.
PHILOSOPHIAM NATURALEM
fabellis verborumque portentis deformatam
veris clariſque idæis inſtruxit;
per orbes inextricabiles vorticeſque inſanos errantem
in finibus certis concluſit;
vacillantem & pedem figere neſciam
in firmiſſimo experimentorum fundamento conſtituit,
& in æternum ſtabilivit;
eam denique Theologiæ ancillantem & de Atheiſmo triumphantem
orbi exhibuit.
Humanæ ſcientiæ limites novit
Quouſque progredi datum ſit,
&, quod magis,
ubi ſiſtendum.
Hinc uti ſe ſcire non ſuperbiit,
ita neſcire non erubuit.
Nullius opinioni mancipatus,
minime omnium ſuæ;
Veri indagator & arbiter;
Falſi nihil aut intellectui ejus fraudem
aut voluntati vim facere potuit;
adeo illum mens ſolers animuſque integer
undique tutum præſtitere.
Poſt longam annorum ſeriem
in doctrinæ ſtudiis promovendis
erroribuſque detegendis
fæliciter exactam
placide tandem emigravit
ad veri rectique originem
fontemque perennem
A. S. H. 1727.

The following epitaph deſigned for Sir Iſaac Newton, and ſuppoſed to be made by Mr. Pope, is a little different from that in Pope's Works:

ISAACUS NEWTON hic jacet,
Quem immortalem cœli natura, tempus, oſtendunt.
Mortalem hoc marmor fatetur.

Nature and all her works lay hid in night;
God ſaid, Let NEWTON be, and all was light.

This other was aſcribed to Beaupré Bell, who transferred it to his ingenious friend, J. Jortin, M. A.

Marmor hoc æternum ſtet
ſacrum honori Magnæ Britanniæ
Quæ Iſaacum Newtonum (Lincolnienſem) hic ſepultum
orbi dediſſe gloriatur.

Epitaph on Mr. Caſtle, (ſee p. xvii.)

EDMUNDUS CASTLE, S. T. B. hujus Eccleſiæ Rector,
C. C. C. apud Cantabrigienſes Cuſtos, Decanus Herefordienſis,
Obiit Jun. 6, 1750, ætat. 52.
Quiſquis es
Qui nuperam virtutem faſtidioſe premis,
Morum antiquorum et priſci temporis Laudator,
Scias
Neque Literis inſtructiorem,
Neque Moribus ſimpliciorem,
Vetuſtatem exhibuiſſe.
Fidem, Juſtitiam, Pietatem
(Siquis unquam) vere excoluit:
Summa caritate ſuos complexus eſt;
Suos autem duxit Humanum Genus.
SUSANNA CASTLE,
Wife of the late Rev. Mr. CASTLE, B. D. Rector of this Pariſh,
Departed this life February 21, 1766, aged 66.

Epitaph on Dr. Rutherforth's father, in the church of Papworth Agnes, co. Cambridge: See p. xxxiv.

Chriſto,
a. morte . invicto.
quod . ſpem . certum . dederit .
optimorum . parentum .
THOMÆ . & . ELIZABETHÆ . RUTHERFORTH .
a . mortuis .
olim . recipiendorum .
liberi . ſuperſtites . conſecraverunt.
M DCC XLVII.

Extract from the LETTER to J. NICHOLS, referred to in p. xxxix.

" Mr. Samuel Weſley, of Epworth, in the iſle of Axholme, in Lincolnſhire, was the grandſon of Mr. Bartholomew Weſley, who was ejected by the act of Uniformity (in the year 1662) from the living of Charmouth in Dorſetſhire. He practiſed phyſic after his ejectment; but the death of his ſon John Weſley ſo affected him, that he did not ſurvive him long. This John Weſley (of whom ſee a very minute account in Calamy's *Continuation* or Supplement to the Abridgement of Baxter's Life, vol. I. p. 437—445), was ejected by the ſame rigorous act from the living of Whitchurch, near Blandford. Samuel Weſley (the ſon of John) was ſent to the univerſity; there he imbibed all the Orthodoxy of the High Church, and forgot the Nonconformity of his anceſtors. He was the author of ſeveral large works; the merit of which was by no means thought proportionable to their bulk. An heroic poem, called *The Life of Chriſt*, excited the ridicule of the Wits, particularly of Garth * in his Diſpenſary, and Swift in his Battle of the Books.

" In one of the earlier editions of the Dunciad this Mr. Weſley was honoured with a nich in the temple of " the Mighty Mother." He was placed by the ſide of a reſpectable companion, Dr. Watts.

Now all the ſuff'ring brotherhood retire,
And 'ſcape the martyrdom of jakes and fire;
A Gothic library of Greece and Rome
Well purg'd; and worthy *Weſley, Watts,* &c.

[See the learned Commentator's note, by way of *apology*, as well as explanation.] They were afterwards deprived of this *diſtinction*; and I have heard that Mr. Pope ſubſtituted other names to fill up the chaſm, on a very ſerious, though gentle, remonſtrance made to him by Dr. Watts †. " I never offended Mr. Pope," ſaid the amiable Doctor, " but have always expreſſed my admiration of his ſuperior genius. " I only wiſhed to ſee that genius more employed in the cauſe of religion; and al- " ways thought it capable of doing it great credit among the gay or the more " witty part of mankind, who have generally deſpiſed it becauſe it hath not always " been ſo fortunate as to meet with advocates of ſuch exalted abilities as Mr. Pope " poſſeſſes, and who were capable of turning the fineſt exertions of wit and genius " in its favour." The remonſtrance had its effect; and Dr. Watts was no longer to ſit in the ſeat of the Dunces. The removal of Weſley might poſſibly be owing to the interpoſition of his ſon Samuel Weſley, with whom Mr. Pope correſponded, and for whom he always expreſſed a very particular regard. I have ſeen very friendly letters of Pope to him when he was an uſher at Weſtminſter ſchool.

* " Had W—— never aim'd in verſe to pleaſe,
" We had not rank'd him with our Ogilbys:
" Still cenſures will on dull pretenders fall,
" A *Codrus* ſhould expect a *Juvenal*."

I have ſeen a MS. poem of Weſley's, in which he thus retorts on the Satyriſt:

" What wonder he ſhould Weſley Codrus call,
" Who dares ſurname *himſelf* a JUVENAL!

† I received this intelligence from my late worthy friend the Rev. Mr. Lamb of Dorcheſter; who had the information from Mr. Price, Dr. Watts's co-paſtor, and with whom he was connected both in office and friendſhip, with an unbroken union, for thirty years.

"Mr. Samuel Wesley the elder published a poetical version of the Old and New Testament; and at a very advanced age a voluminous work in Latin on the Book of Job. This last work was presented to Queen Caroline by Mr. John Wesley (the celebrated father of the Methodists), who, in a letter to his brother Samuel, acknowledges the very courteous reception he was honoured with from her Majesty, who gave him *bows* and *smiles*—but *nothing for his poor father!* The work was never held in any estimation by the Learned. The Engravings seem to have been the first rude efforts of an untutored boy. Nothing can be conceived more execrable!

"Old Samuel Wesley married a woman of extraordinary abilities. I think she was of the family of Dr. Samuel Annesley, a celebrated Nonconformist minister. Her letters to her children bear the marks of sublime piety and great sense; particularly one to her eldest son, on the principles of Natural Religion, which is now, or was lately, in the possession of Dr. Priestley, with many others equally sensible and curious. This excellent pair had a very numerous offspring. Samuel Wesley, first an usher at Westminster school, and afterwards head master of Blundell's school at Tiverton, was the eldest; Charles, the present Methodist preacher, was, if I have not been misinformed, the youngest.

"*Samuel* was a man of wit and learning: a High Churchman and a noted Jacobite. Sir Robert Walpole was the principal object of his political satires; many of which remain unpublished, on account of their treasonable tendency; for, in the rage of Jacobitism, he was not scrupulous in the selection of characters, but poured out the very dregs of it on Royalty itself. He, however, published enough to render himself obnoxious to the Ministry; so that little was left him but that penitence which, arising from mortification, only vents itself in abuse. Time, however, had so far gotten the better of his fury against Sir Robert, as to change the Satyrist into the Suppliant. I have seen a copy of verses addressed to the great Minister in behalf of his poor and aged parent. But I have seen something much better. I have in my possession a letter of this *poor and aged parent* addressed to his son Samuel, in which he gratefully acknowledges his filial duty in terms so affecting, that I am at a loss which to admire most, the gratitude of the parent, or the affection and generosity of the child. It was written when the good old man was nearly fourscore, and so weakened by a palsey as to be incapable of directing a pen unless with his left hand. I preserve it as a curious memorial of what will make Wesley applauded when his wit is forgotten.

"Mrs. Wesley lived long enough to deplore the extravagances of her two sons, John and Charles. She considered them as under *strong delusions to believe a lie*; and states her objections to their enthusiastic principles (particularly in the matter of *Assurance*) with great strength of argument, in a correspondence with their brother Samuel. He too exerted *his* best powers to reclaim them from their wanderings: but in vain! "*The extravagant* and *erring spirit*" could not be reduced to "*its own confine*." It had burst its bonds asunder, and ran violently down the steep!

"Samuel Wesley married a woman of the name of Berry. Her father was a clergyman of the established church, and rector of Watton in Norfolk. Her grandfather was a Nonconformist minister; and after his ejectment from East Down in the North of Devonshire, resided at Barnstaple, where some of his descend-

* Samuel Wesley used to call them "*The Brethren of the New Assurance.*"

ants

ants continue to live in reputation.—Samuel Weſley left an only daughter, who married a Mr. Earle, an apothecary at the laſt mentioned place. They had an only daughter, who married a gentleman of the name of Manſel. She died in travail for her firſt child.

"*John* Weſley, the Methodiſt, was born about the beginning of the preſent century. Dr. Prieſtley hath in his poſſeſſion a letter from Mrs. Weſley to her ſon Samuel Weſley, who was at that time a ſcholar on the foundation at Weſtminſter. She begins the letter with lamenting the great loſs the family had ſuſtained by a fire that had happened a few days before at the parſonage at Epworth, by which they were all driven to great neceſſity. The houſe was burnt to the ground, and few things of value could be ſaved, the flames ſpread ſo rapidly. She thanks God that no lives were loſt, though for ſome time they gave up *poor Jacky* (as ſhe expreſſes herſelf); for his father had twice attempted to reſcue the child, but was beaten back by the flames. Finding all his efforts abortive, he "*reſigned him to Divine Providence.*" But parental tenderneſs prevailed over human fears, and Mr. Weſley once more attempted to ſave his child. By ſome means, equally unexpected and unaccountable, the boy got round to a window in the front of the houſe, and was taken out—I *think* by one man's leaping on the ſhoulders of another, and thus getting within his reach. Immediately on his reſcue from this moſt perilous ſituation the roof fell in. This extraordinary incident explains a certain device in ſome of the earlier prints of John Weſley*, viz. a *houſe in flames*, with this motto from the prophet, "Is he not a brand plucked out of the burning?" Many have ſuppoſed this device to be merely *emblematical* of his ſpiritual deliverance. But from this circumſtance you muſt be convinced that it hath a *primary* as well as a *ſecondary* meaning. It is *real* as well as *alluſive*.—This fire happened when John was about ſix years old; and, if I recollect right, in the year 1707.

"I need not expatiate on the abilities of this ſingular man. They are certainly wonderful! In the early part of life he diſcovered an elegant turn for poetry; and ſome of his gayer pieces in this line are proofs of a lively fancy, and a fine claſſical taſte: I have ſeen ſome tranſlations from the Latin poets, done by him at college, which have great merit. I once had an opportunity, by the favour of his niece, of inſpecting ſome curious original papers, which throw great light on his genius and character. He had early a very ſtrong impreſſion (like Count Zinzendorf) of his deſignation to ſome extraordinary work. This impreſſion received additional force from ſome domeſtic incidents; all which his active fancy turned to his own account. His wonderful preſervation, already noticed, naturally tended to cheriſh the idea of his being deſigned by Providence to accompliſh ſome purpoſe or other that was out of the ordinary courſe of human events. There were ſome ſtrange *phænomena* perceived at the parſonage at Epworth, and ſome uncommon noiſes heard there from time to time, which he was very curious in examining into, and very particular in relating. I have little doubt but that he conſidered himſelf as the chief object of this *wonderful* viſitation. Indeed, *Samuel* Weſley's credulity was in ſome degree affected by it; ſince he collected all the evidences that tended to confirm the ſtory, arranged them with ſcrupulous exactneſs, in a MS. conſiſting of ſeveral ſheets, and which is ſtill in being. I know not what became of the Ghoſt of Epworth; unleſs, conſidered as the prelude to the *noiſe* Mr. John Weſley made on a more ample ſtage, it ceaſed to ſpeak when he began to act.

* Engraved by Vertue, from a picture of Williams's, in the year 1745.

" The dawn of Mr. Weſley's public miſſion was clouded with Myſticiſm——that ſpecies of it which affects ſilence and ſolitude; a certain inexplicable introverſion of the mind, which abſtracts the paſſions from all ſenſible objects, and, as the French Quietiſts expreſs it, perfects itſelf by an abſorption of the will and intellect, and all the faculties into the DEITY. In this " palpable OBSCURE" the excellent Fenelon loſt himſelf when he forſook the ſhades of Pindus to wander in queſt of " pure love" with Madame Guyon! Mr. Weſley purſued for a while the ſame *ignis fatuus* with Mr. William Law and the *Ghoſt* of De Renty.——A ſtate, however, ſo torpid and ignoble ill ſuited the active genius of this ſingular man. His elaſtic mind gained ſtrength by compreſſion; thence *burſting glorious*, he paſſed (as he himſelf ſomewhere ſays) " the immenſe chaſm upborn on an eagle's wings."

" His ſyſtem of Divinity, indeed, was relaxed; or rather I would ſay, it was made more commodious for general uſe. The ſpeculations of the Myſtics were too abſtracted and too much ſublimated for the conceptions of the groſs herd of mankind. Refined maxims, that have little connection with the general ſentiments and habits of the human race, were not calculated to make proſelytes by the common engines of hope and fear. The *Million* could neither be amuſed nor alarmed by principles in which the heart could *feel* no intereſt. A few minds of a peculiar texture might poſſibly take a fancy to them. But Mr. Weſley's buſineſs was with minds of every compoſition; and though the Poet ſays,

Oderunt hilarem triſtes, triſtemque jocoſi;

yet he employed himſelf to ſearch for ſome common band, by which diſpoſitions the moſt heterogeneous, and ſects the moſt diſcordant, might have a centre of union. He ſtudied mankind beyond the walls of his college; and the *Fellow of Lincoln* became, in a *certain* ſenſe, a man of the world. His penetration is wonderfully acute; and his *dexterity* in debate hath been ſo long known, that it is almoſt become proverbial. He was ever more attentive to reaſon and prudence than his great rival, George Whitefield. He was more calm in his addreſs; more candid in his ſentiments; and more reaſonable in his doctrines. He had all Whitefield's zeal and perſeverance, with double his underſtanding, and ten times more learning and ſcience. Though *Prudence* was his pole-ſtar, yet Imagination was frequently his card. He gave it all the play that was neceſſary to eſtabliſh the credit of his miſſion.

" Mr. John Weſley's prudence hath been frequently imputed to ſome ſiniſter motives; and what appeared to his friends as " the wiſdom of the ſerpent," was pronounced by his enemies to be *the craft of the wicked one*. The Zealots of the ſecond Houſe of Methodiſm ſpeak this with a full mouth. I was at Briſtol ſome years ſince, when the Hon. Mr. Shirley, by the order of my Lady Huntingdon, called him to a public account for certain expreſſions which he had uttered in ſome Charge to his *Clergy*, which ſavoured too much of the Popiſh Doctrine of the merit of good works. Various ſpeculations were formed as to the *manner* in which Mr. Weſley would evade the charge. Few conjectured right; but all ſeemed to agree in one thing; and that was, that he would *ſomehow* or *other* baffle his antagoniſt: and baffle him he *did*; as Mr. Shirley afterwards confeſſed in a very *lamentable* pamphlet, which he publiſhed on this *redoubted* controverſy. In the criſis of the diſpute, I heard a celebrated Preacher, who was one of Whitefield's ſucceſſors, expreſs his ſuſpicion of the event; " for," ſays he, " I know him of old: he is an eel; take him where you will, he will ſlip through your fingers."

" A poem,

"A poem, intituled, "Religious Diſcourſe," and publiſhed by him in one of his earlier collections, was pointed out to me, by his own niece, as a very ſtriking delineation of his diſpoſition and character. She ſaid, her father regarded it in the ſame unfavourable light. I have ſome doubt of this; for I have the original copy * now before me, with marginal corrections (chiefly *verbal*) in the hand-writing of Samuel Weſley. Had he thoroughly diſapproved of it, he would have drawn his pen acroſs the whole. His correction of particular paſſages was a tacit acknowledgement of his approbation of the reſt.

"At the beginning of the poem are theſe lines:

"But who muſt talk? Not the mere formal Sage
"Who ſpeak the obſequious echo of the age,
"To Chriſt ſo lives who brings the Goſpel down,
"A Goſpel moderniz'd by ————!"

"On this *hiatus* Samuel Weſley notes in the margin — "If T——n, too hard." —— *Tillotſon* was undoubtedly meant. He was equally the object of diſlike to Methodiſts and High-churchmen. His Theology was too rational for the former; and his Politics were too moderate for the latter. The wonder is not, that John Weſley ſhould have ſhewn an inclination to inſult the memory of a ſober Divine; but the wonder is, that Samuel Weſley ſhould have been diſpoſed to ſhew lenity to a Low-churchman, and a Whig of the Revolution: eſpecially when it is conſidered, that he himſelf hath made this ſame renowned and amiable Prelate, the object of bitter ſatire, both in his "Pariſh Prieſt," and in a poem "to the "memory of Dr. South." In the former his name is mentioned, and very inviduouſly contraſted with Stillingfleet's; in the latter he is plainly alluded to, as a ſecret abettor of "Socinus and his followers;"

"And yields up points their favour to engage,
"Tranſcribing *Epiſcopius* by the page."

"The Archbiſhop hath been alſo charged with too free a uſe of the *Fratres Poloni*, the great CODEX of the Socinians; though he never condeſcended to acknowledge the obligation to ſuch obſcure writers; for who ever heard of *Schlichtingius*, *Pſcipcovius*, or *Wolzogenius?* In the oblivion into which they were ſunk, he might fancy himſelf to be ſecure from detection. Or poſſibly he might think that whatever he could glean from their works, that had any intrinſic value in it, ſhould be left to itſelf, to make its own way in the world, well knowing that it could receive no aſſiſtance or recommendation from the *Brethren of Poland*.

"But to return from this digreſſion to the *characteriſtic* Poem of our ſagacious and wary Apoſtle.

"There are paſſages in it which might give occaſion to Mr. John Weſley's enemies, to repreſent him as a man of more art than integrity; and perhaps it would puzzle the moſt ſubtle of his Proſelytes to reconcile his maxims with that "*child-like* and *dove-like* ſimplicity" which he teaches and they profeſs. As the poem is very curious, and but little known, I think you will be pleaſed with a few extracts from it:

* An autograph of Mr. John Weſley.

" To the pert Reas'ner, if you ſpeak at all,
" Speak what within his cognizance may fall.
" Expoſe not Truths divine to Reaſon's rack,
" Give him his own belov'd ideas back.
" *Your* notions, till they *look like his*, dilute;
" Blind he muſt be, but ſave him from diſpute.
" But when we are turn'd of Reaſon's noon-tide glare,
" And things begin to ſhew us what they are,
" More free to ſuch your true conceptions tell,
" *Yet graft them on the arts where they excell.*
" If ſprightly ſentiments detain their taſte,
" If paths of various learning they have trac'd,
" If their cool judgment longs, yet fears, to fix,
" Fire, Erudition, Heſitation mix.

" It is this *accommodating* method which hath brought on Mr. Weſley the opprobrium of *Jeſuitiſm*. I hope his *ends* were Catholic and diſintereſted; though I muſt acknowledge, that ſuch *means* have the ſuſpicious complexion of ſelfiſh and *Sectarian* cunning.

" To poſitive Adepts, *inſidious* yield,
" To gain the conqueſt *ſeem* to quit the field.
" Large in your grants —Be their opinion ſhewn,
" Approve, amend, and *wind it to your own.*"

" The following lines have ſpirit and humour in them:

" There are who watch to adore the dawn of Grace,
" And pamper the young Proſelyte with praiſe.
" Kind, humble ſouls! they with a right good-will
" Admire his progreſs—till he ſtands ſtock-ſtill!
" So fond, ſo ſmooth, ſo loving and ſo civil,
" They praiſe the cred'lous Saint into a Devil!"

" Sectaries and Enthuſiaſts of all deſcriptions have frequent opportunities of contemplating characters of this unſteady make. A Religion that is founded more on paſſion than judgment; which applies its *criteria* to certain feelings which have no fixed principle in the underſtanding; a Religion which conſiſts of *ſingularities* that are beyond the habits of common life and general cuſtom, will be ever ſubject to ridiculous and untoward viciſſitudes.

" Dr. Warburton hath been thought profane in the ridicule he hath ſo repeatedly thrown on Mr. Weſley's account of " the pains and throws of the ſecond birth." He conſidered the whole as a compound of impoſture and credulity. The learned Biſhop was not always delicate in the choice of his alluſions., If his ideas were groſs, he never gave himſelf the trouble to refine them down by the niceties of expreſſion. As he thought, ſo he writ; and ſeemed to imagine, that to poliſh a rugged ſentiment was to weaken its force. " The Devil," ſays he, " acted as midwife to Mr. Weſley's new-born babes." In another part of his book, he takes occaſion, from a conceſſion of the Arch-Methodiſt, to declare, that " Mr. William " Law begat Methodiſm, and Count Zinzendorf rocked the cradle." He allows Whitefield

field little credit; calls him "the *madder* of the two:" but, conſidering him in a very inferior light to Mr. Weſley, almoſt paſſes him by unnoticed. Whatever good and laudable intentions the Biſhop might have had; or how zealous ſoever he might have been to ſupport the intereſt of ſober Religion againſt the inſults and incroachments of Fanaticiſm; yet, I think, it is pretty generally allowed that he was not perfectly happy in the means he choſe to effect his good purpoſes. There is much acute reaſoning, and much poignant and ſprightly wit, in his "Doctrine of "Grace;" but there is in it too much levity for a grave Biſhop, and too much abuſe for a candid Chriſtian. If the ſubject was not unworthy of his pen, he ſhould not have given ſuch a repreſentation of it as to make it look as if it was. Who *begat*, or who *midwived*, or who *nurſed* Methodiſm, is a point I ſhall leave to the determination of others. Mr. Weſley's *own* account of this matter is ſeen to a better advantage in his poem, than in Dr. Warburton's extracts from his Journals. Excuſe this quotation; it ſhall be the laſt.

"But, left, reform'd from all extreamer ill,
"They ſhould but civilize old Nature ſtill;
"The loftier charms and energy diſplay
"Of Virtue model'd by the Godhead's ray;
"The lineaments divine, perfection's plan,
"The baſeneſs and the dignity of man.
"Commences now the agonizing ſtrife,
"Previous to Nature's death and ſecond life.
"Struck by their own inclement piercing eye,
"Their feeble virtues bluſh, deſpair, and die.
"They view the ſcheme that mimic Nature made,
"A fancy'd Goodneſs, and Religion's ſhade.
"With angry ſcorn they now reject the whole,
"Unchang'd the heart, undeified the ſoul,
"Till Indignation ſleeps away to Faith,
"And God's own power and peace take root in ſacred wrath."

"Particular inſtances may be adduced, that in a detached view might render Mr. Weſley's *underſtanding* a very problematical thing. But an impartial and wiſe judge will not determine by a few particulars, but by the reſult of the whole. Mr. Weſley had a very important end in view; and it required a great degree of ſagacity, as well as reſolution, to plan and purſue the means that were neceſſary to effect it. Theſe means conſidered in their joint dependance and operation were extraordinary, and called for an equal ſhare of enthuſiaſm to actuate, and wiſdom to ſuperintend. Such ſchemes of reformation as were ſo extenſive and complicated as his, were not the tranſient viſions of an overheated fancy, but the deep projects of a ſubtle mind, and called for the moſt determined efforts of a warm, reſolute, and yet cautious ſpirit.

"In one of Mr. Weſley's earlier publications, entitled, *An Earneſt Appeal to Men of Reaſon and Religion* *, he, in the ſtrongeſt language, diſavows all pecuniary motives; and calls on poſterity to vindicate his diſintereſtedneſs in one of the boldeſt

* 1743, 12mo, p. 48.

"apoſtrophes

apoſtrophes I ever read: "*Money* muſt needs paſs through my hands," ſays he; "but I will take care (God being my helper) that the mammon of unrighteouſneſs "ſhall only paſs through; it ſhall not reſt there. None of the accurſed thing ſhall "be found in my tents, when the Lord calleth me hence. And hear ye this, all "you who have diſcovered the treaſures which I am to leave behind me; if I leave "behind me ten pounds (above my debts and the little arrears of my Fellowſhip) "you and all mankind bear witneſs againſt me, that I lived and died a Thief and a "Robber." I doubt not but his pride, and ſomething *better* than his pride, will prevent the ſtigma.

"At the age of fourſcore, Mr. Weſley is ſtill active and chearful. His activity indeed hath always kept him in ſpirits, and prevented thoſe fits of languor and deſpondency which generally overtake the indolent. He is an excellent companion; and, in ſpite of cenſure, I believe he is an honeſt man. The jealouſy of the Tabernacle hath joined with the zeal of a *higher* houſe to detract from the purity of his character; but the *arrow that flew in darkneſs* only recoiled on thoſe who ſent it.

"Mr. Weſley, after receiving the ſacrament this laſt ſummer at the Cathedral of Exeter, was invited by the Biſhop to dine at the Palace. There were ſome who thought his Lordſhip might have ſpared the compliment; but others conſidered it as only another proof, added to the many he hath already given, of his amiable courteſy, candour, and good ſenſe. How far he relaxed his zeal or his dignity by his condeſcenſion, may be a point to be canvaſſed by the Scrupulous: but the Wiſe and the Good of every communion will ſettle it in a moment.

"The diſcourſe at the table turned on a variety of literary topics. At that time the public was amuſed by the controverſy about Rowley's Poems. Mr. Weſley ſaid, that he had made enquiries about Chatterton; and from the information he could gather, he could ſcarcely believe him equal to ſuch a complicated and ingenious piece of fraud. The ſubject introduced the name of Mr. Jacob Bryant. Mr. Canon Moore aſked him, if he had ever read that gentleman's *Analyſis*. He ſaid, he had not only read the two firſt volumes, but had actually abridged them. Mr. Moore lent him the third volume, which he intended to abridge likewiſe. Theſe are inſtances of uncommon aſſiduity, as well as ſingular curioſity in this *tranſcendant* man, as Biſhop Warburton denominated him, in a vein of mingled ſatire and irony; but poſterity may, perhaps, apply the epithet to him *without* a jeſt.

"I could with pleaſure enlarge on this ſubject; but I write in great haſte, and have only time to add, that there was a ſiſter of the Weſleys, called *Mehetabel*, who married a gentleman of the name of *Wright*. I have ſeen ſome good pieces of hers both in proſe and verſe. She was unfortunate both before and after marriage; as was another of her ſiſters, who married the *famous* Weſley Hall of Salisbury, who had the honour of being Mr. Madan's *precurſor* in the great miſſion of THELYPTHORA! I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

S. BADCOCK."

South Molton, Dec. 5, 1782.

FOUR

FOUR LETTERS that paſſed between Dr. DUCAREL, Mr. JOHNSON, &c. relative to the Revival of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of LONDON, 1717.

Dr. DUCAREL to MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq. of Spalding, Lincolnſhire.

SIR,

Doctors Commons, Jan. 29, 1754.

As I know no perſon can have a greater regard for the learned Society of Antiquaries than yourſelf, I hope a letter from me, written at the requeſt of that Society, will not prove unacceptable. You are, Sir, at preſent, our ſenior member, and, I dare ſay, you perfectly well remember the revival of our Society in 1717, of which you may be properly called one of the re-founders. Mr. Warburton, Somerſet Herald, and formerly a member, has lately publiſhed a book intituled *Vallum Romanum*, and in the preface (after giving an account of the old Society of Antiquaries) has inſerted the following words relating to the preſent one: "The old So-"ciety being thus broke up, the ſtudy of Roman learning lay "dormant in Britain until the year 1716, that the publication of "my Map of Northumberland again revived it. The inſcriptions "I had diſcovered, and engraved in it, ſoon raiſed debates among "the learned; ſome read them one way, ſome another; and I in "my turn was blamed or commended, as the judgement or caprice "beſt pleaſed the commentators. However, theſe conteſts ſoon "after terminated; for, in the year 1717, a new Society of Anti-"quaries was formed on the ſame plan with the old; and on the "13th of January, 1719, I had the honour to be elected a member "thereof."

By this paragraph, Mr. Warburton would ſeem to inſituate, that his Map of Northumberland gave birth to our Society; for which reaſon, it becomes neceſſary that an enquiry ſhould be made into the occaſion and manner of its revival, and to know the following facts.

Firſt, In what year the Society was revived?

Secondly, By whom, and in what manner?

Thirdly, Whether, at the time of its revival, his Map of Northumberland was ever thought of, and whether he was ever taken notice of by any of the members on that account before the 13th of January 1719, when he was admitted a member?

The Society, having conſidered theſe things, have done me the honour to refer the enquiry to me; and it is on that occaſion that I take the liberty of addreſſing myſelf to you, deſiring you, Sir, would be pleaſed, as ſoon as you conveniently can, to give me as full an account as you are able of the revival of our Society, and the occaſion of it, together with the dates and names of ſuch original members as you may have (unleſs already printed in our liſt), and alſo copies of ſome of the firſt memoranda you may have made at that time; by doing of which you will very much oblige our learned and flouriſhing Society, and more particularly, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL.

Anſwer of MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq. to Dr. DUCAREL, concerning the revival of the Society of Antiquaries.

[This letter I received February 8, 1754, N. S. I ſuppoſe Mr. Johnſon, being an Antiquary, continues to uſe the Old Style. A. C. D.]

GOOD DOCTOR, Spalding, February 4, 1753.

On receiving by laſt Thurſday's poſt the favour of your commands dated the 29th ult. relating to the revival of our Society of Antiquaries of London, and requiring of me as the ſurviving ſenior member ſome account thereof, ſuch as my memory or memoranda can afford; with my due regard to thoſe learned gentlemen and yourſelf, Sir, you'll be pleaſed to acquaint them, That

at

at the inſtance of Dr. Mortimer* (who propoſed to prefix them to ſome Philoſophical Tranſactions he intended to dedicate to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, F. R. S. and patron of Spalding Gentlemen's Society), I furniſhed him with what notices I then had relating to either of them, or to any other Literary Societies, viz. thoſe of Dublin, Worceſter, Wiſbeach, Lincoln, Stamford, Peterborough, or others whereof any note occurred to me, chiefly from the Minute Books of S. G. S. [Society of Gentlemen at Spalding]; and long ſince then, at the deſire of ſeveral of our worthy friends and fellow members, particularly the Reverend Mr. George North of Codicote, Hertfordſhire, 4th of June laſt; in writing the ſaid Mr. North *towards his attempting an Hiſtory of our Antiquarian Society, London*†, from as early times as any Notitiæ can be procured; I tranſmitted to that induſtrious and ingenious old acquaintance, by my ſon, in July laſt, what I had relating thereto‡. From $17\frac{09}{10}$, I had the pleaſure of being acquainted and frequently meeting (at

* Dr. Stukeley, in a letter to Mr. Ames, Sec. Ant. Soc. dated May 6, 1752, ſays, "he had written to Mr. Johnſon, whoſe anſwer was, that he had no plan of the Society ſigned by any body, only a rude piece of paper on which the Doctor had written a kind of project for an Antiquary Society, on which Mr. Johnſon had made ſome looſe memorandums for his own uſe; that when Dr. Mortimer, 1738, was going to publiſh ſome account of all our Literary Societies out of the Univerſities, and for that purpoſe, as he pretended, prevailed on Mr. Johnſon to take that trouble; he extracted from his papers a pretty full account of the Spalding Society, and revival of that at London, dated Jan. 29, 1738, to which Dr. Mortimer returned an anſwer. Mr. Johnſon ſent a ſecond letter dated March 3, 1738. He added, that Dr. Mortimer was frequently intreated by him and his friends to make the propoſed uſe of their extracts according to his promiſe, yet he diſingeniouſly refuſed it." Dr. Stukeley adds, "if the Society can induce the Doctor's ſon Hans to reſtore Mr. Johnſon's and his father's collections, they may be of ſervice."

† In 1769, when the Society of Antiquaries determined to publiſh their Tranſactions, application was made to Mr. North for his materials towards compiling a Hiſtory of their Foundation. Mr. North returned all the papers relative to that ſubject "that ſurvived his order to burn moſt of his papers indiſcriminately in a dangerous illneſs, which he had about four years before, from a conviction how ungenerouſly ſuch things are commonly uſed after a perſon's deceaſe. Then, ſays he, periſhed a number of uncommon anecdotes, concerning all who appeared to be Antiquaries, down to Dugdale's death, which I had been induced to collect by Aſhmole's mention of the Antiquaries, and their annual dinner."

‡ Mr. Johnſon referred therein to his own Adverſaria, to the Spalding Society's minutes, vol. II. 50; and to letters from Dr. Stukeley, 1717.

the Temple 'Change, and other coffee-houſes and taverns about the Temple) with Mr. Le Neve, Norroy *, Mr. Edward Alexander *, Dr. Brook, Mr. John Chicheley, the two Mr. Gales, Mr. Hare *, Mr. Mickleton *, Mr. Pavey, Mr. Saunderſon *, Mr. Wanley *, and Mr. Warkhouſe, who, with Mr. George Holmes *, were well ſkilled in Records, which, with the ſtudy of our Hiſtory and Conſtitution, coinciding with my profeſſion, made me very willingly wait on ſuch of them, and other noblemen and gentlemen of other profeſſions curious in their reſearches of antiquity, as then were uſed to meet and diſcourſe on ſuch ſubjects; to whom I had the pleaſure to introduce my own brother and other relations and moſt intimate acquaintances, particularly my own countryman and dear friend Dr. Stukeley, with whoſe aſſiſtance, and Mr. David Caſley's, at the Cotton Library, we tranſcribed and examined from Fauſtina E. 5. the project formed by the Society of Antiquaries of London for eſtabliſhing that Society and Library, by Cotton, Dodderidge, Lee, Davis, & al. whence the Doctor (being the firſt Secretary on the revival) drew up the original plan and propoſals, with the rules for re-eſtabliſhing the academy of Antiquaries, or Antiquarian Society, London, in the Minute-book of their acts and obſervations; which you, Sir, will pleaſe to conſider (or the tranſcript by Mr. Theobald), and to conſult the Doctor himſelf thereupon, and upon the ſubject-matter of your letter and the Society's enquiries, who is able, eſpecially with the review of the ſaid Society's firſt Minute-book, and his own memoranda or memory, to give you fuller ſatisfaction; or Mr. North, in his reſearches, from whom I have not received my papers back, with others lent him relating to our coins, Saxon, Daniſh, and Norman, *et de monetâ aureâ*, nor have ſeen the Vallum Romanum.

But am, Sir, with great eſteem, yours, and all our worthy brother members (with my ſon Walter's compliments) much obliged, ready, and moſt obedient ſervant, M. JOHNSON.

* Of theſe ſee Introd. to Archaeol. p. xxxiii. xxxiv xxxv. Of the two learned brothers, R. and S. Gale, ſome Memoirs are prefixed to our collection of their letters. Of the others not marked we ſhould be glad to collect ſome notices.

Copy

Copy of part of a letter from BROWNE WILLIS, LL. D. to Dr. DUCAREL, on the ſame ſubject.

GOOD DOCTOR, Aynhoe in Northamptonſhire, February 8, 1754.

Yours follows me hither, where I came to ſpend a week. At the end of the month I hope to ſet out for London, and ſhall be ready to give what information I can about our Society. What Mr. Warburton advances, I think little notice need be taken of it, and that it is ſcarce worth refuting. I think I gave ſome gentleman, as Mr. Vertue or Dr. Stukeley, ſome account of what I remembered about our firſt meeting. Mr. Holmes, Mr. Maddox, Mr. Le Neve, Mr. Sanderſon, Mr. Hare, and myſelf, were ſome of the firſt aſſociates, about 1709, and we met at the Fountain tavern; one Mr. Barber, as I remember, was the landlord's name; the tavern as we went down into the Inner Temple, againſt Chancery-lane, &c.

BROWNE WILLIS.

Copy of Mr. GEORGE VERTUE's letter to Dr. DUCAREL, upon this ſubject.

DEAR SIR, February 13, 1754.

I thank you for the favour of thoſe three letters you pleaſed to oblige me with the peruſal of, from our curious and obliging friends, concerning the re-eſtabliſhment of the Society of Antiquaries. What I had formerly collected, being looſe notes, I communicated to our friend the Rev. Mr. North ſome time paſt, and ſince you required to ſee them have hunted for them, but yet cannot find them, and perhaps have not had them returned.

At the ſame time, I lent him a MS. folio, being therein contained a propoſal or ſcheme for erecting or eſtabliſhing the Antiquary Society in king James the Firſt's time, under the protection of George Villiers duke of Buckingham, to whom that book was inſcribed. See ſome account of it in the Life of Sir Walter Raleigh

Raleigh (by Oldys), where is mentioned the names of many noblemen, learned gentlemen, members of the firſt inſtitution. My obſervations and notes collected begin with the Remarks on the laſt Re-eſtabliſhment about 1708 or 9, a ſmall book of Reports of the Officers of Records, directed to the Lord Halifax, Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, who was appointed by Parliament about that time, wherein is mentioned the Reports of the State of the Records of the Tower of London, and ſeveral Offices at Weſtminſter, from Mr. Maddox, Mr. Le Neve, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Rymer, Mr. Anſtis, Mr. Sanderſon of the Rolls, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Lawton, Browne Willis, Dr. Stukeley, and others, whoſe names our good friend Dr. Willis did give me an account of, and of their firſt meetings in Fleet-ſtreet near the Temple Gate, before our regulating orders and ſettled method at the Mitre, with Maurice Johnſon, Meſſ. Gale, Hare, Mr. Humphrey Wanley, and many others. From their often meeting to confer notes about the reports, was the true fountain-head that ſprung up a propoſal to eſtabliſh the Society that now ſubſiſts under proper regulations*. This was alſo then Mr. Willis's opinion, when he delivered to me, writ by himſelf, thoſe names of about twenty perſons he could call to mind was at their firſt meetings: as Mr. Johnſon mentions, Dr. Stukeley, himſelf, and others, went to the Cotton Library for that purpoſe, to review former facts of ſuch Societies. I wiſh this recollection may be of any uſe towards the preſent enquiry, is my beſt wiſhes for the proſperity and honour of the Society; being,

* The following regulations, printed on a large half ſheet, were prefixed to ſome of their earlieſt publications:

" The Society of Antiquaries, London. January the firſt, 1717.

" Agreed to meet one evening in every week, to cultivate the knowledge of ANTIQUITIES of ENGLAND, according to ſuch written orders as were ſubſcribed to by the members of the Society. A Preſident, three Vice Preſidents, a Secretary, Treaſurer, and Director of the Works of the Society, &c. were then nominated and elected. Theſe officers are yearly choſen; and the monthly contributions, paid by each perſon admitted, are collected by the Treaſurer, and applied for the uſe and advancement of the Society. The accompts of monies received and diſburſements are to be audited annually."

Sir, with true reſpect, their ever obliged humble ſervant, and yours moſt ſincerely to command, GEORGE VERTUE.

P. S. Mr. John Talman was the firſt member who propoſed the Society's engraving plates of Antiquities*. The firſt thing engraven, was the Lamp found near Windſor, late belonging to Sir Hans Sloane.

MEMORANDUM.

I delivered the four original letters herein contained to the Society of Antiquaries, at their houſe in Chancery-lane. I had their thanks; and they were ordered to be laid up among the archives of that Society. ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL,

February 28, 1754.

* Before the preſent title of "Vetuſta Monumenta" was adopted, the two following title-pages occur in ſome early ſets of the Society's plates.

1. "Res Selectæ ab Antiquariorum Societate Londini editæ."

2. "Collectanea Antiquitatum ſumptibus Societatis Antiquariæ Londinenſis impreſſa. Ab Anno Domini MDCCXVII."

To the Right Honourable the Earl of HARTFORD, Lord PERCY, Preſident, and the reſt of the Society of BRITISH ANTIQUARIANS.

A SCOTS ODE. BY ALLAN RAMSAY.

To Hartford and his learned friends,
Whoſe fame for ſcience far extends,
A Scottiſh muſe her duty ſends,
From Pictiſh towers:
Health, length of days, and happy ends,
Be ever yours.

Your generous cares make light ariſe
From things obſcure to vulgar eyes,
Finding where hidden knowledge lies,
T' improve the mind;
And moſt delightfully ſurpriſe,
With thoughts refin'd.

When you the broke inſcription read,
Or amongſt antique ruins tread,
And view remains of princes dead,
In funeral piles,
Your penetration ſeems decreed
To bleſs theſe iſles.

Where Romans form'd their camps of old,
Their gods and urns of curious mold,
Their medals ſtruck of braſs or gold,
'Tis you can ſhow,
And truth of what's in ſtory told,
To you we owe.

How

By this your learning men are fir'd
With love of glory, and inſpir'd
Like ancient heroes, who ne'er tir'd
To win a name;
And, by their god-like acts, aſpir'd
T' immortal fame.

How beneficial is the care,
That brightens up the the claſſick lere!
When you the documents compare,
With authors old,
You raviſh, when we can ſo fair
Your light behold.

Without your comments, each old book
By all the world would be forſook;
For who of thought would deign to look
On doubtful works,
'Till by your ſkilful hands they're ſtruck
With ſterling marks.

Your uſeful labours ſhall endure,
True merit ſhall your fame ſecure,
And will poſterity allure,
To ſearch about
For truth, by demonſtration ſure,
Which leaves no doubt.

The muſe foreſees brave Hartford's * name
Shall to all writers be a theme,
To laſt while arts and greatneſs claim
Th' hiſtorian's ſkill,
Or the chief inſtrument of fame,
The poet's quill.

* He was the ſecond preſident of the Society, and ſucceeded Peter Le Neve 1730; or rather was elected 1723-4, from which time Le Neve became only vice-preſident. He died 1749 duke of Somerſet.

Pembroke's * a name to Britain dear,
For learning and brave deeds of wier;
The genius ſtill continues clear
In him whoſe art.
In your rare fellowſhip can bear
So great a part.

Bards yet unborn ſhall tune their lays,
And monuments harmonious raiſe
To Winchelſea † and Devon's ‡ praiſe,
Whoſe high deſert,
And virtues bright, like genial rays,
Can life impart.

Nor want we Caledonians ſage,
Who read the painted vellum page,
No ſtrangers to each antique ſtage,
And Druids cells,
And ſacred ruins of each age,
On plains and fells.

Amongſt all thoſe of the firſt rate,
Our learned § Clerk bleſt with the fate
Of thinking right, can beſt relate
Theſe beauties all,
Which bear the marks of ancient date,
Be-north the wall.

* Thomas Herbert, VIIIth earl, who furniſhed the houſe at Wilton with ſuch an ample collection of pictures, ſtatues, and coins. He died 1732. Of his ſon Henry, the late earl, ſee Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painters, IV. 107.

† Daniel Finch, VIth earl. Died 1730.

‡ William, IIId duke. Died 1755. His ſon, the late duke, was elected F. A. S. 1763.

§ Sir John Clerk of Pennycuik, Bart. to whom Ramſay addreſſed a poem "on "the death of his much accompliſhed ſon John Clerk, Eſq. who died in the 20th "year of his age." See his Poems, vol. II. p. 114.

The wall which Hadrian firſt begun,
And bold Severus carried on,
From riſing to the ſetting ſun,
On Britain's coaſt,
Our anceſtors fierce arms to ſhun,
Which gall'd them moſt.

But now no need of walls or towers,
Ag'd enmity no more endures,
Brave Britain joins her warlike powers,
That always dare,
To open and to ſhut the doors
Of peace and war.

Advance, great men, your wiſe deſign,
And proſper in the taſk divine;
Draw from antiquity's deep mine
The precious ore,
And in the Britiſh annals ſhine
'Till time's no more.

ADDITIONS to p. xviii.

Againſt the Eaſt wall of the South tranſept of Kirton church is a mural monument for

DIXON COLBY, M. D. who died Nov. 21, 1756, aged 77. His wife Elizabeth died Oct. 2, 1739, aged 59.

E. Bingham, Peterb. fec.

Arms. Gules on a border engrailed Or, a chevron between 3 bezants.

On the floor are ſlabs for

PICKERING COLBY, eſq. who died 1682, and his wife 1695.

DIXON COLBY, only ſon of Dr. Dixon Colby of Stamford, grandſon of Pickering Colby, died Dec. 14, 1733, aged 22.

Maurice and Henry Johnſon were Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London at its incorporation 1751.

The reader will excuſe the uncertainty we are under about the ſeveral branches of the Johnſon family enumerated p. xxvii. Henry, in note (*h*), was probably an uncle of the founder of the Spalding Society.

Page xxiii. Edward Green was a ſurgeon in Newgate-ſtreet; a man of multifarious and eminent learning, bred at Wincheſter college, and poſſeſſed of a well-choſen library.

Add to the liſt of members, Peter Bold,
William Clarke.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

MINUTE BOOKS of the SPALDING SOCIETY;

BEING

An Hiſtorical Account of the State of Learning in SPALDING, ELLOE, HOLLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE. Written by MAURICE JOHNSON, Junior, Secretary to the ſaid Society.

To the Rev. Mr. LYON, Preſident, and the other learned and worthy Members of the GENTLEMENS SOCIETY in SPALDING.

GENTLEMEN,

IT would be impertinent in an addreſs to you, who have ſufficiently evinced your allowing the truth of the propoſition, to inſiſt on the uſefulneſs of books in general, whence you have been ſo qualified for ſociety, a rational creature's principal felicity, that whoſoever brings knowledge from them with him may in your company improve it into judgement; which is the greateſt benefit of converſation, and what renders a man beſt able to ſerve his country and himſelf.

Knowledge is of itſelf no burden; and by how much the nobler any man's ſoul is, ſo much the more he aſpires to and thirſts after the univerſal, only to be had from ſuch learned labours as have borne the teſt. Theſe are ſo numerous, that the profeſſions and circumſtance of private gentlemen allow them not the leiſure or means to be maſters of them. But the united endeavours of no great number have in many inſtances of this ſort effected what every lover of literature wiſheth; and I aſſuredly affirm that this ſociety has, for its time and ſtrength, given as general and uſeful inſtances as can be brought from abroad.

Ingenuous ſcience and letters have for many ages indeed been cultivated in this village; and whatever the ſtate of learning might have been under our firſt Britiſh anceſtors, and whilſt ſome part of the iſland was a Roman province, it flouriſhed ſufficiently, I doubt not, in the Saxon times, under the powerful influence of the Mercian princes, and its particular lords and patrons their kinſmen, the laſt of whom, Thorold of Bokenhale (who was then deputy governor, and reſided here for that purpoſe) founded a cell of Benedictines, conſiſting at firſt of a prior and five monks only, ſelected from Croyland, then the moſt learned convent in Britain, to the great relief of that monaſtery, then very full of monks, and a great famine raging in England, the patronage whereof, together with the dominion of all Holland, going by his marrying the heireſs of the houſe of Mercia (which had ſtifly withſtood the Conqueror, and the other ſiſter being at that time king Harold's widow, and beyond ſeas), to the great Norman lord Ivo de Taillegeboſc, earl of Anjou (1072), king William the Conqueror's ſiſter's ſon, and that prince holding his court in exceeding great pomp and ſplendor in his caſtle here, and adding much to the revenues of the religious, may by that, and his affectionately ſubjecting them to his abbey of Angiers, his capital city, and his introducing from thence to this ſome of that houſe eminent for learning and

a ſtrict

a ſtrict life (all the monks of Croyland having quitted the cell in 1074), be reaſonably preſumed to have much promoted literature here thereby; ſeeing that this cell in thoſe its early days furniſhed no fewer than four clerks in prieſts orders to officiate in the churches belonging at that time to it, excluſive of conventual duty performed by thoſe reſiding in the cell; and that this town was thenceforward uſually the ſeat of his reſidence, as well as place of his burial, who died without leaving iſſue to ſucceed in his eſtate by inheritance. The lordſhip and patronage, being the hereditary eſtate of this lady, came with her to the firſt earls of this county, in whoſe time flouriſhed *Guarin*, the ſub-prior, and native of this place; a man as eminent for religion and learning as any regular of his days, and who for his merit was afterwards in the reign of Henry II. made prior of this cell on the death of prior *Reginald*, that great favourite of pope Alexander III. To this place, by the writers of that time, theſe great men are enumerated, and the more particularly for its prior's ſake, as faſt and able friends; and it is expreſly ſaid by the hiſtorians, that many of them frequently reſorted to the priory here, viz. William de Romare, earl of Lincoln, its lord and patron; Sir Roger de Stikeſwalde, knt. his deputy in this county; John earl of Moreton, the king's brother, afterwards himſelf king of England; Walter lord archbiſhop of Rohan; Hugh de Nonaunt, lord biſhop of Cheſter, the then abbot of St. Nicholas at Angiers; Thomas lord Moulton, baron of Egremond, lord of Moulton; Gerard de Canwile, lord of Sutton in Holland; Sir Fulk de Oiri, knt. lord of Holbeach; Sir Richard de Flet, knt. lord of Flet; Walter de Flet, his brother; Alexander de Quappilod, and Hugh his brother; William de Putey, and Sir Algar de Colvile, knt. who were moſt of them gentlemen of the beſt eſtates and quality in theſe parts, and then reſiding on them; and this was in the reign of king Richard I. in whoſe reign ſome time after this cell was go-

verned by one *Joſeme* or *Jollane*, a prior of great learning, ſkill, and vigilance, under whoſe adminiſtration there flouriſhed in this houſe a brother monk or commoigne (as they then called them) named *Hugh Grull*, who has the character given him of a very learned man in the law, for which ſcience thoſe of Croyland had long been famous; the Conqueror's chancellor Ingulphus having when abbot not only been very vigilant in preſerving all their charters and titles to their poſſeſſions, privileges, and immunities, and their noble library, but particularly, as himſelf writes, with the Engliſh crown and canon law; and their ſtewards, advocates, and proctors were eminent; and being the neareſt convent to, and having had a tedious ſuit through all our courts and in that of Rome from 1074 to this time (1194) ſupported by ſuch purſes as their convents and our lords patrons, brought up many of our and their members in the law, and made it the favourite as beſt rewarded ſtudy.

The laſt prior in this king's reign was a Spaniard, a man of ability, and who regulated his houſe well, and appointed to ſeveral officers employments therein, ſuitable to its revenues, conſiderably augmented by ſuch benefactors, and under him one William was librarian. It is certain there had been long a library, and one or other of the monks probably kept it; but the œconomy of the houſe being at this time ſo exactly regiſtred, this office is amongſt others particularly mentioned, and perhaps the office might, as many others, then firſt have ſome ſtipend or ſalary allotted to it, as it well deſerved. In this and the next king's reign, Godfrey the cellarer flouriſhed in this houſe, a graduate, and eminent for his knowledge in the laws; and was adviſed, and by the intereſt of the laſt prior and the lord patron obtained, the diſafforeſtation of this part of the county, then called the *Foreſt of Arundel*, in the beginning of this king's reign. In that of king Henry III. and under *Ralph* the laſt *dative* prior (or

of

of thoſe arbitrarily impoſed on this houſe by the abbots of Angiers, to which it ſo long continued ſubject) flouriſhed *John de Spalding*, L L. D. and maſter in decretals, almoner of this houſe, and a celebrated canoniſt, and Sir Henry le Moyne, a learned common lawyer, and ſteward of the courts of this manor, by whoſe abilities, and the noble and generous ſpirit of Symon Haughton, prior Ralph's ſucceſſor, 1229, who is ſaid to have been munificent above all the prelates of the realm, this priory threw off its Norman yoke. He was the ſon of Sir Symon Haughton, knt. and had a very liberal education, was well allied and acquainted with great men, and did much for his houſe, regaining for it all that the temporary dative priors (as all his predeceſſors had been, which were put in or out as their ſuperior pleaſed) had aliened from the ſame, and overcame the then abbot of Angiers in the court of Rome, the cauſe being there for the ſpace of ſeven years divers times litigated before the popes Gregory and Clement, by which conqueſt he brake the exorbitant power of the Angevines, till then the chief rulers of this cell. He alſo caſt the lord Henry Longford, abbot of Croyland, and Richard Bardney his ſucceſſor, and lord William de Albiny, a rich baron in the king's courts, on behalf of his tenants and vaſſals, for their rights of and to thoſe ſpacious commons which we enjoy to this day; and in the cloſe of this reign, the munificent Symon lord prior, and the convent, having by him been left *ſui juris* (as I beg leave to term it), the commoignes aſſembled in chapter, and elected for his ſucceſſor the ſaid *John* the almoner, ſurnamed *of Spalding* the place of his birth, a prelate equal to his predeceſſor, equal to his charge, which was arduous: the exemption from the Angevin abbot being ſcarce ſettled, and depending much on the pope, and he being greedy and encroaching, the lord prior prudently oppoſed his encroachments in the houſe, at the ſame time ſo conducting his affairs, through his great learning

ing in the laws, and the aſſiſtance of William le Moyne, a layman and learned common lawyer, who was ſteward of his courts, and ſon of his old friend Sir William, who had enjoyed that place to a great age, that, maugre the oppoſition made againſt him by the biſhop of Lincoln, and abbots of Angiers and Croyland, he obliged Sinibald of Turin, an Italian prelate, and nephew to pope Innocent IV. and whom he had by a proviſo collated to the perpetual vicarage of Pinchbeck, to reſign that preferment, and in chapter conferred it on a couſin of the cellarer, who was a graduate in divinity. He alſo caſt his cuſtomary tenants at an aſſize held at Lincoln, and by that obliged them to perform their due ſervices, which was of no little moment to the priory, and compelled Thomas lord Moulton, baron of Egremond, to compound with the houſe for the veniſon in his park at Moulton. This John firſt was by the king's writ, 49 Henry III. 1266, ſummoned to council as a lord of parliament, and ſo conſiderable a lawyer was he, as to be appointed one of the king's juſtices itinerant for the county of Eſſex, 55 of that king; and from a leiger book of this priory it appears that he was the moſt conſiderable judge in that commiſſion; for there is an entry made of the time when one of his ſucceſſors, Clement, lord prior, returned the records of that Iter into the king's Exchequer after his death, which happened in pilgrimage at St. Denys in France.

In the beginning of the ſucceeding reign, *William Lytulport*, the cofferer, was elected to the ſuperintendancy of this priory 1275; the abbot of Angiers, being here at the ſame time, did him the honour to celebrate maſs at his inſtallation, which was performed by an archdeacon, and at which he entertained all the nobility, gentry, and dignified clergy in theſe parts. He is deſcribed in the MS. records of the houſe to be *vir doctiſſimus & formoſiſſimus*. He laid the foundation 1284 of our preſent pariſh church dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas, repaired

repaired and beautified all the conventual buildings, more eſpecially, ſay the books, the buildings within the court of the convent, which had been vaſtly damaged by a prodigious overflow of the ſea in 1287-8, in particular the conventual church, which he rebuilt, with the dormitory, refectory or great hall, and library of the priory. The better to enable himſelf to erect thoſe ſtately piles, he diligently enquired into the poſſeſſions, profits, and revenues received by or due to his houſe, and in its patrons, the earls of Lincoln. In the court of Pleas he recovered to it, by actions there brought againſt the poſſeſſors, above 100 acres of good land (by which I ſuppoſe is meant of the higheſt and leaſt liable to drowning), the remainder of what had been alienated by the dative priors, and not recovered by Symon the Munificent; and aſſigned the tithes of flax and wool in Pinchbeck, and of wool in Weſton, for the carrying on thoſe which he lived not to ſee finiſhed, but by which means *Clement Hatfield*, ſub-prior, a very polite and well-bred gentleman, and the moſt famous oeconomiſt of all the regulars of his time in theſe parts, and his ſucceſſor (1292), was enabled not only to complete them, but alſo to build Wykham, the moſt pleaſant villa or country ſeat of our lords priors, and the ſumptuous chapel there *; to lead to which

* The grange or reputed manor of Wykeham, being the villa or country retirement of the priors of Spalding, this ſumptuous chapel was built there to it about 1292-3, having a chamber for his two domeſtic chaplains adjoining thereto, as the leiger of Folciby, f. 433, Robert of Boſton, edit. Sparke, f. 128; which author adds, his lordſhip planted it about, and made it a moſt pleaſant ſeat. At the diſſolution it was beſtowed by Henry VIII. on an anceſtor of lord Harrington. Theſe arms, Azure, a fret Sable, commonly called *Harrington's knot*, are carved out of a large flag ſtone at the houſe on the bank by the gate leading into the lands of this grange. The motto, NODO FIRMO. They are alſo on a large flat black marble in Wykham chapel, on the upper part of which is, Ermine a croſs engrailed Gules, over two braſs plates now gone. This is ſaid to have been the monument of *Tyringham Norwood*, of that place, eſq. a relation to, and thereof farmer under, Sir John Harrington, K. B. baron of Exton, lord of the grange or reputed manor of Wykeham. He repaired this grand and noble ſtructure the chapel,

which he planted wide avenues of foreſt trees, and a garden in manner of a wilderneſs near it, and many pleaſant groves about it. He alſo took down the prior's apartment or lodgings in the priory, and rebuilt them adjoining to the new grand dormitory; and prudently reflecting on the late prodigious floods or overflowings of the ſea, obtained many commiſſions of ſewers (then granted but occaſionally, and only by good intereſt), whereby the neighbouring noblemen and gentlemen of great eſtates, being the only commiſſioners, ſettled the rights of the priory as to the repairs of banks and drains, for the eaſe of his houſe in particular and the ſecurity of all Holland in general, which had been not long before overflowed by the ſea. In his time (1315) the building now uſed for our free grammar-ſchool was erected, and dedicated as a chapel to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, at the ſole charge and expence of Richard le Skinner of Spalding, merchant of the ſtaple.

He was ſucceeded by *Walter de Halton*, who was elected by his commoignes, moſt of them men of eminent learning, whoſe ſeveral names were for that reaſon tranſmitted in the MS. regiſtries of the houſe; viz.

Ralph de Folcibye, rector of Hardlethorpe, an illuminator and librarian of Spalding, a monk of great ſtudy and diligence.
Robert de Swafham or Swapham,
Nicholas de Staunton,
William de Caſtre,
Robert Bures or Burghe,
Thomas Mateſhel,
William de Stoke,
Walter de Waynfleet,
James de Hawe,
Robert de Weſton,
Henry de Langtoft.

chapel, rebuilt the roof, and raiſed the parapet walls, about which are alſo his arms, as alſo on an atchievment there remaining. It is of the patronage and donation of Maurice Johnſon, eſq. who for his encouragement has hitherto beſtowed it on the maſter of Spalding free grammar ſchool. Johnſon's Law and Hiſtory of Spalding, MS. p. 43.

This William de Halton, who 11 Edward II. ſucceeded as prior here, was a monk of an aſpiring and undaunted ſpirit, ſo great a favourite of his princes thoſe brave kings Edward II. and III. that they called him to parliament, and gave him a licence for fortifying his priory and all the buildings belonging to it like a caſtle; and having very warm diſputes with Henry, then lord abbot of Croyland, and Thomas lord Wake, lord of Deping, one of the greateſt barons in theſe parts of the realm, he accordingly fortified and garriſoned his priory, armed all his tenants, ſervants, and vaſſals; and after he had joined to him and the intereſt of his houſe all the other noblemen and gentlemen in theſe parts, and under his own leading, by force of arms obliged his ſaid potent adverſary to comply with him; the conſequence of which bold action was, that this houſe flouriſhed the more ever after, the abbots of Croyland becoming their good friends and allies, and the lords priors, under the patronage of the riſing houſe of Lancaſter, in the families of Plantagenet and Gaunt, their illuſtrious advocates, leading men in the nation, governed not only this large lordſhip but all Holland, maugre ſeveral attempts made in their prejudice and to ſhorten their power by Thomas de Holland, earl of Kent, and lord of Deeping, and the men of Keſteven, their neighbours, who envied their ſpacious commons, and dreaded their authority, and obtained ſeveral conſiderable benefits for us, as an immunity from tolls, and a right of taking them, the profits whereof were anciently applied to pave the market-place and ſtreets of this town; a confirmation of all the poſſeſſions, rights, liberties and immunities of this houſe, as they were then enjoyed, and the ſame reconfirmed by moſt of the ſucceeding kings, founded on a moſt ample and beneficial grant of king Edward II. who, October 24, in the eighth year of his reign, 1315-16, did prior Clement the honour of a viſit here in his royal perſon, with all his court, and was ſplendidly treated by the ſaid prior and con-

vent; the ſaid prelate being eſteemed one of the fineſt gentlemen in his kingdom. Thus this houſe flouriſhed, but never more than under the influence of its great and proper patron John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, who, having married the widow of Sir Hugh Swyneford, a Lincolnſhire gentleman, reſided chiefly, when not in the wars, at his caſtle of Bolingbrook (where king Henry IV. his eldeſt ſon was born), in this neighbourhood, and in the priorate of John III, ſurnamed of Spalding, coming of a good family of that name here, made frequent viſits to this convent, with his brother Geffrey Chaucer, who married his lady's ſiſter. No queſtion but learning then flouriſhed in this place, when honoured by ſuch company, the fathers of our kings, our language, and our verſe; and moſt probably this place was the ſcene of action of that ſevereſt ſatire of Chaucer, mentioned by Mr. Dart in his life of that poet before Mr. Urry's edition from Mr. Speght, which yet hath not been publiſhed, beginning thus:

In Lincolnſhire faſt by a fenne
Standeth a religious houſe who doth it kenne *.

By this illuſtrious family the advowſon or patronage of this houſe came to the crown in the ſaid king Henry IV. as part of his duchy of Lancaſter, and through the reigns of the ſeveral princes his ſucceſſors to its fatal diſſolution by king Henry VIII. (in which learning ſuffered more than the inconſiderate can imagine or the prejudiced will acknowledge), this priory was preſided over by ſeveral very learned and vigilant lords priors, each

* Mr. William Thynne, in his firſt printed book of Chaucer's works with one column on a ſide, had a tale called the Pilgrim's Tale, which was more odious to the clergy than the ſpeech of the Plowman. The tale began thus: *In Lincolnſhire*, &c. the argument of which tale, as alſo the occaſion thereof, and the cauſe why it was left out of Chaucer's works, ſhall hereafter be ſhewed, if God permit, in Mr. Francis Thynne's Comment upon Chaucer, and the tale itſelf publiſhed if poſſibly it can be found. Speght's Life of Chaucer.

of which recorded himſelf worthy memory by laudable actions recorded of him in the leigers of the houſe.

Of theſe were *Thomas Naſſington*, who erected and endowed the office of penitentiary; and *John Eſtfield*, much beloved of all Holland; and *John* IV. ſurnamed *de Moulton*, an acquaintance of and favoured by his eminency the lord cardinal Philip de Repingdon, lord biſhop of this dioceſe and chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford; and *Robert Holland*, another lord prior of eminent learning, an acquaintance of and favoured by that right rev. father Richard Fleming, the cardinal's ſucceſſor in the ſee of Lincoln, in the ſecond year of whoſe priorate the cuſtoms, rents, ſuits, and ſervices of all the tenants of the manor of Spalding, and all his other manors belonging to the convent, were ſettled on the foot they now ſtand by the before mentioned lord prior and convent, and Sir John de Wykes the ſteward of their courts.

In the priorate of *William* II. ſurnamed *de Pinchbeck*, ſeveral excellent conſtitutions and bye-laws were made in his court here, for the government of the fenns, great waters, and commons, through the four towns of this manor, for the enrichment of the commoners and tenants of the priory, he having procured the award and umpirage of the right rev. father William Alnwick, lord biſhop of this dioceſe, on behalf of them, their right having been again diſputed by the Deepingers.

To William II. ſucceeded *Thomas* II. ſurnamed *of Spalding*, who in his ſecond year obliged all his tenants to ſign a recognition or acknowledgement, purſuant to the ſettlement of their cuſtoms, rents, and ſervices, by his predeceſſor Robert de Holland in 1424. In his priorate flouriſhed that witty and learned monk friar Laurence Myntling, librarian and *equeſter*, as he ſtyles himſelf, i. e. *eques*, a knight; for ſo I find him elſewhere recorded to be, and that he took on him the cowl here. He was a very curious penman, and illuminator and limner, a good ma-

thematician, lawyer, painter, and poet, according to the taſte of he times he lived in.

Thomas III. ſurnamed *de Moulton*, ſucceeded. He was acquainted with and befriended by the lord biſhop of Lincoln, John Ruſſell, his dioceſan and lord chancellor of England and Oxford, who at his inſtance conſecrated his chapel of Cowbit and a chapel thereto adjoining, for the eaſe of his tenants of that village and the hamlet of Pykehale. Between the time of this prior Thomas III. and the fatal and final diſſolution of this priory there were not many years, but in that ſpace ſeveral priors, of whom the laſt ſave one *Thomas* IV. *White*, or *Knyght*, did, with twenty others, ſubſcribe the ſupremacy; and Richard Pallmer Ellſyn, alias Nelſon, ſurrendered his convent, and had a penſion, as had the commoignes, co-ſurrenderers to the crown with him: ſuch ways and means were then found out of diſplacing, putting in and out, replacing and changing the heads of our religious houſes, in order to bring about what we have ſince ſtyled the Reformation. It is certain, as the poſſeſſions which had been, in the faſhionable phraſe then uſed, appropriated to ſuperſtitious uſes, were then ſeized on one way or other by the king, and granted out ſoon after to his courtiers, cruel ſpoil was made of the many noble buildings and furniture belonging to them, of which their noble and well-furniſhed libraries, the *ſupellex clericalis*, may juſtly be accounted the chief; and when that learned antiquary John Leland, by virtue of a commiſſion from king Henry VIII. viſited, amongſt many other conventual libraries, that of this place he particularly remarks theſe MSS. then in it as curious in ſome reſpect or other *.

Adalberti diaconi liber ad Hermannum preſbyterum MS.

and

Exorciſmus ſive baptiſterium Alex. Necham MS.

* Collect. III. 29.

But

But this viſitation of Leland's being long after the uſe of types, it is not to be doubted but that library was furniſhed with great numbers, not only of other very valuable MSS. and many of common uſe, but of printed books. Of the former, it being not mere matter of curioſity but for information alſo, give me leave to ſubjoin a catalogue of what have any way occurred to my ſearch, eſpecially the rather as they are the authors from which this ſhort eſſay hath been extracted in great part, as from Ingulphus, Petrus Bleſenſis, and the Croyland chronologiſts, his continuers; copies whereof we doubt not once made part of our library here; as alſo the Chronicon Petriburgenſe, which contains the ſeries of the ſucceſſive abbots of that houſe and ſome of the priors of Spalding, by John abbot of Peterborough, a MS. in the Cotton library, Catalogus MSS. Bib. Cott. fol. 37. Claud. A. v. 1. Chronicon Petriburgenſe ab a° 654, which by the favour of Mr. Caſley, deputy keeper of that noble treaſury of learning under the great Bentley, I there ſaw, and extracted what related to Spalding from a copy thereof in the library of that learned and communicative antiquary, John Bridges, of Lincoln's Inn, eſq. This chronicle hath ſince been publiſhed by the rev. Joſeph Sparke, regiſter of the cathedral church of Peterborough, a member of this ſociety.

1. Chartularium vetuſtiſſimum cœnobii Spaldingenſis, MS. formerly Sir Richard Ogle's, ſo cited by Dodſworth and Dugdale in Monaſticon, and from them by chancellor Tanner in his Notitia Monaſtica *, afterward biſhop Stillingfleet's, now the right hon. the earl of Oxford's, in Bibliotheca Harleiana, 60 C. viii †. a ſumptuous and curious MS. on vellum, written in a large and ſtrong hand, *folio grandi*. I have ſeen this grand chartulary in the

* P. 252, folio.

† Now N° 742. Codex membranaceus in fol. in quo continentur partes quarta & quinta regeſti chartarum ſive libri irrotulatorii prioratus de Spalding in com.' Lincoln, in cujus fronte habentur capitula ſive rubricæ contentorum.

noble

noble repoſitory of valuable MSS. the Harleian library, by the favour of its learned and induſtrious keeper Mr. Humphry Wanley. I take it to have been the principal book relating to the poſſeſſions and revenues of this houſe, begun in king Stephen's time, and thence continued. This ſeems to have been ſeveral times tranſcribed, particularly by Ralph Folciby. Vide infra, N° 3. I have in many places obſerved notes, &c. in the hand-writing of Sir Richard Ogle, which I am well acquainted with, having the honour to be deſcended from him, and to have the reliques of his valuable library, and amongſt them ſeveral curious MSS. both of his own writing and others.

2. Regiſtrum, &c. Spalding, ibidem 39, B. 18 (335[b]). Theſe two MSS. in my lord the earl of Oxford's Bibliotheca Harleiana, on vellum, written, as I think Mr. Wanley told me, in king Edward II's time*.

3. Chartularium vetus Spalding, formerly Sir Anthony Oldfield's, and ſo cited by Dodſworth and Dugdale in the Monaſticon. This is only an apographon or copy tranſcribed about 1330, 4 Edward III. by Radulphus de Folciby, rector of Hardeleſthorpe, and librarian of Spalding, on vellum. I have alſo tranſcripts of the ſame on paper †.

4. Chartularium & Regiſtrum vetus ab. de Croylond, on vellum much decayed. Tit. "Liber Croylandiæ." I believe it belonged to that houſe, but has many things relating to Spalding interſperſed ‡.

5. Inter

* This is not in the printed catalogue.

† The MS. apographon of Ralph Folciby, which belonged to Sir Anthony Oldfield, is now in the poſſeſſion of his grand-daughters Mrs. Alice Horſeman, of Stretton, in Rutlandſhire, widow of Edward Horſeman, of Lincolns Inn, eſq. and Elizabeth Wingfield, of Stamford priory, widow of John Wingfield, of Tickencot, eſq.

‡ As alſo the MS. Chartularium and Regiſtrum vetus ab. de Croyland, both theſe on velum, 1739. This valuable regiſter or leiger book was lent to Mr. Cole 1772 by commiſſary Graves als Beaupré Bell, eſq. of Fulburne, in the county of Cambridge,

5. Inter Codd. MSS. R. Dodſworth, the ſame perſon who began and collected moſt part of the Monaſticon Anglicanum, which now goes under Dugdale's name only, N° 4166. v. xxiv. ſub hoc titulo, "Cartæ antiquæ. H. III. 13. MS. chart. pro priore "& conventu de Spalding;" and there alſo N° 4167. v. xxv. ſub hoc titulo, "Chartæ antiquæ. Carta conceſſa S. Nicholao "Andegav. & priori de Spalding," f. 2. Theſe two in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Cat. MSS. Angl. & Hib. V. I. P. 1. f. 190, 191.

6. Vol. xxv N° 5264, Commiſſio ad privandnm priorem de Spalding, ac ad procedendum ad electionem novi prioris, f. 93. Bibl. Yelverton, now the right hon. the earl of Suſſex's library. Cat. MSS. Angl. & Hib. v. II. f. 131.

7. MS. of the gift of William Moore, inter Codd. MSS. coll. Caio-Gonvillenſis in Cambridge, ſub hoc titulo, "Liber prio-"ratus de Spalding, continens ſequentes tractatus, Kalendarium." This, I ſuppoſe, means an obituary and liſt of the benefactors. "Ordinaciones & Commiſſiones domini Thomæ prioris de Spald-"ing auctoritate apoſtolica confirmatæ. De Simone, Johanne & "Willielmo prioribus de Spalding;" with many general hiſtories and chronology, and ſome relating to England only.

8. N° 1181, D. 117. Caius coll. lib. Camb. Cat. MSS. Angl. & Hib. I. f. 126, p. 3, per D. Tanner, liber de Spalding, 16^mo^ D. 117.

9. A MS. miſſal and offices of ſaints, finely illuminated on vellum, and neatly written. This was among Sir John Oldfield's books. Doubtleſs there were very many of theſe miſſals, portals, tropars, rituals, and other ſuch books.

Cambridge, who borrowed it from Mrs. Wingfield, of Stamford. On its firſt leaf or cover is in a hand of James Iſt's time "Johes Oldfeild de Spalding." It came afterwards into the hands of Maurice Johnſon, eſq. of Spalding, and Biſhop Tanner ſeems to refer to this and to a regiſter of Spalding priory, which belonged to the ſame poſſeſſors ſucceſſively. (Not. Mon. p. 250, 251.) It is alſo cited in Dugdale's Hiſtory of Embanking, p. 212. 215, &c.

10. Diverſe

10. Diverſe MS. apographs or copies of chartulary grants, deeds, fines, &c. touching the parts of Holland, and many more particularly relating to Spalding charters, inſpeximus, patents, depoſitions upon commiſſions in cauſes, and other MS. writings, relating to the town, the priory, the manor, the church, chapel, and ſchools, by the right hon. the earl of Mulgrave, anno 1639, Sir Richard Ogle, knt. Nicholas Ogle, eſq. Maurice Johnſon, John Johnſon, Francis Johnſon, Nicholas Olvington, George Johnſon, Henry Lunn, William Johnſon, and Maurice Johnſon, eſqrs. ſtewards of ſaid manor; Sir John Harrington and Sir Thomas Lambart, knights, another Mr. Johnſon, clerk of the ſewers, John Hutchinſon, gent. and John Johnſon, of the Inner Temple, eſq. clerk of the ſewers*. *folio grandi.*

11. Liber vetus ſermonum. MS. on paper, now in the library of the church of Spalding. Of theſe ſort of books there were many in moſt religious houſes, and ſome peculiar to them.

12. A very ancient court book, calenders of the bond tenants, conſtitutions, orders, compromiſes, conventions, cuſtoms, &c. written by Sir Laurence Myntling, a knight, who had taken on him the cowl in the convent, and was librarian, with ſome of his poetry interſperſed, and definitions of matters in law, and a catalogue of all the criminals which had been executed within the juriſdiction in the times of the ſeveral priors, from Simon to Robert II. and among other matters the famous conſtitution made in the prior's court then, ſettling the order and method to be uſed at the execution of felons, with the ſeparate offices of each of

* Theſe gentlemen were learned in the laws of their country, diligent enquirers into the actions, manners, and cuſtoms of their anceſtors, and careful preſervers of whatever they judged worthy the tranſmitting to poſterity, whereby the author of this introduction was enabled to give theſe accounts thereof from theſe MSS. and their adverſaria, collections, and remarks.

the

the four bailiffs*, on vellum, anno 1455, formerly Sir Richard Ogle's.

13. Rentale abbatis & conventus de Croyland, in com' Lincoln, de poſſeſſionibus ſuis 1 Edw. I. 1274, & anno Radulphi abbatis Croyland 13. A large and copious terrar on vellum, with rubric titles, very neat, *folio grandi.*

14. Terrarium prioris & conventus de Spalding, cum dimiſſ' homag' releivis, fidelitat' merchett' leirwyt & hujuſmodi ſervic' in' villis de Spalding, Pynchebeck, Multon, Weſton, Sutton, Stykeney, Holbech, Thurleby, & alibi, a die lunæ prox' ante feſtum ſc'i Georgii anno 6 Hen. IV. (1405) & prioris Joh' IV. 1^mo^ uſque ad 28 annum regni regis Hen. VIII. anno D'ni 1537. A large MS. on vellum, *folio grandi.* Divers actings of Henry VIII's commiſſions on the Diſſolution; entries, depoſitions, churchwardens' accounts, original letters, &c. touching the priory church, revenues, leaſes, veſtments, veſſels of plate, and other chattels, and of the chantries thereto belonging, which remain ſtill in the Augmentation office, and in the town-cheſts of Spalding, and in the record-room at the town-hall there, whence it appears that the monaſtery church (there alſo called the abbey church) was ſold by one Thomas Kedby or Ketby, bailiff of the townſhip of Spalding, by commiſſions and letters empowering him under the hand of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, maſter of the horſe and ſome time *archipræfectus curiæ* to king Henry VIII. 25 April, 34 of that king, 1543, to the townſmen of Spalding for the bells and lead being in his grace's letter expreſly excepted. There had been in that time of confuſion

* From the velom regiſter of the manor of Spalding by Sir Laurence Myntling it appears, that eighty felons were hanged from 41 Henry III. to 16 Henry VIII. on the prior's gallows. *Baillivus de Spalding ducebat felonem de monaſterio uſque ad furcas pro executione facienda: baillivus de Weſton portabat ſcalam uſque furcas pro executione facienda: baillivus de Pyncebecke inveniet cordam ad ſuſpendendum felonem: baillivus de Multon faciebat executionem in ſuſpencione felonis.*

ſome embezzlement of the goods; for not long after I find an inventory of them given in March 21, 3 Edward VI. 1549, by preſentment (i. e. on oath) of John Gamble, William Clapham, William Willeſby, and William Coke, the then churchwardens of our pariſh church (for the uſe of which it ſeems the townſmen had purchaſed the conventual chattels) of John Percy, John Hart, Thomas Palmer, and William Hykſon, pariſhioners, and of Hugh Mergeſon, curate, before Richard Ogle and Robert Walpoll, eſqrs. the commiſſioners, wherein is ſet forth all and ſingular the plate, jewels, bells, and other ornaments belonging to the ſaid pariſh church, wherein are many coſtly and rich embroidered veſtments, as copes, albes, altar-cloths, amices, cheſubles, &c. of cloth of gold tiſſue, crimſon velvets, ſattins, and other rich ſilk and veſſels and ſacred utenſils, many of them gilded and ſet with precious ſtones, as goſpellers, pixes, croſſes, cenſers, candleſticks, and orgaynes; and as to the poor remains of the late well-furniſhed conventual library, take the articles in their own words.

"Item, one Meſſe boke (MS. I ſuppoſe) and one in print, and one Pax of the Contemplation. Item, one *library* (I ſuppoſe they mean book-caſe) with 13 books in it, and one Meſſe boke with ſylver claſps."

Theſe goods were all of them in the pariſh church; for they give them in ſo upon the inquiry above-mentioned, and their anſwer in general is, that they knew of nothing ſold ſince Feb. 15, 6 Edward VI. excepting ſome wax to people of the town, and the money was put in (or as they phraſe it) employed to the poremen's box within the ſaid church. The original is ſigned or endorſed by the ſaid commiſſioners, the church-wardens, inhabitants, and Sir Thomas Holland, a gentleman of good faſhion then reſiding in this county, whence his family took their name, and alſo by Hugh Mergeſon, *curate*, as he writes himſelf, and I believe him the firſt miniſter of the pariſh after the Reformation from popery.

Let

Let us now ſee a little how we fared in thoſe early days of Proteſtantiſm. The monaſtery in which the hopeful youth had had a liberal education given them, and at whoſe charitable gate the hungry had always been plentifully fed, being now no more, to ſupply the former the inhabitants erected a free grammar-ſchool (of many of which the foundations were laid in the reign of king Edward VI.) for I conclude there was ſuch an one here * long before the date of the firſt charter by queen Elizabeth, from the will of John Blanche, one of the principal founders, or rather endowers, of it, dated 27 May, 1568, by which he gave lands in Sutton and Gedney to it, as did the before-mentioned church-warden, John Gamble or Gamlyn, as he is called in the queen's patent, 30 Elizabeth, 1588, whereby the ſame was legally ſettled

* Before the Diſſolution there were free-ſchools in the convent of Spalding, where the youth of that town and the lordſhips belonging thereto were taught. In the MS. regiſter Folciby, fol. 290, maſter Richard Thurgtror, then perpetual curate of the pariſh church of Spalding, is enjoined by Oliver Sutton, biſhop of Lincoln, by an inſtrument, *quod permittet pauperes clericos aque bajulos ſcholas adire tempore congruo & beneficium ſuum libere percipere juxta morem conſuetum* (*ſc.*) *addiſcendi.* About 1315 Robert le Skinner, a merchant of the ſtaple, built our Lady's chapel, dedicated to her and *Thome Martyri* (S[t] Thomas Becket) in after-times. This on the Reformation, being a chantry and ſerved by maſſing prieſts, became diſſolved, and came to the crown, and is now the free grammar-ſchool, towards the providing of which with maſters Mr. John Blanche of Spalding, about 1568, by his will deviſed a meſſuage 49 acres * 13 pole, moſtly copyhold, in Sutton Holland manor, parcel of the duchy of Lancaſter, lying in Sutton St. James's, and 18 acres in Gedney, copyhold of Gedney Abbatis manor; and Mr. John Gamlyn of Spalding gave 22 acres in Croft, in the ſaid county of Lincoln, for the ſame pious uſe, and procured letters patent of queen Elizabeth by lord treaſurer Burleigh, 1588, for incorporating the four governors of the ſaid ſchool, which king Charles II. renewed 1674 by his letters patent under the great ſeal of England, enlarging their privileges, at the inſtance of Sir Robert Carr of Spalding, in the ſaid county, bart. then chancellor of the ſaid duchy of Lancaſter. But the ſchoolmaſtor having no proper dwelling-houſe, the late maſter, the rev. Mr. Timothy Neve, by a ſubſcription of the inhabitants and his own generous contribution, built on a piece of garden-ground, containing by ſurvey 1 rood 3 pole, near the free-ſchool, demiſed to the governor for 99 years by the town huſbands and 20*s.* per annum, April 1722.

* 35 in the Rat.

and incorporated under governors and a common ſeal; and for the relief of the poor there were collections, offerings at the principal feaſts, a poor-man's box fixed in the pariſh church, aſſeſſments laid, and lands and tenements given by the ſaid Mr. Gamlin, (who, as alſo Sir Mathew Gamlyn, who built Fulney-hall, the ſeat of that family, and Sir John, were good friends and benefactors to this town, and ought to be gratefully remembered) Richard Hedby, and one Gonne, for the care and conduct of which the better ſort of the inhabitants gave themſelves the trouble of receiving the rents, looking after the eſtates, relieving the poor with apparel, coals, phyſic, &c. and maintaining orphans. Theſe charitable officers have been anciently ſtyled by many different appellations, and are the ſame with the *Town's Huſbands*. Their firſt regular accounts begin at Michaelmas 1591.

Of the few books which had been thus preſerved there were ſtill fewer remaining, and theſe had in all probability been diſſipated likewiſe, had not Mr. Robert Ram, the miniſter of this pariſh, in the year 1637, prevailed on the townſmen at a public meeting to board, ceil, and ſhelve the room over the North porch of the church, and to repoſit them there. This part of that beautiful entrance into the houſe of God had in ancient times, I preſume, been uſed to keep the church inſtruments, veſſels, books of office, and veſtments in; and afterwards the town arms, as halberts and firelocks, and bows and arrows, of which formerly every pariſh was obliged to be ready provided with ſuch a certain number. This uſeleſs old lumber of arms that diligent paſtor not only removed, but as the teſtimony of an eye-witneſs and party who paid for the work-doing himſelf has left it recorded in the ancient town's book, engaged all his friends, as well townſmen as ſtrangers, to give ſeveral books towards furniſhing it; nor was his learned ſucceſſor (1660) Mr. Robert Peirſon, indifferent to this praiſe-worthy work, as appears from another

another entry in the ſame MS. December 26, 1660, and the account at large of the fitting up the porch chamber, entered therein the 3d of January following; the cauſe of which entry was the maſter and uſher of the free-ſchool were in thoſe times frequently changed, and there had been ſome diſputes between Mr. Peirſon and ſome of them; and I think there were not fewer than ſeven ſuch head maſters during the Grand Rebellion, and a long and troubleſome ſuit at law between the governors themſelves towards the beginning of the Reſtoration; about which time the then lord biſhop of Lincoln (the learned Dr. Robert Saunderſon) on application made to him by ſome of the gentlemen of the town appointed new governors of the ſaid ſchool; and upon the reſignation of Thomas Gibſon, M. A. who had by the maſter and ſeniors of St. John's college, Cambridge, been conſtituted maſter of the ſchool, the Rev. Mr. Martin Johnſon, S. T. B. then curate of Spalding and a native thereof, was appointed maſter, and one Patrick Brown, M. A. a young gentleman, recommended (1669) to the governors on their letters to him by Dr. Gunning, then maſter of St. John's college, his uſher, who ſome years after reſided, and James Brecknock, M. A. was elected in his ſtead. Some time after which, on differences which aroſe between the maſter and this uſher, Mr. Peter Stephens was appointed in his ſtead, and a controverſy at law about the legality of the appointment and for the profits enſued. For within about a year and a half after the appointment of him, the ſaid maſter miſliked his uſher ſo much as to take the ſcholars from him and teach them himſelf (as appears by his own depoſitions in the cauſe I mentioned) till Lady-day, 1674; in which year his majeſty king Charles II. was graciouſly pleaſed to grant us his letters patent for the ſchool, being the 26th of his reign, which I preſume made all things eaſy, and Mr. Brecknock continued maſter thence to the year 1679; about which time Anthony Oldfield ſucceeded him; and Mr. Johnſon,

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the miniſter, a man well verſed in the Oriental and other languages, and of multifarious learning, and who had been by his own generous donation, and alſo by what he procured it from his friends, a great benefactor to the library, died, and was ſucceeded in his miniſtry by the pious and learned Mr. William Pendleton. About two years after his election to that office Mr. Oldfield reſigned the ſchoolmaſter's place. That great light of learning, Richard Bentley (now D. D. regius profeſſor, maſter of Trinity college, royal librarian, &c.) ſupplied his place, who being ſoon taken from us by the learned biſhop of Worceſter, Dr. Stillingfleet, to be his amanuenſis, Mr. Johnſon of Peterhouſe, Cambridge, M. A. a ſon of the Rev. Mr. Martin Johnſon before-mentioned, and a native of this town, educated in great meaſure by his father, was elected in his place; a gentleman very much beloved for the ſweetneſs of his temper and good qualities.

In this reign and about this time was the petit ſchool of Spalding, for the benefit of poor men's children, that they might be *gratis* taught to read and write, founded by the generoſity of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Willeſby, clerk, whoſe family has long flouriſhed here, and beſtowed many charitable benefactions on the poor of Spalding: this gentleman by his will leaving a conſiderable legacy for building the ſaid ſchool, the maſters, &c. and endowing the ſame a few years before.

In 1695 the Rev. John Wareing, A.B. ſucceeded by election of the governors to the maſter, Walter Johnſon, who died much lamented. Mr. Wareing had been bred up at Shrewſbury ſchool, and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge, and was a man of piety and learning. He was alſo chaplain of Wykham, and one of the firſt members of this Society, which was inſtituted and firſt held at the then Coffee-houſe in the Abbey yard—that ground which had been for ſo many ages ſacred to the Muſes.

In April, 1709, that great genius, captain Richard Steele, afterwards made a knight and ſupervisor of the playhouſes, publiſhed the Tatlers, which, as they came out in half ſheets, were taken in by a gentleman, who communicated them to his acquaintances at the Coffee-houſe then in the Abbey yard; and theſe papers being univerſally approved as both inſtructive and entertaining, they ordered them to be ſent down thither, with the Gazette and Votes, for which they paid out of charity to the perſon who kept the coffee-houſe, and they were accordingly had and read there every poſt day, generally aloud to the company, who could ſit and talk over the ſubject afterwards. This inſenſibly drew the men of ſenſe and letters into a ſociable way of converſing, and continued the next year, 1710, until the publication of theſe papers deſiſted, which was in December, to their great regret, whoſe thoughts being by theſe means bent towards their own improvement in knowledge, they again in like manner heard ſome of the Tatlers read over, and now and then a poem, letter, or eſſay on ſome ſubjects in polite literature; and it being happily ſuggeſted that, as they took care to have thoſe papers kept together, it would be well worth their while to take into conſideration the ſtate of the parochial library, where there were ſome valuable editions of the beſt authors in no good condition, they did accordingly agree to contribute towards the repairing the old and adding new books to it; but being by the two worſt enemies to underſtanding, ignorance and indolence, prevented from doing much for it, they turned their beneficial intentions towards the royal and free grammar ſchool, in which there was at that time a large but empty deſk, capable of being made a preſs or claſs, on which the one ſolitary volume then belonging to the ſchool lay, viz. Languet's Polyanthea, beſtowed on it by Sir John Oldfield, bart. ſome years before, and to this theſe gentlemen did now voluntarily add ſeveral other authors in grammatical, critical,

or

or claſſical learning, which was to the great pleaſure and convenience of the worthy maſter.

In March, 1711, the Spectator came out, which was received and read here as the Tatler had been; and next year theſe gentlemen formed themſelves into a voluntary ſociety, by ſubſcribing at the ſaid coffee-houſe the following agreement, which, though it has been much improved by new rules and orders, yet in as much as the principal deſign is beſt ſeen thereby, I ſhall tranſcribe it.

Propoſals for eſtabliſhing a Society of Gentlemen for the ſupporting mutual benevolence and their improvement in the liberal ſciences and polite learning.

That the perſons who ſign theſe propoſals, and *none other* *, be eſteemed of the Society.

That they chooſe a Preſident monthly, to moderate in all diſputes, and read all papers whatſoever aloud †.

That they meet every *Monday* ‡ at Mr. *Younger's Coffee-houſe* || in Spalding, at *two* § in the afternoon, from September to May, and in the other months at *four*, unleſs detained by buſineſs of moment or indiſpoſition, under pain of forfeiting two-pence a time for a fund for books, &c. except thoſe who live three miles off from Spalding.

That he who is abſent four Mondays together ** ſhall on the fifth communicate to the Society ſomething new or curious, with an excuſe for abſenting, upon pain of being ſtruck out of this eſtabliſhment, if the majority of gentlemen then preſent vote it ſo; or pay ſix-pence ††, to be put in a fund to buy books, &c.

ALTERATIONS MADE FROM TIME TO TIME.

* Members enlarged to ſuch as conform to the rules.
† Reading became the buſineſs of the firſt Secretary.
‡ Changed to Wedneſday, and afterwards to Thurſday.
|| Removed as occaſion required. § Altered to *four*.
** Afterwards aboliſhed; only, on Sir Iſaac Newton's earneſt recommendation, every member urged to be communicative. †† Penalty aboliſhed afterwards.

No-

November 3, 1712. We do approve of theſe Propoſals, and agree to obſerve them as Members of the Society.

WILLIAM AMBLER,	JOHN BRITTAIN,
WALTER JOHNSON,	STEPHEN LYON,
JOSHUA AMBLER,	MAURICE JOHNSON,
JOHN JOHNSON,	EDWARD MOLESWORTH,
FRANCIS BELLINGER,	MAURICE JOHNSON, jun.
AARON LYNN,	JOHN WARING.

The Society thus formed elected the Rev. Mr. Lyon, M. A. rector of Mereworth in Kent, and perpetual curate and miniſter of Spalding, preſident for a month; and Mr. Ambler took up the propoſals from off the table on which they had been ſigned, and delivered them in the name of the Society to Mr. Lyon, as its preſident, who, with a modeſt apology, as uſual in thoſe caſes, accepted them and that office, and with a better grace no man could, nor be better qualified, he being M. A. of both univerſities, where, and in their travels abroad, he had well educated ſeveral noblemen, underſtood and ſpoke both the dead and living languages, and moſt of the arts and ſciences, eſpecially the politer. He was on Monday, Dec. 1, continued in it for that month alſo, during which ſeveral very ingenious papers were by the members and other gentlemen communicated to, and read in, the Society. On Jan. 5, 1713, at which a majority of the ſeveral ſubſcribing members were preſent, upon the motion of Mr. Lyon himſelf, was Mr. William Ambler elected preſident for that month; and it being propoſed to the Society that they ſhould elect a ſecretary, to minute their proceedings, and keep all papers, &c. belonging to them in good order for the furtherance of their laudable deſign, the Society elected Maurice Johnſon, jun. who very willingly accepted that office the laſt Monday in this month. The Society thought fit to alter that part of the propoſitions relating to the

penalty on monthly abſences, and took it off; and at the next Society, which was on Feb. 2, the Rev. Mr. Wareing was, on Mr. Ambler's motion, elected preſident for that month, and ſo continued for the next; but being much indiſpoſed, in his ſtead, on Feb. 23, Mr. Johnſon, ſen. was elected preſident for the month, when Mr. Lyon was rechoſen for April, and in this the Society ordained that the preſident ſhould be annually choſen, but afterwards altered that rule, and declared that all officers of the Society when elected ſhould continue till the Society ſhould think fit to chooſe one. This year they took in and read the Lay Monks and Memoirs of Literature. This regulation was alſo made, that ſuch gentlemen whoſe company could not conſiſtently be expected, though they had ſubſcribed the propoſals, and were well inclined to be there, ſhould and were declared not to be engaged as others who could attend, and as regular members enjoined themſelves ſo to do, and ſtrictly to obſerve all the rules and orders of the Society, but to be henceforth entered and eſteemed as *extra regulares*, or honorary members. Upon this regulation, which was abſolutely neceſſary, the rules of the Society were on Jan. 13, 1713-14, with a ſtate of its proceedings, drawn up and ſigned by theſe members as regulars, with the approbation of the reſt:

Joſhua Ambler,	John Johnſon,
Maurice Johnſon, jun.	William Lynn,
William Johnſon,	Stephen Lyon.

The names of the extra-regulars were entered therein by the ſecretary, according to the former regulations, and they attended as they had opportunity; and in as much as theſe rules may be ſometimes had recourſe to, and it is neceſſary to be known what was then done, great alterations being made thereby, I ſhall here note what was a variation, any thing conſiderable or introduced then as a rule; viz.

That

That the members ſo ſubſcribing ſhould aſſemble alternately at each other's houſes (where the extra-regulars ſhould alſo be welcome), on Wedneſday at four o'clock in the afternoon.

That no paper whatever ſhould be read if any member oppoſed it.

That no member introduce any one into the Society whom he can ſuppoſe will not probably be acceptable there.

That every member on admiſſion give to the library a book or books of the value of 1*l*; the preſident to judge of the value, and certify the ſociety thereof, and the ſecretary to enter the name of the member and his donations: the like gift made to the grammar ſchool, or to both church library and ſchool, to be of effect.

That no one ſhall be bound by any rule, order, or injunction not entered; but, when entered, every one concerned in them ſhall, upon the honour and credit of a gentleman and a ſcholar, obſerve them.

This manner of holding the Society not being ſo convenient as in one fixed and certain place, they in 1715-16 fitted up a little room in the old part of the parſonage houſe, and by favour of the Rev. Mr. Neve, who hired that part, met there at their uſual times, until the number of members increaſing, they were obliged to find a larger, and agreed for the uſe of an handſome room in the marketſtead, where an aſſembly having been held, gave it the name of the Aſſembly-room.

The Society having reſumed the beforementioned intention of advancing the parochial library, effected it with vigour anſwerable to their ſtrength; and the books belonging to it were by theſe gentlemen removed from a damp, little, and inconvenient room, with a chimney difficult of acceſs, and very inconvenient, as appears from the former part of the eſſay, and depoſited in claſſes in the veſtry. Papers called the Engliſhman, Guardian,

Entertainers, and Lovers, were taken in, ſo long as they meddled not with politics, and read. They were ſucceeded by the Cenſor.

And now, 1716, Mr. William Atkinſon having been admitted a regular member (inſtead of Dr. Lynn, who intended no longer to reſide, but deſired to be, and became an extra regular), at his inſtance the gentlemen of the Society purchaſed of the Rev. Mr. Wareing's widow her late huſband's books, and diſtributed them between the library of the church and ſchool; and the Society, 1717-18, elected Mr. Atkinſon their treaſurer, to receive and pay for their common expences, and to keep accounts of the ſame, and defray all ſuch other charges as they ſhould direct, with the ballance of his accounts, which were then ordered to be made up by him to the Society when they ſhould require it. And the payments made by the members after the late regulation, when they fitted up the room in the parſonage houſe, being one ſhilling each time they attended, or had not a juſt cauſe of abſence as aforeſaid, amounting to more than common expences, in 1718 the treaſurer, by order, procured and thenceforth entered all the receipts and payments in a book kept for that purpoſe, and the members did now agree to this, and declare that the extra regulars ſhould not be obliged in matters of attendance or expences, other than the common expences when preſent. To this, and in conſideration of the preceding rules and orders, all the beforementioned regular members ſubſcribed, and theſe following gentlemen were admitted afterwards at different times:

Peter Bold,	John Richards,
Henry Everard,	James Rowland,
William Clarke,	Timothy Neve,
Francis Pilliod,	Robert Mitchell.

The catalogue of all the books in the libraries of the church and ſchool was tranſcribed by the order, and for the uſe, of the

Society; and a table hung on each of the three claſſes in the veſtiary, ſhewing the authors, and the order in which they are therein placed.

And, to ſhew their regard for letters, 1719, they attended to his grave, and decently interred in the church, an unfortunate gentleman, one Mr. Ingoldſby, who went by the name of Mr. Sandes, who, as a *Maitre des Langues*, tranſlated the French and Italian here.

Papers called the Honeſt Gentleman and Free Thinker were read, excepting ſuch of them as were political.

Mr. Lynn * of Southwick near to Oundle in Northamptonſhire, a member of this Society, invented, compoſed, publiſhed, and preſented this Society with a new table of logarithms, by way of linear proportions, comprehending more than 50 times the compaſs of many tables yet extant the common way by figures.

Upon the death of the treaſurer, Mr. Neve was elected, and deſired by the Society to take that office upon him, he living in the houſe where the Society was then held; which he did comply with, and made up the accounts of the late treaſurer; from the time of whoſe death the Society agreed to hold it again on Thurſdays, which had been their day of holding the Society, but on his account was changed to Wedneſday, and from this time the ſecretary gave in to the Society, on the firſt Society holden, the minutes of all their acts and orders, with the rules and orders, and liſts of the regular and extra regular members, that they might the better judge of the ſtate of the Society, and that as far as in his power he might be ſerviceable in a proper manner. He communicated to them, in June 1720, an Eſſay towards an hiſtorical account of the ſtate of learning in Spalding, wherein is a brief chronological account from the year of our

* George Lynn, of Southwick, and of Frinton, in the county of Eſſex, married a daughter of Sir Edward Bellamy, lord mayor of London 1735, by whom he had Frinton manor, now or late in the hands of Mrs. Bellamy (Morant's Eſſex, I. 480). Another of Sir Edward's daughters married Maurice Johnſon, eſq. (Ib. II. 192).

Lord

Lord 1000 to 1718 of all public buildings and endowments for promoting literature here, with ſome account of learned men here reſiding, and the accounts and characters of them from the ancient hiſtorians and MSS. with a catalogue and character of the ancient library belonging to the religious here, and a reference to the MSS. where they are now widely diſperſed, of which Eſſay this is humbly offered by him as the ſequel.

Papers called the Spies, not political, taken in and read. It was propoſed, approved, and ordered by the Society, that every thing that uſed to be paſſed by vote ſhould for the future be paſſed by ballot, and that all members ſhould be ſo elected; and a balloting box and balls were accordingly procured, and that unexceptionable method hath ever ſince been uſed.

The univerſities having paid the compliment to the biſhop of Cheſter* for his maintaining the rights of theſe two moſt learned bodies, in his elaborate treatiſe printed at the Theatre at Oxford 1721, intituled, his Lordſhip's Caſe with relation to the Wardenſhip of Mancheſter; in which is ſhewn, that no other degrees but ſuch as are taken in the univerſity can be deemed legal qualifications for any eccleſiaſtical preferment in England; and the clergy of ſeveral dioceſes having alſo paid their compliments to the earl of Nottingham, for aſſerting the doctrines of the church againſt Mr. Whiſton; there was not long after diſperſed about this dioceſe an anonymous pamphlet in 4to, intituled, "The Caſe "of Addreſſing conſidered," upon thoſe occaſions, which, with a learned and clever anſwer to it (ſo far as it relates to the compliment or addreſs ſo paid by the clergy) in a MS. intituled, "A Review of the Caſe of Addreſſing conſidered," was communicated in September by the treaſurer, and read to the Society.

The Secretary communicated "Archaiſmus Graphicus;" being propoſals for compoſing a general table for decy-

* Dr. Gaſtrell. See Brit. Topogr. I. 497.

phering

phering and explaining all abbreviations, to be done by the members.

In March this year, the Society being become too numerous for the little room in the old part of the parſonage-houſe, removed to the aſſembly-room; ordered that a fourth claſs ſhould be added to and like thoſe of the veſtiary, and a ſmall one over the door there for the duplicates.

It was made a rule, that from the laſt day of December, 1721, every regular member who ſhould for the future pay to the treaſurer one ſhilling each month for a fund, and one ſhilling each to the Society, ſhould be entered, but no cauſe be required of their abſence at any time; and that the ſecretary ſhould procure a room for the Society to be held in, and keep ſuch curioſities, natural and artificial, and ſuch MSS. books, papers, &c. as ſhould be given or belong to it, as the muſeum and library of the Society. This was propoſed by captain Pilliod. The Bibliotheca Literaria was ordered to be taken in as publiſhed; and it was on balloting agreed that the rules and orders of this Society be by the ſecretary tranſcribed and tranſmitted to ſome worthy gentlemen of Stamford and of Peterborough who deſired them; which was done accordingly, in order to induce them to eſtabliſh the like Society in both places. It was ordered, that every member hereafter elected ſhould from the firſt of January then next bring their preſents of books to the library within twelve months after their reſpective admiſſions, or that the member who propoſed them ſhould pay to the treaſurer one pound at the next Society after the twelve months expired. This rule to extend to the preſent members alſo though heretofore admitted, and that the Society may continue together as ſuch to the hour of ten inſtead of nine o'clock. Ordered that a copy of the rules and orders, &c. of this Society be given or lent to every member thereof as ſoon as may be after his admiſſion. This was propoſed by the treaſurer Auguſt

guſt 22; and September 19 following the ſecretary, purſuant to that order, communicated to the Society ſome part of the articles intended to be publiſhed with the rules and orders. A Greek tranſlation in Anacreontics of the earl of P——'s poem upon Mr. Howard, by the treaſurer, was communicated, and an extract in Latin from the MS. Leigers, &c. of this town, giving ſome account of it, and all its patrons, lords, and priors, and their lives and actions, by the ſecretary.

On Wedneſday September 25, 1723, the rev. Mr. Lyon, preſident and librarian, gave the rev. Mr. Neve, the ſchoolmaſter, and the rev. Mr. Howard, the lecturer, each of them a key to the claſſes of books in the veſtiary, where the library is, as his deputy librarians; and October 7, 8, and 9 following the library was, purſuant to an order of the Society, cleanſed and ſet in order, the fourth claſs added, and the catalogues compared and examined.

The treaſurer communicated to the Society Statuta Coll. 31 Conc. 1506, 4to. MS. charactere nitido. Mr. B. Ray, a member of this ſociety, communicated a MS. poem of Mr. Prior's. The ſecretary communicated a letter from Dr. Coleby* of Stamford to him, concerning the Canon Chronicon in Marmora Arundel. dated Oct. 1723; and the rev. Mr. Brittaine, a member of this Society, an eſſay on the ancient ſtate of this country, Holland, and the ſeveral embankments, MS. and from Mr. E. Stevens, another member, a petition anciently made by the gentlemen and merchants of this town to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms for making Spalding a free port, MS. and an account of the preſent

* Dr. Dixon Coleby died Nov. 21, 1756, aged 77; and his widow Elizabeth Oct. 2, 1759; as appears by a mural monument againſt the Eaſt wall of the South tranſept of Kirkton church in Holland. His arms were, G. in a bordure engrailed O, a Chevron between 3 Bezants.

On a flab in the floor in the ſame tranſept are commemorated the doctor's father and mother, Pickering Coleby, eſq; and wife; he died 1682, ſhe 1695.

Dixon Coleby, only ſon of Dr. Dixon Coleby, of Stamford, grandſon of Pickering Coleby, who died Dec. 14, 1733, aged 22.

navigation

navigation to Lynne, Wiſbech, Spalding, and Boſton, with capt. Perry's original map or chart of the ſea coaſts, and the proof plates of Dr. Stukeley's, a member of this ſociety, map of Holland and the adjacent countries; and from capt. Pilliod three letters written by Mr. Worceſter, concerning the forming a ſociety for the encouragement of mechaniſm, to be called the *Chamber of Arts*; and from Simon Degge, eſq; a letter from Paris to the lady O——, dated Nov. 30, 1723, giving an account of the city, MS. Mr. Thomas Milles, jun.* a member of this Society, communicated a poem on the death of a canary bird, MS. and the ſecretary another, by Mr. Pope on Mr. Cowper's birth-day.

It was made a rule by the Society, that in abſence of the preſident the vice-preſident, who is the ſenior regular member in age, do take the chair as ſoon as any five regular members are met at due time and place until the preſident comes, and in his abſence, for that Society. A thermometer and barometer were brought to anſwer Dr. Jurin's "Invitacio ad obſervanda meteora." As the preſerving and augmenting the library had been the conſtant care of the Society, and the lecturer, the rev. Mr. Henry Howard was entruſted with a key of the claſſes as deputy librarian, together with the ſchoolmaſter, the rev. Mr. Timothy Neve, treaſurer to the Society, one or other of them conſtantly attending to perform divine ſervice each day in the pariſh church, it was on ballot ordered by the Society that the ſaid Mr. Howard, in conſideration of his taking upon him the care to enter the books lent out and taken in in a lending-book lying for that purpoſe always ready in the veſtiary, by the order and at the expence of the Society; and of his replacing the books there, and keeping

* Father of the Rev. Joſeph Milles, another member, and perpetual curate of Cowbit, now living, who ſeems to have inherited his father's poetical genius, and has publiſhed by ſubſcription an Engliſh tranſlation of Xenophon's Apology of Socrates, and ſeveral other pieces.

them ſafe and in good condition; that the ſaid Mr. Howard, a regular member of this Society, be from henceforth exempt from all payments whatever to the treaſurer of this Society. And for preſerving quiet, it was alſo ordered upon ballot, that if upon the preſident or vice-preſident's endeavouring to moderate in any diſpute between any perſons there, any one ſhall perſiſt in the argument, it be forthwith balloted that ſuch perſons be forthwith ordered to withdraw from that Society.

SPALDING, Monday, March 30, 1713.

The propoſals for continuing the Society ſtand now thus:

That the perſons who have already ſigned this paper, and ſhall hereafter ſign it, ſhall be eſteemed of the Society.

That they elect a preſident annually.

That no member of the Society ſhall forfeit any thing for abſence; and that the members communicate what they meet with curious in literature to the Society, which is not now to meet till four in the afternoon, on every Monday, at Mr. Rhiſton's in Spalding. This was a room at the greateſt inn in the town, known by the ſign of the White Hart, from the time of king Richard II. and was fitted up for this purpoſe and for a coffee-room by Mr. John Rhiſton, alias Royſton, who then kept that inn.

Ordered afterwards, that the officers of the Society, whatever they may be (for duties or numbers as requiſite, or as occaſions may hereafter require) once elected, continue till others are choſen, or they reſign or die, or as long as they behave well in their offices, to be a ſtanding committee and council for the Society, eſpecially as to expending the monies raiſed, given, ariſing, or accruing from forfeits or funds; though thoſe of the Royal Society are elected every St. Andrew's day, unleſs objection be made againſt them. Number ſeems needleſs; and the making

making the preſidency monthly was of no ſervice to the Society, nor afterwards enlarging it annually; for it became *quamdiu præſidens ſe bene gereret*, as indeed all officers ought to be, and the ſacred prieſthood is among us. Reaſon ſhould always be aſſigned with our obſervations, and follow remarks, for conviction ſake, to render them of uſe to poſterity. The reaſon then of this note is, that by practice and experience men grow more ready and know better how to execute offices *pro bono publico*, and to encourage and induce gentlemen of abilities to accept and undertake to execute them.

DISSERTATIONS

ON SEVERAL SUBJECTS OF ANTIQUITY,

BY MAURICE JOHNSON, ESQ.

EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTE BOOKS OF THE SPALDING SOCIETY.

I.

Diſſertation on a Seal of Amethyſt impreſt with a Camel, and circumſcribed "SECRETVM SECRETORV," *ſet on a large ſilver Ring gilt. Preſented to the Society by the Rev. Mr.* RAY.

Read July 25, 1734.

THE uſe of the ſeal-ring or ſignet for ſecuring tables, letters miſſive, and other diſpatches and things, as doors of houſes, monuments, and even dens (if not ſo much for the corroboration of teſtimony, and in token of the due examination of inſtruments in writing, as for confirming grants or contracts in thoſe times, when very few but they whoſe peculiar buſineſs it was to write could ſo much as write even their own names) was very early. Thus the prophet Jeremiah, ſpeaking of Jeconiah, ſhews it then of higheſt

higheſt eſteem: "As I live, ſaith the Lord, though Coniah the ſon "of Jehoiakim king of Judah were the ſignet upon my right "hand, yet would I pluck thee thence *." King Darius ſealed the writing and the decree †, and a ſtone was brought and laid upon the mouth of the den, and the king ſealed it with his own ſignet, and with the ſignet of his princes, that the purpoſe might not be changed ‡. Jezabel ſealed the letter with the king's ſeal ||, and the Jewiſh prieſts went and made the ſepulchre ſure with a watch, and ſealed the ſtone, σφραγισαντες τον λιθον §." Pliny ** tells us the intaglios or gems ſet in rings, and uſed thus to ſeal with, were called Σφραγιδες. By Thucydides †† it is ſignificatively uſed for the impreſſion.

Princes, in proceſs of time, affected to uſe great or broad ſeals, which, for their cumberſomeneſs and honour's ſake too, were intruſted with no others than ſecretaries, chancellors, &c. leſt they might be by them deceived, and alſo another called their privy, ſecret, or counter-ſeal; *contra ſigillum*, *contre ſeau*, with which they ſometimes ſealed inſtruments of order or fiats previous to their grants, ſometimes alſo the grants themſelves, with both at once diſtinct. Lit. Pat. Alain le Long dat. die 20 Maii, indict. 11. an. ab incarnat. verbi 689. Hiſt. de Bretagne, liv. I. c. 28. "Acta fuerunt hæc in urbe Occeſinorenti ſub noſtro magno ſi-"gillo & ſigno manuali & etiam ſub ſignis manualibus comi-"tum Cornubienſis & Leonenſis & alior."

In imitation of their ſovereigns the nobility and prelates, whoſe property and the right of dividing and inveſting their inferiors and vaſſals in feud encreaſed, took on them as ſuperior lords of the fee to uſe their great ſeals alſo; and in contradiſtinction thereto had their private ſeals and counter-ſeals alſo, an impreſſion whereof

* Jer. xxii. 24.
† Daniel, xi. 9.
‡ Ib. ver. 17.
|| 1 Kings, xxi. 8.
§ Matth. xxvii. ult.
** xxxvii. c.
†† I. c. 129.

they

they frequently ſtamped on the back or reverſe of the impreſſion of their great ſeals; and though their notaries, ſecretaries, and other keepers of their evidences, kept their great ſeal, they themſelves, as kings did, contrived to carry the ſecret ſeals or ſignets on their own fingers *. Hence was that ſeal called alſo a ſeal manual, and hence thoſe inſtances given by the late learned Mr. Madox, in his Formulare Anglicanum, who in the XXIII[d] ſection of his prefatory diſſertation concerning our ancient charters and inſtruments, ſpeaking of ſubſignation and ſealing, fol. xxviii, ſays, beſides the principal ſeal they (i. e. princes and great men) often uſed anciently a counter-ſeal, which ſeems to have been the privy ſeal of the party, and in the circumſcription of it is ſometimes called expreſsly *ſecretum* or *ſigillum ſecreti*. Vide ibidem, Form. XLVI. fol. 27, CCLXVI. fol. 159, CCCVIII. fol. 186, and the drawing of an impreſſion of an oval ſeal in the Minutes of the Spalding Society, 25th March, 1731, where the head ſeems to be the work of a more ancient and ſuperior taſte to the time of that charter, viz. Henry VIII's reign; but it is ſuppoſed the inſcription

SECRETVM ROBERTI DE FERRARIIS

was there added to an antique intaglia by that nobleman to make it his privy ſeal, which probably he wore as an ornament on his finger; for till ſome time after Richard I's † return from the Holy Wars coats and creſts were not of general uſe on any ſeals, and throughout we find thoſe ſort of ſeals to have been frequently engraven, eſpecially if belonging to prelates or noblemen, with devices, which are very often rebuſſes, or a ſort of reſemblance or pun on the parties' name, as the owner of this very ſeal might be called

* Alan duke of Bretagne ſigns his will, A.D. 889, with his ring, "Annulo "noſtro inſigniri juſſimus." Lobineau, II. p. 43.

† "Circa hoc tempus (A.D. 1218) domini in ſigillis modo ſolito habebant equi- "tes armatos cum gladiis, & in dorſo ſigillorum de novo arma ſua poſuerunt in cutis." Roſs of Warw. edit. Hearne, p. 198. Dugd. Warwick. p. 673.

Camel,

Camel, or *Camelin*, *Camelus*, and *Camelinus*, ſignifying the ſame, or which ſounded ſomething like it.

Hoppingius, in his treatiſe *De jure ſigillorum*, c. I. § III. 59. ſays, "*Ut plurimum ſigillum ſecretum nominatum quod dominus illud* "*in ſecreto habeat*." Confer Fulv. Pacian. l. II. de prob. c. 40. Again, c. 4. § II. 85. *Privatum ſigillum eſt ad alios pertinens*; and it ſeems they were uſed for teſtimony only, and adds therefore women may have them, but that they did not authenticate more than an atteſtation, and cites Nich. Everhard, tract. de fid. inſtr. c. XII. 11. 5. Houthem. de art. notoriat. c. XI. p. 29. Innocent. Panormit. in cap. int. dilectos N° 3. de fid. inſt. re off. ad Conſt. Reg. tract. de literis oblig. art. 1. gloſſ. 7. 11. 9. & l. 2. c. de rebus alien. & non alien. Vide lord Coke's 2d inſtitute, fol. 554. *ſignetum*. Biſhop Nicolſon's Eng. Hiſt. lib. pt. III. fol. 241, 242, 243. Bracton, l. II. c. 16. § 12.

But in our law any ſuch ſeal, or even that of another party, or of any corporate body, if mentioned in the inſtrument itſelf to be affixed for that purpoſe (as frequent inſtances of ſuch occur) did authenticate, ratify, and confirm the donation or contract.

According to Roſs of Warwick, the great ſeals of ſubjects ſeem to have been diſuſed about 1366 entirely, when ſmaller ſeals of arms came generally into uſe among people of the firſt faſhion. "*Poſt captionem Johannis regis Franciæ domini atque generoſi relictis* "*imaginibus equitum in ſigillis poſuerunt arma ſua in parvis ſcutis**."

But, beſides the ſeals uſed in his ſeveral courts of record for iſſuing their proper proceſs, the king, as lord Coke in his comment on the *articuli ſuper chartas* as cited above obſerves, has three ſeals; viz. his ſignet or ſign manual, ever in the cuſtody of his principal ſecretary, for ſealing bills, as warrants for the privy ſeal. His privy ſeal *(petit ſeau)* in the cuſtody of ſome

* Chron. J. Roſſi in Bibl. Cotton.

one

one of the privy council to the king, called lord privy ſeal, or clerk or keeper of the privy ſeal for ſealing bills, as wanting for the great ſeal; his great or broad ſeal ever in the cuſtody of the high chancellor of Great Britain, lord keeper of the great ſeal, or lords commiſſioners. *Si quis accuſatus fuerit vel convictus quod ſigillum domini regis falſaverit conſignando inde chartas vel brevia, &c. regis judicium ſuſtinebit.* This high treaſon is ſpoken of this ſeal; Bract. III. f. 119.

To a deed poll of Robert Gylbert of Stepyng, and Margery his wife, being a grant of lands and tenements lying on the banks of the Bayn, were affixed two ſeals of a deep coloured red wax on two ſcrips of parchment drawn through the bottom and folded up, and cut to let them through; the impreſſion of the huſband's ſeal is defaced: his wife's is a great R. Both ſeals were covered with the leaves of ſome plants whilſt ſoft, part thereof ſtill ſticking on them. It is very well written for the age, on very thin parchment.

Mr. Johnſon, ſecretary, read to the Society a letter to him from John Rowell, ſen. eſq. preſident of the Society at Peterborough, and member of this, in anſwer to his diſſertation, July 25, 1734, on the above ſeal, approving the conjectures thereon, except that he does not take the impreſſion to have been frequently deſigned as a rebus, nor ſo in this inſtance. He condemns the uſe of the word *ſignetum* as a barbariſm only of the common lawyers, who uſe it for *annulus ſignatorius*, which when ſpoken of the king lord Coke * ſhews plainly the ſignet is his majeſty's ſecond ſeal or ſeal manual, to diſtinguiſh it from the privy ſeal †.

But this ſeems juſtifiable from other ſuch derivatives, and is a termination of diminution. As of *cygnus* a ſwan we call the

* Ubi ſupra.

† Articuli ſupra Chartas, 2d Inſt. 554.

pulli cygnorum, cygnetts. So of *signum* a large seal, we call a less a *signet*. Our learned countryman Dr. Skynner, in his Etymologicon of our language, says, *a* French, G. *signet*, *sigillum*, whence the word *signare*, i. e. *sigillare*, q. d. *signatum*, *sigillum*, which seems a better reason for its being so called than that of Aldronandus cited by Hoppingius, c. I. 63, where he says, "*Galli & Belgæ vulgo* un signet, *annullum signatorium dicunt* "*quia sc. familiæ suæ insigne ei sit impressum.*"

The intaglias used for seals or counter-seals, have modern inscriptions round the collets of gold wherein these antiques were set, which no way explain them, but evince that the persons who so applied them were entirely ignorant of their design, as has been shewn by Mr. Anstis, in his dissertation, the abridgement whereof by Mr. Drake was communicated to this Society; and as may appear to any one who reads the two sheets of seals, engraved by our ingenious fellow member Mr. George Vertue, by order, and at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries of London, which may from statues, medals, or other gems be explained; in order to which Mr. Johnson set them down, with proper references to the engraving, and also to the authorities shewn to illustrate them.

Plate A. The counter seal of Sir RICHARD NELSON, baron of HALTON, and constable of the castle of Chester, marked A. and circumscribed ✠ SECRETVM DOMINI ✠ CELO FERO RESERO, the impression Venus Καλλιπυγος of Syracuse, as on the reverse of the coins of the Aphrodisians, in the late learned earl of Winchelsea's collection, she is represented sideways, and standing naked by a pillar, whereon is the golden prize adjudged her by Paris.

B. THOMAS OSWY's seal. The impression seems from the countenance and coifure, to be the head of Sappho, the Lesbian poetess. So in a noble large Mitylenean gold medal, in the collection of the Hon. Sir Hans Sloane, bart. president of the

Royal Society, and a moſt worthy member of this. So Pine's Horace, vol. II. p. 150.

C. ROBERT FERRERS, earl of Derby; acroſs TV MEMOR ESTO MEI. The impreſſion ſeems from the countenance and cap to be the head of king Priam. So in Fabretti and Pine's Horace, vol. I. p. 87.

D. Counter-ſeal of the abbey of ABENDON in Berkſhire. The impreſſion, very large, ſeems a buſt of Apollo, as in Montfaucon.

E. JOHN lord BASSET's ſeal, with his names circumſcribed. Impreſſion an head.

F. RALPH BANBURY's. SEIL . PRIVE . DEVT . ETTRE . CEL . Impreſſion an head.

Plate B.

A. The counterſeal of ROGER DE LACY, conſtable of the caſtles of Cheſter and Pontefract to a ſeal of St. John the Evangeliſt of Pontefract, who being in divers parts of Greece, and at the ſiege of Acon, with our king Richard I. might bring this gem home with him:

✠ VIRGO : EST : ELECTVS : A : DOMINO :

The buſt an hero with an helmet, his face turned towards the left ſhoulder, perhaps Diomedes. So in Urſinus and Pine's Horace, v. II. p. 29.

B. Sir RICHARD JERNYNGHAM, 10 H. VIII. An head.

C. Counterſeal of RICHARD I. abbot of SELBY, in the county of York, about 1220. On the collet,

✠ CAPVD . NOSTRVM . CHRISTVS . EST.

The head of the emperor Honorius, circumſcribed on the ſtone itſelf, DN HONORIVS AVG.

D. THOMAS DE VERDON. An head.

E. Counterſeal of RICHARD (probably 3d) abbot of Abingdon, about 1235,

✠ IN PRINCIPIO ERAT VERBV.

An head.

5 When

When I had the pleaſure of communicating from Mr. Drake the extract of Mr. Anſtis' treatiſe (which occaſioned the publication of theſe plates), I ſhewed this Society ſeveral inſtances of antiques ſo uſed, ſome in other prints, and others on ſeals in my own poſſeſſion *. The practice being antiently pretty common with communities and great men, and much more plauſible than ſetting them round bowls, cups, bracelets, cabinets, caſkets, and watch chains.

Mr. Johnſon, ſecretary, ſhewed the Society the print from an impreſſion of a great round ſeal, circumſcribed

✠ SIGILLVM DN̄I WILLELMI FILII OTH.

An elderly man, with a round cloſe cap or bonnet on his head, a long looſe robe over his veſt or cloſe coat down to his feet, ſitting ſideways in a low large ſeat, having a cuneus or coining hammer in his right, and a broad ſword held upright in his left hand. *Cuneus*, coin, *à cudendo*, *fabricando monetam*; and he obſerved to the Society, that although Camden, in Philipot's edition of his Remains, p. 184, ſays, Otho, a German, was the principal amongſt thoſe Eaſterlings famous for making good money (whence comes the word *Eſterling* or *Sterling*) in Richard I's time, and who in old records is called *Otho Cuneator*, who roſe to ſuch wealth, that Thomas his ſon, ſurnamed *Fitz Otho*, married one of the coheireſſes of Beauchamp, baron of Bedford, was lord of Mendleſham in Suffolk, and held in fee to make the coining ſtamps ſerving for all England, which office deſcended by an heir general to the baron Boutetour, &c. yet it appears by that, commonly called the *Magnus Rotulus*, 5 Steph. 16, a. as cited by Madox in his Hiſtory of the Exchequer, fol. 345, that Stephen Erchembald's ſon gave 10 marks of ſilver for ſlaying a man of William Fitz Otho. If that be this ſame; and that moſt venerable record be of 18 Henry I. (as Madox gives good reaſon to believe it) then this mint maſter muſt have lived earlier, or

* Many more inſtances might be ſpecified from the three ſucceeding plates of ſeals publiſhed by the Society, and marked C. D. E.

to a great age, and his father Otho have been brought in by that king Henry I. as I apprehend about 1125, when he ſo ſeverely handled all the minters of bad money through England, as Matthew Paris, a coæval hiſtorian, relates: "*Omnes Angliæ monetarios eo quod monetam furtive corruperant fecit turpiter emen-*" *tulari & manus dextras præcidi*," as in archbiſhop Parker's edition publiſhed anno 1125. Here I take the cloſe cap or coif, the long robe and ſword, to be enſigns of his great juriſdiction and authority over the many mints, and the cuneus or hammer of his proper office. So in the ſeal of Robert Grimbald, a judge in Henry the ſecond's time, a cut whereof is in Mon. Ang. II. 278, and Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. p. 100, the circumſcription whereof is ✠ SIGILLVM ROBERTI GRIMBALD. that juſtice has an edged broad ſword held upright in his right hand for juſtice, and one broken without a point in his left for mercy, which by granting reprieves he had a power to exerciſe.

The biſhops of Durham, as being counts palatine, and having both the temporal and ſpiritual juriſdictions, were repreſented on their great ſeals enthroned, in their pontificalibus, and mitred, in the poſture of giving the epiſcopal benediction (as other prelates) on the one ſide, but attended by armed men as their guards, and on the other, in the equipage of armed knights on horſeback, with ſword and ſhield, as other temporal great lords and warriors, as in Madox Formulare Anglicanum, in the plate ſeal of John Fordham, biſhop of Durham, and lord treaſurer 1381. t. R. II. and of Robert Nevil, 1438, t. H. VI. N° cxxxi. f. 69, ib.

Solum Dunelmenſe judicat ſtola & enſe.

Give me leave to add what Hoppingus, a learned civilian, in his treatiſe "De jure Sigillorum," ſays, c. 4. § 6. *de uſu ſigilli majoris.* "Tali utuntur hi qui aut juriſdictionem habent aut "ſunt in dignitate, aut referunt communitatem vel collegium," and cites Honthem, B. IV. Art. Notar. c. 11, 12, 21, p. 101, 102.

The

The ſeals of the temporal lords I have obſerved are of a round and perfect circle ſhape, thoſe of the prelates oval; but the biſhops of Durham are round only on the throne ſide. It draws the deſign ſomewhat into an oval by the baſe and pinnacle work of the throne breaking in at top and bottom into the legend. By that means it looks like our epiſcopal ſeals on that ſide, and yet tallies with the counter-ſeal, whereon he is rerpeſented *en cavalier*, and perfectly within a true circle.

III.

On a MS. of St. Paul's *Epiſtles, with a copy of* the plea of Pinenden.

Mr. Johnſon, ſecretary, ſhewed the Society a Latin MS. in quarto of the Epiſtles of St. Paul, written in the Saxon characters on velom, with a commentary and gloſſary throughout. This book formerly belonged to the abbey of Chriſt at Canterbury, and as is frequently found in ancient MSS. had prefixed ſome records relating thereto. Before this, in a hand coæval with it, is that moſt remarkable tranſaction which is related and celebrated by our moſt learned lawyers in the plea at Pinenden, impleaded and tried between Lanfrank, then archbiſhop of Canterbury, plaintiff, and Odo, biſhop of Bayeux, earl of Kent, and the Conqueror's half brother, for fifteen manors, two townſhips, and many rights and liberties of the ſee of Canterbury, whereof the earl had, under colour of the Conqueror's grant, diſſeiſed and diſpoſſeſſed archbiſhop Stigand, the plaintiff's immediate predeceſſor, who being a Saxon, and having oppoſed the Normans, was highly unacceptable to and much injured by them at that Revolution; in which by the ſolemn judgement of the court the plaintiff prevailed,

vailed, and had judgement againſt the intruder, and recovered all thoſe eſtates, rights and liberties to his ſee; and their ſentence was formally ratified and approved by the king. Eadmerus, a learned Saxon, biſhop of St. Andrews and abbot of St. Albans, in his hiſtory of thoſe times, fol. 9. 33, 34, &c. gives an account of it; and Selden, in his Spicilegium thereon, from a MS. in the church of Rocheſter, gives the whole pleadings and proceedings to ſhew the method of proceeding then in that court, and the form of judgement, which Bacon, in his Hiſtorical and Political Diſcourſes of our Laws and Government, part I. c. 48. fol. 82. cites alſo as a proof that cauſes of the greateſt concernment and between the nobleſt perſonages were there then ſolemnly argued, tried, and determined, upon the votes, that is by the verdict, of the freemen of the county, where the premiſes in queſtion lay, upon a writ from the king for that purpoſe directed; and in Lambard's time, 1576, as in his Perambulation * of the county of Kent, fo. 178. 180, he ſaith it is ſet in the midſt of that ſhire, and thereof moſt meet, and the ſheriffs held their county-courts there; and it took its name from Pinnian, to *puniſh*. Lord Chief Juſtice Hales, in his Hiſtory of our Common Law †, makes a further and more notable and noble uſe of this record, &c. as it proves by the conſequence of the judgement, and the archbiſhop being reſtored to his rights, that king William, the Norman Conqueror, was not even by himſelf deemed ſuch over the realm, but over Harold, whom, and his abettors, he treated as intruders and uſurpers upon him and his dominion of England, which he claimed by ſeveral other better and more elegible titles than that even invidious one of Conqueſt; ſo that though this was *Conqueſtus*, and in the royal ſtyles of his ſucceſſors be ſo written by the lawyers, yet that was not in the ſenſe of his having acquired

* Piccendene hothe, alias Pinendene heath. † Cap. 5. p. 96, 97.

a right

a right to the kingdom by victory, but as they called every eſtate not inherited but acquired by that term, the French ſay *acquiſition*, we ſay *purchaſe* *.

There is alſo in this MS. ſubjoined to the ſaid plea of Penendene, another record, very pertinent and proper thereto, written alſo in a coæval hand, being a grant or charter of confirmation of king Henry III. anno 1115, of all their eſtates, rights, liberties, and privileges, to archbiſhop Radulf the Norman and the monks of Chriſt church in Canterbury, correſponding with and in conſequence of that judgement which archbiſhop Parker, *de præſulibus*, places about the time I have.

What variance upon carefully collating this MS. of the record of this family plea, with that publiſhed by the learned Selden from the Rocheſter MS. is between them, chiefly aroſe from the writer of the Rocheſter records inſerting ſome few words by way of explanation, perhaps interleaved or marginated at firſt, and crept into the text through frequent tranſcriptions, as particularly a ſentence, wherein it is ſaid that the archbiſhop reſtored Stokes, Deventune, and Frankenſham to the church of St. Andrew (meaning the cathedral or ſee of Rocheſter, dedicated to that ſaint) becauſe of right they anciently belonged thereto †; and this therefore was not an improper or uſeleſs additional remark to be made in a MS. of the record to be kept in the archives of Rocheſter, being proper for the biſhops of that church and their council to know and be informed of, as their more ancient title under the Saxon donors of theſe towns or lands, which might be taken away by the ſaid earl of Kent, or otherwiſe miſlaid or loſt, they having loſt their poſſeſſion and enjoyment of the premiſſes for ſome years, ſo recovered for and reſtored to them by the archbiſhop.

* Couſtumes de Normandie, c. 422. Spelman Gloſſar. p. 145. *voc.* Conquestus. Domat, Prelim. lib. tit. 3. ſſ. 2. 31. Bracton, lib. 1. cap. 5. 16. 18. 27.
† Spicil. in Eadmer. 198. l. 43.

The

The charter runs thus:

"H. Dei gr̃a rex Anglor', ep̃is, comitib', p̃ceribs, vicecomitib̃s, ceteriſque ſuis fidelibus Francis & Anglis, in omnib' comitatib' in quibus archiep̃s Ravvlfus & monachi eccle, Xp̃i Cantuarie tr̃as habent amicabilit' ſal'. Notum vob' facio me conceſſiſſe omnes tr̃as quas tempore regis Edwardi cognati mei & tempore Will' patris mei habuer̃t, & ſaca & ſocne on ſtrande & ſtreame, on wudes & felde, tolmes & teames, & grithbreces, & hamſocne, & foreſtaelles, & infangeſthiefes, & flamene feruche, ſuper ſuos homines, infra burgos & extra, in tantum & tam plenarie ſic' p̃p̃i miniſtri mei exercere deberent."

By which the king grants to the archbiſhop and monks of Chriſt church in Canterbury all the lands they had in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor his kinſman, and king William the Conqueror his father, with the juriſdiction and ſeignory, both by land and water, in wood grounds, and champaign country, tolls and vaſſalage, and holding pleas of the breach of the peace, and houſe-breakers, and nuiſances in the ways, and felons there taken, and to have the goods of fugitives, over all the tenants, as well within towns as in the country, as fully and in like manner as the king's officers uſed to take them.

III.

Diſſertation on Murrhine Veſſels, ſhewing that they were probably Agate.

In the Roman laws and their hiſtorians and poets we find frequent mention of *murrhina* and *murrhea vaſa* as of very great price and eſteem. Theſe are uſually tranſlated *porcelane*; and ſince our more general commerce with China and uſe of their tea and china ware, Bulinger, in his learned treatiſe "De Conviviis," leaves it (from what various old authors have occaſionally ſaid) doubtful what theſe were made of. It is plain princes and other great perſons had ſome of them of larger ſizes than uſual, which was that of our wine glaſſes. But Pompey the Great preſented Jupiter with ſix rummers of this ſort. Auguſtus was fond of a goblet of it he had preſented to him. Petronius broke a bowl of it which coſt 1500 *l.* and Nero gave as much for a decanter or ewer of the ſame kind. Pliny and Pratæus ſpeak of it as a precious ſtone dug out of the bowels of the earth as cryſtal. Seneca, Propertius, Martial, and Julius Capitolinus ſeem to think it not natural but artificial, and a vitrifaction. Hence, and moſt probably from the difficulties of diſtinguiſhing, and to beat down the exorbitant prices given for it, the Roman emperors L. 3. *de ſup. lega.* determined of theſe and cryſtalline veſſels, *ut in gemmis eſſe negarentur licet perlucidaſſent*, and in L. 3. *de ſupell. leg.* Hence I conceive *they were really originally cut out of the agate*, much of which is tranſparent, though not ſo clear as rock cryſtal, and ſome of it elegantly veined and ſpotted, or maculous (of which I have ſeen various veſſels, and a large ſet of cups and ſaucers, in the collection of Mr. Sadler, clerk of the pells); but in proceſs of time many were made or caſt in imitation of them, as

of cryſtal likewiſe, and all kind of gems, by chemiſtry, and perhaps out of the finely powdered pieces of theſe ſubſtances vitrified; the high price veſſels of agate or mocho ſtone, cryſtal and cameos, and intaglia, cut out of or ſunk in gems, gave, making it well worth the chemiſt's while to try many operations to produce a reſemblance of things ſo highly eſteemed and ſought after by ſovereigns and learned and curious perſons.

But I cannot for theſe reaſons concur with Scaliger in his Exercitationes, or Monſ. Saumaiſe, that they were any thing like China ware (the thinneſt of which, called the *eggſhell*, is ſcarce diaphanous); or that they were, as it is rendered, *porſelan* quaſi *procellanea*, *qui ſe in* cellis *ſeu locis ſubterraneis per multas ætates ſepelire creduntur*, which etymon ſeems to ſerve our learned countryman Dr. Skinner. But I would ſubmit it to the company whether, as the ſound and power of the liquids are much the ſame, and they are by grammarians convertibly uſed, we may not rather ſuppoſe *porſelan* quaſi *porſenanea* without any other change than that of an *l* for *n*, and derive it from *Porſenna*, king of Etruria, in which was Arezzo, of which Martial, L. XIV. epig. 98,

Aretina nimis ne ſpernas vaſa monemus.

Give me leave to add another conjecture; that as the ſtains and ſpots of various colours rendered theſe ſtones when cut and poliſhed more valuable, as they are alſo now eſteemed if the main of the ſubſtance be pure and pellucid, ſo the chemiſts might have a method of ſtriking colours into the real agate, and ſo I would account for and explain Propertius, lib. IV. el. ix. 6.

Murrheaque in Parthis poculis cocta focis.

IV. *Diſſer-*

IV.

Diſſertation on Franchiſes and Counties Palatine.

Although our ſovereign lord the king be undoubtedly ſupreme head both of our church and ſtate, and all the lands therein are of him holden *quovis modo*, as *dominus ſuperior* thereof; yet, by the indulgence of his majeſty's royal progenitors, and under their grants, confirmed or ratified by the approbation and ſanction of the people in parliament, ſeveral of his ſubjects (notwithſtanding their powers have been much impaired by the various revolutions in the ſtate, and the ſtatute of 27 Hen. VIII. for re-continuing liberties in the crown) have ſtill ſome *jura regalia*, though much diminiſhed by that wholeſome law, which, though it deprived them of their almoſt regal power of pardoning felonies, coining money, &c. yet left them their profits, and an aſſurance of being of courſe in commiſſion for the adminiſtration of public juſtice equal with their fellow ſubjects; whereas before the great change that act introduced, ſome few great men, from the earlieſt ages, had retained or obtained the higheſt marks and exerciſed the ultimate acts of ſovereignty, ſuch as holding their parliaments, appointing their chancellors and judges, pardoning felonies, and coining money, as the Roytelets among the Britons and Saxons here had done; and I take the few *comites* we read of at the time of the Roman invaſion, to have been a ſort of petit ſovereigns, ſometimes ſtyled *reguli* by hiſtorians and records, which ſhew they had retained and did exerciſe thoſe powers within their reſpective precincts or juriſdictions all along, from the re-uniting the Heptarchy to that time. Thus the Conqueror, as he is commonly called, created Hugh Lupus, his ſiſter's ſon, earl of Cheſter.

Totumque iſtum comitatum tenendum ſibi & hæredibus ſuis ita libere ad gladium ſicut ipſe rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam dedit; by which grant, ſays lord Coke *, that earl had *jura regalia* within that county, and conſequently had *comitatum palatinum* (a parliament and peers, with other great officers, as chancellor and judges, thereto belonging) without any expreſs words therof; and by force therof he accordingly created eight Cheſhire barons to conſtitute his upper houſe in his great council for governing his palatinate, which was the firſt viſible mark of a county palatine, and moſt conſpicuous and ſolemn exerciſe of his power above that of an officiary earl, who held the county not only of, but for, the crown; and though this and Lancaſter are come into the crown again long ſince, yet they retain their own chancery, chief juſtices, chamberlains, great ſeals, accomptants, ſheriffs, and other officers, and officers both for equity, common law, and matters of revenue. Dr. Holland rightly tranſlates the words of this grant to be holden as freely *by* † his ſword as the king himſelf held England by his crown, which Camden approved ‡. And whereas the common proceſs in criminal caſes runs *contra coronam & dignitatem regis*, in Cheſhire they run *contra dignitatem gladii Ceſtriæ* ||. Coke and Camden name but eight temporal barons § of Cheſhire, *qui ſuas curias habuerunt liberas de omnibus placitis & querelis, exceptis placitis* ad gladium comitis *pertinentibus*, as the national *commune concilium* conſiſted of ſome clergy as well as laity. Wenceſlaus Hollar has given us a print of this prince, Hugh Lupus, earl of Cheſter, ſitting in parliament, with the barons and abbots of that county palatine, the ſword-bearer, the abbot of St. Werburg and others mitred, with the arms of their houſes over them, as the earl's is over his head, and his herald and four temporal

* 3 Inſt. fol. 211.
‡ Britannia, Cheſhire, fol. 611.
§ Camd. ib. 547. Spelm. Gloſſar. 70.
† Spelman reads *per* for *ad*.
|| Fuller, Worth. p. 171.

barons,

barons, all in robes of ſtate, and their heads covered; on his left the clerk of his parliament writing at a table before him, and the gentlemen of his lower houſe, or commons, ſtanding uncovered at the bar of the houſe *.

V.

On the Aſſize of Bread.

Mr. Johnſon the ſecretary ſhewed the Society a MS. roll on vellum, three feet ſix inches long, and ten inches wide, at the top whereof was a ſhield with theſe arms, A. a plain croſs G. in the firſt quarter, a ſword hilted O. in the ſecond and third, and an open crown O. The roll is then divided into ſix columns, each marked with large black croſſes and Gothic numeral letters, ſuperſcribed thus over the firſt column, In his rowe is he whate, and under it a ſheaf of corn gilded. Under that, in a column down to ✠ ✠ (i. e. 20.) are numbers in Gothic numerals drawn with vermillion, as

I | II | III | IIII | V | VI

There were ſeveral writs (ſaith Mr. Pulton in his Kalendar of Statutes, fol. 446. B.) by the ſtatutes intituled *Panis & Cereviſiæ. Stat. panis, &c. Judicium colliſtrigii. Stat. de piſtoribus & braceatoribus*, &c. made 25 Henry III. and 51 Edward I. aſſeſſed of the waſtel bread, ſuch as cakes were made of the fineſt flour, from *gaſteau*, *libum*, *placenta*, the cimnial or ſimnell, *ſimila*, the cockett or biſcuit bread, and the houſhold bread, according to

* This print, and ſeveral others of his engraving and etching, were done, as I have been informed, for illuſtrating an intended edition of Camden's Britannia in folio.

the

the price of wheat riſing and falling, between twelve pence and ſix pence the quarter, as contained in the writings of the marſhalſey of the ſaid lord the king, whereof I take the roll to be a copy.

Over the ſecond column in the ſaid roll as on a ſcroll or label (as the former and following), In þis rowe is þe ferþyng waſtell. Thereunder a cake in gold and numerals down the column, anſwering in proportion to thoſe of the wheat.

Over the third column, þe ferþyng white lobe, and a figure of it gilded, with the numbers thereunder, &c. as of the laſt, rateably.

Over the fourth column, þe halpenny white lobe, and a larger figure of the like form, with the numbers thereunder.

On the fifth, þe halpenny wheten lobe, with the like figure, but broader, and the figure thereunder. This in king John's *aſſiſa panis* is called *lova*, loaf.

Over the ſixth and laſt column in the row is þe halpenny horſe lobe, with a figure of a loaf in a circle thus:

A painted wreath in a ſtrait line divides all theſe heads from the numerals thereunder following in each column; and under the laſt figure of the firſt column is written, þe Baker ſhall be alowed þe quart' for fornage iii s. This in the ſtatute is *duos panes ad furnagium*: thereunder the Baker, and his picture illumined in red and gold thruſting a loaf into an oven on a peel or long flat inſtrument, broad at one end, and on the oven lie two faggots, *buſca*, of thorn-buſh. Under the two next columns, þen jorney iii s. iii d. ob. In the ſtatute *tres ſervientes* (4 in king John's) at iiii *oboli*. Thereunder, ii jorneymen, with their pictures, one in blue the other in red coats. Under the fourth column, and for two pagys id ob. In the ſtatute *duos garciones*. In king John's but one quadrailt; thereunder ii pagys, with their pictures, one in blue, the other

in red coats. All their clothes and ſtockings are party per pale of different colours, as court-cards; their caps or bonets gold. In the ſtatute *In ſale ob. in geſto* (which we call *yeſt*) *ob. geſta.* Rot. Joh'is. Under the fifth column, berme ob. ſalte ob. thereunder the words berme, ſalte, and veſſels containing them. Under the laſt column, "Candell ob. for breeme." Thereunder "Candel and the tubbe," *in bultello locando*, the bolting-tub; *buletello*, Rot. Joh'is, with a picture of one as at a table forming the paſte into bread, ye tyd dogge ob. another weighing it in a large pair of hanging-ſcales, and a bran-tub and dog tied, with candles hanging over him, and a perpendicular ſtaff wreathed by the perſon who ſits making the bread. In king John's *aſſiſa panis* in *buſca*, i. e. faggots, the ſame as furnage*. Under all theſe figures, very ill drawn and painted without any regard had to proportions or perſpective, which rudeneſs may ſhew the antiquity, is written,

This is the ſyſe of all maner of brede of what maner of greyne or corne ſoever yt hit be hit ſhall be weyn after ye ferthyng waſkelt; for the ſemenett ſchall wey laſſe yen the waſkelt by 11 s. for the cauſe of the ſethyng. And the lovyn loofe ſchall wey more yen ye waſkelt by 11 s. for ye cauſe of the brakyng; and ye whetyn loof ſchall wey preferyng whyte loves, and ye loof of all maner of corne ſhall wey two halpenny whyte loves; and ye baker ſchall be alowyd 1 d. per quarter for fornage; 11 d. for two jorneymen; 111 d. ob. for 11 pagys; 1 d. ob. for berme: ob. for ſalte; ob. for candell; ob. for his ty dogg ob; and all hys branne to avantage. And þis is ye ſtatute of Wyncheſter, alowyd by all ye parlement.

There is no indorſement or other mark thereon, but the remains of a very large croſs, almoſt rubbed out by frequent uſe of rolling and unrolling, though made with vermillion. This roll is in the ſecretary's ſtudy, whereof he gave the explanation from the ſtatutes, &c. Redman's edition, printed 1525, fol. 86, 12°, ſaith the firſt ſtatute of *aſſiſa panis* was 51 Henry III. 1267; though others refer it to the 25th year of that king's reign; but according to Matthew Paris, a coæval author, this king made the firſt reform in the aſſize, and enlarged the weights and meaſures of bread and beer, by an ordonance, a. r. 13, 1228.

* Rot. Pat. 3 Joh. 7. m. 7. n. 29. 12. or.

VI.

VI.

A Diſſertation on the Mint at LINCOLN, *proved from undoubted monuments and money in ſeveral ages there coined, with references to the places where they are ſtill remaining, to records, and other credible authorities. Communicated to, and read at, the Gentlemen's Society at* Spalding, *on their anniverſary meeting*, Aug. 28, 1740, *and* Sept. 11 *following, by* Maurice Johnſon.

Ἀξεα τα τοπαλαι μεγαλα ην τα ϖολλα οὐλων σμικρα γεγονε· Την ανθρωπηιην συν επιϛαμενος. ευδαιμονιην ουδαμα εν τῳὐλῳ μενουσαν επιμνησομαι αμφοτερων ομοιως.

Herodotus, Clio. c. 5. p. 3.

The *jus cudendi* being a royal right, properly belonging to ſovereigns only, has ever been thought to do honour to the places where it was exerciſed, as well as to be of profit to them. It was therefore eſteemed and deſired by the Colonies, and indulged to them by the Roman emperors; and as of other the moſt conſiderable of that vaſt empire, ſo we frequently find on the exergues of ſeveral emperors' coins characters denoting the place and number of officers of the mint. S *vel* P for *ſignatum* (vel) *percuſſum* (numiſma ſc.) L. LN. LC. ML. MONETA L. which we may as well, if not with greater truth and propriety, apply to thoſe coined at the moſt ancient city and colony of LINCOLN as at any other place. I was the firſt who claimed the honour to them and my native county in my "*Decennium Carauſii & Allecti*," 1710, and had the allowance of the learned. Thoſe with L only or with LN might be ſtruck either at our own city, Lincoln, *Lindum*, as Ptolemy, Antoninus, and the Roman writers generally call it; or at *Londinum*, as Tacitus, the *Colonia Londinenſium*, mentioned in the council of Arles *. Or thoſe monies might be made at London or Lyons in France, *Londini* vel *Lugduni*. But thoſe with L C were (as I humbly

humbly conceive) certainly coined at our Lincoln, called by Ravennas LINDVM COLONIA, in that noble and ſpacious mint, the ſtately remains whereof being as part of the old city of Lincoln, within it, and the oldeſt caſtle walls under which it ſtood for better ſecurity, made of Roman materials and workmanſhip, to this day there commonly called the *mint walls*, which that ingenious member of this Society, Mr. Samuel Buck, engraver, has perpetuated by an exact draught and engraving thereof on a copper-plate, publiſhed as a ſpecimen and for his propoſals of ſubſcription to his Surveys of Ruins of Caſtles, Abbeys, &c. through all England and Wales. Theſe walls, which encloſe a large ſpace of ground, were very thick and high, and outwardly had no apertures, and were directly under the W. fortlett, or keep of the caſtle of Lincoln; ſo that nothing could be better contrived or ſituated for ſtrength or ſecurity, beyond which the city itſelf extended down the hill to the river Wytham; all which I have ſeen ſeveral times, and compared with Buck's print. Though I ſee no reaſon to doubt but that ſome of the Britiſh coins, and of the earlieſt imperial coins of the Roman emperors, and alſo of Claudius and other princes*, which appear to the curious in coins not to be of Roman workmanſhip, but made out of Rome or by foreign workmen, found here by ploughing or digging, of which Dr. Primroſe, a phyſician of Lincoln, and captain Pownall had ſeveral, whereof his grace Dr. William Wake, lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, Mr. Thoreſby of Leeds, Mr. Charlton of the Temple, Mr. Sympſon of Lincoln, the earl of Scarborough, and Sir Richard Ellis, had ſome, and I have others, might be ſtruck or coined in this very mint; though, being before the practice of denoting the place of the mint on the exergue or field of the coin took place or began, we find nothing thereon to aſcertain the particular place of their coinage, which, from the mean

* Sirmondi Concil. Gall. I. 9. Battely 60. Baxter 153.

wretched draughts or deſigning, and poor execution, the workmanſhip, the little reſemblance of the emperor's countenance whoſe ſuperſcription they bear round them, and the or rather Celtic eaſe of characters on their reverſes, are generally called or deemed Colony pieces. But to come to greater certainty, and what amounts with me, for the reaſons before aſſigned, to a proof of thoſe pieces being coined here (let them have been found any where) are the letters on the exergues denoting as much. Camden and Speed, from Sir Robert Cotton's cabinet, have given a coin or medal as early as Claudius, with COLON. CAMOLODON. AVG. in the field on that occaſion; and I doubt not but the like was done here, and others in more places in Britain, when the officers of that prince, as appears by the inſcription DE BRITANNIS, on an arch on one of his coins, ſettled the Roman affairs here before it was reduced into a province by Agricola under the reign of Veſpaſian, for the reaſon aſſigned by Tacitus, "*Non ſolum ut adverſus rebelles eſſet* ſubſidium, ſed imbuendis ſociis ad "officia legum Romanarum *."

I take leave to exhibit a few, but thoſe very fair, inſtances of the coins themſelves in my own collection, which are ſufficient and more ſatisfactory than ſending you to Occo, Mezzabarba, Banduri, or the cabinets of others.

IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Rev. PAX AVGGG. Between S and P in exergue MLXXI. which they read *Moneta Lindicolin. cuſa in officina ad num. cud.* XXI. about A. D. 289.

IMP. C. ALLECTVS P. F. AVG. Rev. PAX. S. P. M. L. about A. D. 296.

So in many of them with different reverſes M. L. with the ſame N° XXI. and ſometimes S. C. ſometimes S. P. *Senatu probante* vel *permittente cuſum Lindi Colini.*

IMP. MAXIMANVS P. F. AVG.

GENIO PO. ROM. in exergue P. L. N. about A. D. 300.

IMP. CONSTANTINVS F. AVG.

* Ann. XII. 32. Selden Differt. 4.

PRINCIPI

PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, between F. and T. exergue P. L. C about A. D. 304.

Another of the ſame prince, P. F. AVG.

SOLI INVICTO COMITI, between F. and T. exergue P. L. C.

Another of him. Rev. SARMATIA DEVICTA.

Another of him. Rev. MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI; both with the letters P. L. C. in exergue, made about ſame year 304.

CONSTANTINVS IVN. N. CÆSAR.

GLORIA EX*erci*TVS. In exergue S. L. C. about A. D. 336.

CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. CAE.

PROVIDENTIAE CAES. AVGGG. exergue P. L. C. about A. D. 336.

D. N. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG.

FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. Exergue C. S. L. C. about A. D. 319.

D. N. MAGNENTIVS P. F. AVG.

GLORIA ROMANORVM. Exergue R. P. L. C.

And two others of him about A. D. 350. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. on one, and on the other SALVS D. D. N. N. AVGG. CAES. Exergue I. P. L. C.

p. 59.

That the Saxons coined money here, this curious ſilver penny, Fig. 1. drawn from one in the Pembroke collection, May 13, 1740, by my ingenious friend Mr. Thomas Sympſon, maſter of the

works of the cathedral church there, plainly evinceth *; and that St. Martin, who flouriſhed in the time of Maximus and Victor his ſon, uſurpers, and was famous for oppoſing their puniſhing hereſy with death, was in ſo great favour with the firſt Chriſtians here, as to have churches dedicated to him, as this here mentioned, and others at Canterbury and elſewhere †. It is highly probable this mint became in Chriſtian times within the juriſdiction of St. Martin the Great in the city of Lincoln; for beyond it eaſtward biſhop Remigius, when he determined to build his cathedral church of St. Mary in that city, and removed his ſee hither, not long after the Norman conqueſt and the injunction of king William I. for that purpoſe purchaſed part of the poſſeſſions of the canons of the moſt ancient church of St. Martin, the ſteeple whereof was rebuilt 1740, and the fabric then repairing, over the South door whereof on an ample ſquare rag ſtone, much defaced or worn flat by the weather and injuries of time, is this ſculpture now in low relievo, as I then took a ſketch of it on the ſpot, July 31. Mr. Sympſon, who peruſed with care, and took extracts from all the regiſters of the biſhops belonging to this ſee, and many other ancient MSS. concerning this church and all Lincoln city, aſſured me this church of St. Martin the Great is the moſt ancient Chriſtian church there whereof he met with any account, and that the ſame was well endowed with land of a large extent lying near to and about it. St. Martin was deemed a cotitular ſaint and patron with our bleſſed Saviour and the bleſſed Virgin Mary, of a church built by Paulinus, archbiſhop of York, at Lincoln, A. D. 629‡, originally

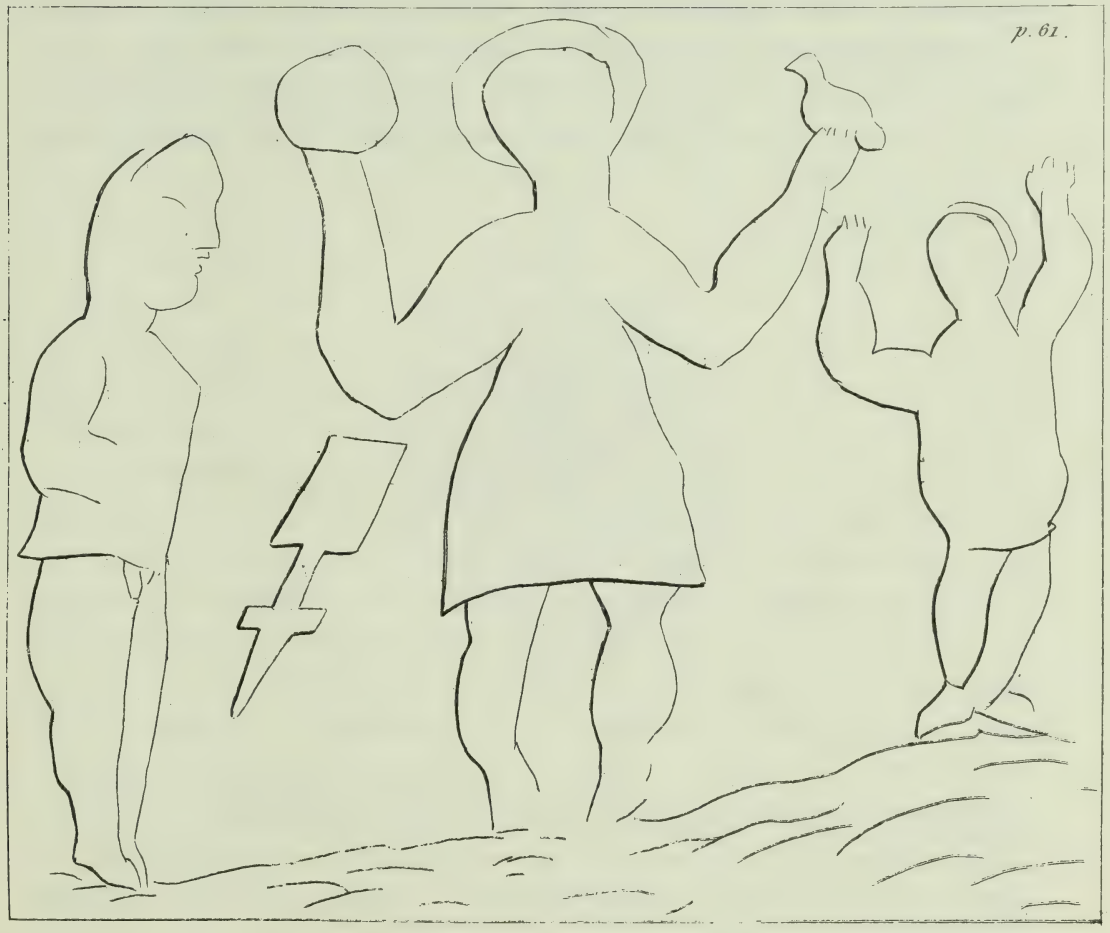
* Fig. 2. is added from Mr. Bellamy's plate of Saxon coins, being incorrectly given from Mr. Thoreſby in biſhop Gibſon's edition of the Britannia. Mr. Bellamy aſcribes it to the church of York; and Mr. Pegge conjectures that it was ſtruck by an archbiſhop of York, in whoſe province Lindſey and Lincoln were, and that St. Martin's muſt be the principal church at Lincoln before Remigius built the cathedral.

† Spelm. Concil. I. 95.

‡ Chron. Sax. p. 29. 105. Leland. Collect. IV. 69. ex cod. MS° Roffen. Mon. Ang. III. 257.

dedicated

dedicated to Chriſt and the bleſſed Virgin, afterwards to them and St. Martin, taken in as a cotitular ſaint with them when Popery and ſuperſtition prevailed, by Blecca, thane of Linſey, patron. It is a prebendal church, the vicarage thereof now in the patronage of the (long ſince vacant) prebendary of St. Martin, in Lincoln cathedral *.



* Browne Willis's Survey of Lincoln, p. 217. 269. Sympſon's, Powell's, and Mr. Johnſon's collections and drawings.

The

The emperor with a nimbus or circle of glory round his head ſignifying his divinity or majeſty, holding his globe of empire in his right hand, and the Imperial eagle or head of the ſceptre in his left, with his maſter of the mint or *monetarius* of Lincoln, and man attending with the *ſportula*, *ſpovella*, or ſquare box, uſed to receive the new coined money at the mint, and for congiaries of the emperors at their largeſſes or donations to the people, before pockets or even purſes were in uſe, ſometimes called *Teſſera* *.

There appears not any circumſtance in this ſaint's life or legend † that this ſculpture can allude to, as I apprehend; therefore I conclude that, when this church was firſt built by Paulinus, this ſtone might be brought from the old Roman mint office but a ſmall diſtance off, and fixed up in the South wall of this church, whereto the mintage was devolved, as a proper decoration or ornament; for as their mint was then become within the juriſdiction, and upon the land of this church, perhaps this rude piece of ſculpture, as it now ſeems, might relate thereto. The inſtrument under the emperor's right arm, repreſenting the ſquare box or *ſportula* wherein new coined monies are put at ſeveral mint offices to this day, and ſuch are ſtill uſed by the churchwardens of Spalding, and ſeveral other pariſhes, to collect charity for briefs in churches.

The ſepulchral marble engraved by Dr. Stukeley of *Inclytus Alcuinus totius Angliæ Aldermannus (Theſaurarius, Capitalis Juſticiarius)*, A. D. 969. filius Athelſtani reguli orientalium Anglorum, conſanguineus Eadgari regis, founder of Ramſay abbey in the church there, repreſents him with the *Virga nodoſa* or ragged ſtaff and keys, emblems of judicature and his high office, comptroller of all the mints and mintmaſters ‡. See alſo the impreſſion of the great round ſeal of William Fitz Otho beforementioned, p. 43.

* See Godwin III. c. 36. 199. Du Choul, de Religione vet. Rom. 152. Oyſellius.

† See it in Legenda Aurea & in eccleſia ſibi dedicata in civ. Eboraci in Gent's Hiſtory, in Conyng ſtreet there, 1730, p. 173. ‡ Stukeley, Itin. Cur. I. 77.

It appears by the Mag. Rot. 5 Steph. as cited by Madox *, that Stephen Fitz Erchambald gave ten marks of ſilver for ſlaying a man of William Otho's ſon.

Mr. Bell had in his collection a penny of William I. reverſe ✠ GODVINE ON LIN. drawn in a letter to me, dated Aug. 8, 1732; and more of theſe may be ſeen in the ſucceſſion of our coins. But on Otho's † ſon's ſeal to an inſtrument in King's College, 30 E. I. 1302 ‡, are his inſignia as *monetarius* or maſter of the mint, the coining hammer in his right, and ſword as on St. Martin's money in his left. He is ſeated on a throne or large circular ſeat of judicature, as *Cuneator* ||.

* Hiſtory of Exchequer, p. 345.

† The firſt of this family whoſe name has deſcended to us is Otto, or Otho the goldſmith, who held lands in Suffolk at the general ſurvey. William Fitz Othes, his ſon, 5 Stephen, gave the king 35*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* *ne ſuperiorem amplius habeat magiſtrum ſuper ſe.* (Madox, ib. p. 330). His ſon William Fitz Othes was a goldſmith and *Cuneator*, was lord of Mendleſham in Suffolk, and is repreſented in the above plate, copied from an engraving by Mr. Vertue. He had a ſon Thomas married to Beatrix, daughter of William Beauchamp, baron of Bedford; by whom he had a ſon Hugh, who was lord of Mendleſham, and died without iſſue, leaving a ſiſter Maud, married to John de Boutetort, lord of Witley in Worceſterſhire, and in her right poſſeſſed the office of *Cuneator* General 21 Edw. I. See Dugdale's Baron. I. 224. II. 46. Holland's Camden's Britannia, p. 465.

‡ Q. that printed in Dugdale's Monaſt. Ang. II. 31. by which he grants the advowſon of Berton in Keſteven to Barnwell-abbey.

|| It was his buſineſs to ſee that the coins, though minted in different towns, bore the ſame impreſs, for which reaſon all the dies were made in London under

Camden in his Remains* calls him *maſter of the mint.*

The ſword on the ſilver penny of St. Martin ſignifies the great juriſdiction of that church or the canons thereof in thoſe times. In like manner we find it on the Saxon ſilver pennies of St. Peter's at York, in Sir A. Fountaine's Tab. IV. 1, 2, 3. p. 181. S. PETRI MONETA. where it only betokens that the archbiſhop there was the *monetarius*, or had by grant of the ſovereign the honour, profit, controul, and care of the mint, an office of the higheſt dignity and truſt then, and ſince exerciſed by the prelates and nobility of the firſt rank, and the abuſe of it puniſhed with ſevere pains, or even death, as high treaſon†.

Saxon, Daniſh, Norman, and Engliſh coins, coined at Lincoln, with the records, cabinets, collections, hiſtorians, antiquaries, and other vouchers for the ſame.

✠ FADBEARD REX.

AYTI ON LINNCOL. A.D. 901.

Fountaine Tab. VII. N° 47. from archbiſhop Sharpe's collection of Saxon coins.

ÆDELZTAN REX. the 4 croſſes.

✠ BIORNEARD HO LONDEI.

In the upper part of a map of Lincolnſhire, engraved by Herman Moll, geographer, which by Dr. Stukeley's account was ſtruck at Lincoln about 925.

✠ ÆDELRED REX.

BRVAN ON LUND.

In Mr. Sympſon's collection at Lincoln about A. D. 978.

Daniſh.

✠ ENVT REX ANL.

AZLAC MO LINCOLN. About A. D. 1007.

Fountaine, Tab. IV. 7. 174. Aſlac moneta *vel* monetarius Lincolnienſis.

his inſpection; and it appears from Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, that the *Cuneator* preſented the makers and cutters of the dies for the approval of the barons.

* Art. *Money*.

† Mat. Paris. 1125.

Saxon.

✠ EADƿARD REX ANL.
✠ LEFƿINE ON LINR. About A. D. 1042.

Walker and Fountaine, Tab. VI. N° 2. p. 177.

Among the Anglo-Saxon laws and cuſtoms mentioned under the reſpective counties and cities in Domeſday book, as publiſhed by the Rev. Dr. Gale, dean of York, p. 775 *, under *Lincoleſcire*, ſpeaking of Lincoln city, at the cloſe he ſays, "Aluredus nepos Thuroldi (the heir of Thorold, thane of Bokenhale and Saxon vicedominus of the county) habet III toftes de terra ſibi quantum rex ſibi dedit, in quibus habet omnes conſuetudines *præter geldum de monetagio*;" the ſaid mint (as I preſume) then belonging to the church of St. Martin, the king could grant him nothing thereout.

The Norman and ſucceeding kings of England coined money here, as is plain from the ſilver money and records. This church of St. Martin was given by king William Rufus to Robert Bloet, biſhop of Lincoln, his chancellor, *cum omnibus appendiciis: Normando autem ſi juſte clamet de eccleſia aliquam miſericordiam epiſcopus ſibi faciat* †; i. e. reſerving to Normand, who was his *grand veneur* or huntſman, a corrody or penſion of meat and drink if he ſhould duly claim it; and compelling the archbiſhop of York to give up and quit to that biſhop and his ſee of Lincoln all his claim, &c. in Lindſey coaſt and Lincoln.

+ ƿILLEM REX
LODƿINE ON LIN. in Mr. Bell's collection.
ƿILL M
IELINE ON LINCOLN. in lord Oxford's collection.

A penny of Henry I.

HENRICVS REX
EDMVND ON NIEHOL

i. e. Lincoln, which the then Normans, ſays Baxter, ridiculouſly enough corrupted into *Nichol.*

* At the end of the Hiſt. Brit. Scriptores, Ox. 1691.
† Mon. Angl. III. 262, ex vet. cod. MS. in Bibl. Cott.

Among the moniers, eſſayers, and keepers of the coin or dyes, three of this city were ſummoned by writ to Weſtminſter, 9 John, October 16, 1207, to bring thither their dyes ſealed up, and to receive freſh orders about coining *.

A penny of king Henry III.

Rev. NICOLE, about 1296, in lord Oxford's collection.

Edward I.

EDWA. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB.
CIVITAS. LINCOL †.

which piece, with many others of this kind, is in my poſſeſſion, and many of Alexander king of Scotland, found in great abundance in the North of England, and ſuppoſed to have been part of his military cheſt in his return from his deſcent into England, being ſtrays or freſh from the mint, and unworn for the moſt part; and the coins of theſe two kings only (Edward I. of England and Alexander III. of Scotland) who were contemporaries, and thought to have been then loſt or concealed about the year 1291 ‡.

*** To theſe may be added the following coins of Canute, diſcovered ſince Mr. Johnſon's time.

L I.

REX		NAÐAN BALVL‖	
RELX		SVERTEIR	
		SVERTEBRAND	

L I N.

RELX		LODRIL SPOT‖	Godric on Lincoln. *Keder* Cat. nummor. p. 150.
RELX	REL··	LONGRIN	
RELX		LEOFVINE	
REL··		NATÐAN	

Hatha mon Lin. *Duke* of *Devonſhire.*
Hathan on Linc. *Sloane.* Nathan. *Bartlett.*

* Pat. 9 Joh. m. 1.

† See this in Supplement to Antiquarian Society's Coins, p. 76.

‡ See Buchanan & Fordun Scotichronum ſub anno eodem, p. 977, 980.

‖ Mr. Bartlett inclines to think theſe ſingle names; ſurnames not being then in uſe. *Wulfric Spot* was founder of Burton abbey in Staffordſhire. Mon. Ang. I. 266. *Spot* was on a penny of the Conqueror minted in Southwark, in Lord Oxford's collection.

SVARTINL

SƿARTINC
SƿERTINC

Grimcetel mo Lin. *Keder* 173. tab. III. 4. has the head crowned with lilies in a quatrefoil.

Swertebrad o Lin. Dr. *Hunter*.

LINC.

RECX	BRIHTRIC
	CONCRIM
REC	EGELRIC
	LIFINC
RECX	SƿEARTINC
	ƿEDLOS
	ƿVLFRIC

Wulwine on Linc. *Keder* 164. Wulbarn mo Linc. *Keder* 204.

Eofwold on Lic. Dr. *Hunter*.

LINCO.

RECX	* COCRIM	
	CORLAC	
	LIFINC	Lifinc on Linc. *Keder* 156. Dr. *Hunter*.
	SƿEARTA	
	ƿVLFRIC	Wulfric on Lincoln. *Keder* 162.

LINCOL.

REX	LEOFƿINE	Leofwine. *Keder* 198. Leofwine mo Linco. *Sloane*.
CNVT.+	REX: SƿART	
+CNVT	REX SƿART	
RECX A	OSLAC	Two of theſe have the S inverted, *Duke* of *Devonſhire*.
RECX	ƿEDLES	

LINCOLL

RECX	CNVT

L·INCOL·N.

RECX	L.IFINC

Aſlac mo Lincoln. [*Fountaine* IV. 7. *Keder* 185. *D.* of *Devon*. *Sloane*.

Aſla. *Lauerentzen*. Muſeum Regium Daniæ †.

* This has the CNVT quite behind the head, whereas moſt uſually the T gets before. † Catalogue of Canute's Coins, 1777, p. 15, 16.

The manner and proceſs of the election, approbation, confirmation, and inveſtiture or inſtallation of William de Littleport, *prior of* Spalding.

He was a gentleman of a good family, wealthy, tall, and comely, fair and graceful perſonage, a man of great learning and piety, a good orator, and very liberal and well-beloved. He had been cellarer of this houſe; and on the deceaſe of prior John in 1275, was elected to ſucceed him by the unanimous conſent and concurrence of the abbot of Angiers and the brethren of Spalding. After his election the abbot began with a loud voice, *Te Deum laudamus*, and taking him with the whole convent from the chapter-houſe led him to the conventual church, ſinging a ſong of gladneſs with well-ſounding cymbals.

When the new elect lay before the altar, Gilbert de Waltham declared his election to have been made agreeable to the canons to the people without. The new elect then riſing from prayer returned to the cloyſter, and there continued the whole day in prayer. Next morning, having made the neceſſary preparations for his journey, he took with him the brethren, and went to the patron of the houſe, Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, lord of Bolingbroke, baron of Houlton, who received him with joy, and, after returning thanks to God with great devotion, ſent him to his dioceſan, Benedict de Graveſend, biſhop of Lincoln, deſiring him to perform his part on the occaſion. When he came to the biſhop he was honourably received, and forthwith confirmed, and had the cure of ſouls committed to him. He was received at Spalding, XIII kal. Martii, with ſolemn proceſſion and great joy, and being conducted to the high altar made his offering. The archdeacon of Lincoln's official then took him by the hand, and

led him to his ſtall, ſaying, "By the authority of our lord the "biſhop I inſtall thee prior of this houſe;" and by the authority aforeſaid, he enjoined all the brethren to pay to the prior canonical obedience and reverence, according to the agreement between the abbot and prior and convent. Theſe things ended, the prior went into the church, and celebrated maſs. This being ended, he went into commons with the uſual ſolemnity. On this occaſion were preſent the barons with the knights, the abbots with the monks and other religious, the clergy and laity, whoſe number and noble ſervices it is impoſſible to recite at large *.

* "Succeſſit Johanni priori de Spalding Willielmus de Littleport, celerarius cœ-
" nobii, electus unanimi conſenſu & voluntate abbatis Andegavie & fratrum Spald-
" ing; poſt cujus electionem ipſe abbas incepit alta voce *Te Deum laudamus*, aſſump-
" ſit illum & cum conventu de capitulo duxit ad eccleſiam conventualem cantando
" canticum lætitiæ cymbalis bene ſonantibus. Electo quoque jacente coram altare
" pronunciavit dominus Gilbertus de Waltham coram populo ibi congregato elec-
" tionem canonice factam; ſurgens autem electus ab oratione rediit ad clauſtrum, ibi-
" que moratus eſt toto die perſiſtens in oratione. Mane autem facto preparatis ad
" itinerandum neceſſariis, & aſſumptis ſecum fratribus, abiit ad patronum domus
" ſc. dn' Henricum de Lacey, comitem Lincoln, dn' de Bolingbrooke, baronem
" de Haulton, qui eum cum gaudio recepit, & gratias agens Deo cum magna devo-
" tione miſit eum ad epiſcopum ſc. dioceſanum dn' Benedictum de Graveſend dn'
" epiſcopum Lincoln'; rogans ut quod ſuum eſſet exequeretur. At ille veniens co-
" ram epiſcopo honorifice ſuſceptus eſt, qui illico confirmavit eum, commendans ei
" curam animarum. Spalding. XIII kal. Martii, cum ſolemni proceſſione a conven-
" tu cum gaudio magno ſuſceptus eſt et ductus ad magnum altare obtulit obla-
" tionem; deinde ſuſcepit eum officialis dni archidiaconi Lincoln' per manum, &
" duxit in ſtallum ſuam, dicens *Authoritate Domini ego inſtallo te priorem domus iſtius.*
" Authoritate premiſſa injunxit fratribus omnibus ut exhiberent dno priori ſuo ca-
" nonicam obedientiam & reverentiam ſecundum compoſitionem habitam inter abba-
" tem & priorem & conventum. Hiis peractis, intravit prior in eccleſiam, & miſſam
" celebravit, qua celebratione finita intravit *ad communium ſolempne.* Ibi congregati
" fuerunt barones cum militibus, abbates cum monachis & ceteri viris religioſis,
" clerici cum laicis; de quorum multitudine & nobili ſervitio non poſſumus perſtrin-
" gere per ſingula." Folciby Regiſtr. MS. III pars CXXIX. fol. 431.

Account of the ten buildings moſt remarkable for their beauty, uſe, antiquity, or notoriety, annexed as ornaments to a map or plan of SPALDING, *drawn by Mr.* GRUNDY, *ſen. the ſurveyor, a member of the Society, and by him preſented to the Muſeum, where it now hangs over the chimney.*

A view of the old conventual church from a drawing on a vellum map made before the Diſſolution, penes M. Johnſon.

South Weſt view of the pariſh church built about 1285 by prior Lyttleport, and of the free grammar ſchool thereto adjoining, built by Richard Le Skynner, merchant of the ſtaple, for a chapel to the Virgin Mary.

South Weſt view of the town hall, built about 1620 by John Hobſon, eſq; a noble benefactor to the town.

The North porch of the pariſh church, with the plain and arched roof, built 1420 by prior Moulton, from a drawing made by Mr. Samuel Buck.

The oven, or prior's priſon, called *Turris* in the plan in Dugdale's Monaſticon Anglicanum, being formerly a high tower, built by Simon Houghton, firſt perpetual prior of Spalding, and ſtyled the *Magnificent*.

The North Eaſt view of the ruined arch of the great gate and granaries of the priory (*clavicularium* in Dugdale's plan) built by the ſaid Simon, and improved by prior Walter Halton.

North Eaſt view of the remains of the priory, built next to the grand refectory 1300, by prior Clement Hatfield.

Town's end hall, the manor-houſe of Spalding, rebuilt 1690 by Mr. Thomas Hargate, lord of that manor.

Aſcough

Ayſcough Fee Hall, the manor houſe of *Ayſcough Fee*, rebuilt 1420 by Sir Richard Aldwyn, merchant of the ſtaple, lord thereof, now, with the manor aforeſaid, deſcended from Sir Richard Ogle by his grandmother to M. Johnſon.

The High Bridge and Oratory at the foot of the old ſtone bridge, now an almſhouſe, with a view of the river and key, &c. which ſtone bridge was built or repaired greatly by Aelfric, earl of Mercia, A. D. 1000.

There are other antient and ſtately buildings in the pariſh, as *Wykham* chapel and hall, *Cowbit* chapel, *Old Fulney*, *Fulney* Hall, &c. but they fall not within the compaſs of the map.

Out of the river Welland, at the North end of the foundation of the middle pier of the old ſtone High Bridge, upon ſome earth which covered a large piece of oak, which lay pointing as that pier on the Weſt ſide of it, was dug up an image of our bleſſed Saviour on a croſs patonce fitché at bottom, carved on an oblong plate of ivory four inches and a half long, and two inches over in the wideſt part, but broken on the right ſide, and turned black with lying in the water and ſoil, the workmanſhip pretty good. It was bought of the man who dug it up by Mr. Johnſon, ſecretary, and ſhewn to the Society.

The foundation of the ſaid middle pier was hexagon, with regular angles water ways to cut the current; the dimenſions 26 feet 6 inches in length, and 8 feet 8 inches in width, with two water tables, each projecting 4 inches, and a baſement 3 feet 6 inches. Its width was 10 feet; under it a deep foundation. It lay ſo as that this bridge led from the church lane from *Haregate*, the old road, directly facing the Eaſt end of the conventual church. I ſtood on it and meaſured the diſtance from it on each ſide to the butments of the arches, 25 feet, ſo that the water way was antiently 50 feet clear there. It was built of Bernac ragſtone aſhlered off curiouſly with a double water table or ſet-

off,

off, cut ſloping, the upper lays of which the ditchers and workmen with great difficulty pulled up and took away, being joined with a cement become as hard as the ſtone, made of good lime burnt from the ſame rag-ſtone, ſea ſand, and ſhells. They left the baſe in the water and the lower water table, which ſhews that they went deeper now than when the river was heretofore ſcoured out; yet the bed of the river was antiently ſo much deeper at leaſt, as that water table yet remaining is high when the bridge was built probably by the Romans. By the ſtatute 16 and 17 Charles II. the adventurers are obliged to rebuild this bridge again of ſtone and lime. The jury of ſurvey for Elloe in 1730 have preſented in their verdict that they ought to do ſo, as I gave them in charge; and I propoſed to them, and their agent and engineer Mr. Grundy admitted it would be feaſable, to do it by a ſingle cycloidical arch, which Mr. Sands, an architect and member of this Society, could well execute for them, be ſafer, and ſave them in time much charges in repairs, which wooden bridges yearly coſt them through accident and continual delays.

Mr.

Account of a Deed Poll relating to Skirbeck *Hoſpital, in the County of* Lincoln.

Mr. Johnſon ſhewed the Society a very ſmall deed poll of feoffment of Simon ſon of Hugh Gouch, of Holebech, to Conan Letſon (*Conano filio Lete*) and his heirs, of all that land lying by Holbech bank, at the Haſſeth ditch, collaterally, between the ſaid bank and land of Maud the daughter of the ſaid Hugh Gouch; to have and to hold of God and the Bleſſed Virgin Mary and St. John, *& de fratribus de Schyrebech ibidem Deo ſervientibus*, freely, quietly, peaceably, and hereditarily, paying yearly *fratribus predicti hoſpitalis de Schyrebech* one penny at the feaſt of St. Michael for all ſervices in pure and perpetual alms: they to warranty againſt all *pro ſervicio predicto*. *Hiis teſtibus*; Robert Blund, Robert de Hotun, Thomas the provoſt, Gilbert his ſon, Peter Hamond ſenior, Adlard his brother, Thomas Wygoſſon, Simon his brother, Thomas the clerk, and others. No dates. It is well written on a ſcrap of parchment, and has had a ſeal on a parchment label, the ſeal loſt.

It proves there was an hoſpital in Skirbeck in this county, the warden or provoſt whereof was a layman, to whom it was devoted, who the donor was, what the ſervice, the lords of whom the lands were anciently holden; the penny rent, called *ſervicium* and *preſtatio feminis*, is ſaid to be the rent-ſervice, the fealty implied. I take it to be of or about the time of Henry III. perhaps about the year 1273.

Skirbeck is a rectory, the pariſh church dedicated to St. Nicholas. Its pariſh ſurrounds the borough of Boſton, whence that vulgar diſtich,

Though Boſton be a proud town,
Skirbeck compaſſeth it round.

Sir William Dugdale, Mon. Ang. II. 547, ſays Sir Thomas de Moulton *dedit religioſis* (i. e. to the Knights Templars) *domum hoſpitalis St. Leonardi de Skirebecke in com' Lincoln, ac totum manerium ſuum de Skerebeke, cum ſuis pertinentiis*, about 1230.

Will of Robert Bele.

Mr. Johnſon ſhewed an ancient copy, curiouſly written on vellum, of the laſt will of one Richard Bele of Spalding, a perſon of conſiderable eſtate, as ſeems by his many deviſes of his lands and tenements there, and by his legacies and bequeſts. It is in Latin, and ſaid to be dated on St. Andrew's day, Nov. 30, 20 Rich. II. 1395, beginning,

" Item, Hæc eſt voluntas ultima Roberti Bele de Spaldyng ordinata quod Sarra uxor ejus habeat dotem ſuam. Supra vult et ordinat quod predicta Sarra uxor ejus habeat totum meſſuagium cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis abbut' ſuper magnam ripam de Spaldyng quod quondam fuit Joh'is capellani de Spaldyng ac eciam quandam placeam cum pertinentiis quæ jacent in Fulne, &c."

It is remarkable that the chief lords of whom the premiſſes were reſpectively holden, &c. the ſeveral quit-rents therefore payable for the ſame, were indorſed in a coæval hand, and alſo theſe two memorandums under them:

Et mem' quod iſta ultima voluntas Bele ſigillata permanet in manib' Ric'i Skyrlow de Spaldyng;

and underneath that memorandum, that it had been agreed between t. teſtator and Thomas Bele his brother *(conventum fuit)* that he ſhould diſpoſe of his lands and tenements as in his will he had done, as he would *coram ſummo judice Judæorum*; and yet he left a ſon and two daughters, on whom he entailed his eſtate, with croſs remainders, remainder to his brother's children by this very will, the reverſion to truſtees for pious uſes.

5 *Account*

Account of the Imperial Armoury at BRUSSELS, *chiefly the arms of ſtate of the* Auſtrian *family.*

Communicated by Dr. GREEN, Secretary, from the Keeper thereof.

Les armes de parade du feu l'Empereur Charles V. de glorieuſe memoire. Elles es maſquineés en or de ducat, ainſi que celles de ſon cheval. Eſtimees 5000 florins.

Les armes de parade du feu archiduc Albert de glorieuſe memoire, & celles de ſon cheval: eſtimees 4000 florins.

Les armes de parades du feu le jeune prince electoral de Baviere & ſon eſtendart avec lequel il faiſoit les exerciſes.

D° de feu l'archiduc Erneſt de glorieuſe memoire: eſtimees 4000 florins.

D° de feu le prince de Parma, Alexandre Farneſe, de glorieuſe memoire, & celles de ſon cheval: eſtimees 3000 florins.

D° de feu le duc d'Albe, governeur des pais bas qui fit trancher le tete aux comtes d'Egmont & d'Horne. Eſtimees à 3000 florins.

La picque & les armes de fer noir de l'archduc Albert, au ſiege d'Oſtend, ſur lequel il recut 4 coups de fuſil, & tout bleſſé que ſon cheval eſtoit il ramena ſon maitre hors du combat.

L'epee de parade de feu Henry IV. roy de France, de glor. mem. qu'il envoya à Laurence duc Albert, par un heraut d'armes pour lui declarer la guerre.

L'epee de parade du feu duc d'Albe qu'il portoit deſſus l'arcon de la ſelle pour ſa gree quand le piſtollet manquoit.

Les armes de parade du feu l'Empereur Maximilien, de glorieuſe memoire: eſtimees 3000 florins.

Les armes de fer noir du feu le prince de Parma ſur leſquelles il recut 4 coups de fuſil.

Les armes fortes de feu du duc d'Albe ſur leſquelles il receut une coup de fuſil a balle d'argent dans la ville d'Anvers par la feneſtre d'un ſavetier.

Les armes de fer blanc de Philippe le Bon de Bourgogne du temps qu'on ſe battait a la lance.

L'etendart de Francois I. roi de France lorſqu'il fut pris a la bataille de Pavie par l'armee de l'empereur Charles V.

Deux etendars de la bataille de Landen des gens d'arme & garde corps de France, que S. A. electorale de Baviere gagna ſur le champ de bataille.

Les armes de parade de feu le prince cardinal, qui batit deux armees devant la ville de Louvain, avec l'aſſiſtance des eſtudians.

Les armes de parade de feu don Jean d'Autriche, qui prit la ville de Valenciennes & Monſ. de la Ferte que y gouvernoit pour Louis XIV. roi de France.

Les armes de parade de l'archduc Leopold general des Eſpagnols, de glorieuſe memoire, ſur leſquelles il recut un coup de fuſil.

D° de don Jean d' Autriche, qui gagna la bataille de Lepante contre 400,000 Tuces.

D° de duc de Lorrain: en ſe fiant ſur icelles il receut un coup de fuſil dont il reſta ſur la place.

Quatre pieces d' armes a l'Indienne a l'eſpreuve des fleſhes qui ſont encore empoiſonnees, & dont on y voit une grande quantité.

Un rondeau de fer noir de l'Empr. Charles V. remplie des tres belles figures, eſtime 10,000 fl.

Une lance du meme emp. Charles V. tenant deux piſtolets rayez qui donnent en tirant 5 bleſſures differentes, pour la chaſſe des ſangliers.

Une caſque du meſme empereur rempli des tres belles figures; eſtimee 10,000 florins.

Un mouſquet de bois d'ebene garni d'argent du feu l'infante Iſabelle de glorieuſe memoire. Il eſt rayè, & tire a 600 pas.

Le

Le chemiſe de mail du meme Empereur & une rondeau tenant 2 poignards & une lanterne, ave cquoy il alloit de nuit voir ce que ſe paſſoit dans la ville de Bruxelles.

Un rondeau d'acier du meſme Empereur rempli des tres belles figures repreſentans le ſiege de Rome; eſtime 15,000 florins. Elle eſt gravee avec le point d'un diamant.

Le premier modelle des canons. Il tire 7 coups en particulier ou tous a la fois pour en faire des grands.

Le cheval rembaurre de l'Infante Iſabelle ſur lequel elle fit ſon entree dans la ville de Bruxelles. Elle laiſſa ſur la peau une ſelle de 200,000 florins en diamans & rubis.

D° de l'archduc Albert, qui luy ſauva la vie au ſiege d'Oſtende, dont on voit l'epitaphe ici pres.

D° de l'archduc Leopold. Il ſe mettoit a genoux & faiſoit la reverence aux dames.

L'epee de parade de l'Empereur Charles V. avec lequel on cree chevaliers de la Toiſon d'Or dans les Pais Bas.

Trois grandes banderolles du meſme Empereur avec leſquelles il fut en Afrique contre les Maures.

Pluſieurs autres antiquitez & curioſitez dans la ſalle au deſſus des eſcuries royales de la cour a Bruxelles.

The royal armoury in the Tower of London contains many curious and coſtly pieces of armour, of which Mr. Chamberlain in his Preſent State of England gives no account, only what relates to the Ordnance, and whereof the Secretary propoſed as deſired to procure a catalogue from his worthy acquaintance William Nicholas, eſq; keeper thereof; but, on deſiring it, that cautious gentleman declined giving it, as improper for him to do.

Account of a Deed Poll.

Mr. Johnſon, ſecretary, ſhewed the Society a grant of an annuity by deed poll, very neatly written on an oblong ſquare piece of parchment, from Iſabel de Fortibus, counteſs of Albemarle and Devonſhire, to Adam de Stratton, her clerk, of 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be received at the Exchequer of our ſovereign lord the king in that county, at the hands of the ſheriffs thereof for the time being, from year to year, as due to her thereout, in her right of receiving the third penny of her heritage, i. e. of the ſaid county, as ſiſter and heir of Baldwin de Redvers deceaſed, laſt earl of Devon of that family, under her oval ſeal of arms, in green wax, on an eſcutcheon hanging on a branch of a tree, Gules, a croſs patonce vaire *.

S. ISABELLE • FORTIBS • COMITISSE • ALBE.

dated on Monday next after the feaſt of St. Luke (10 Oct.) 51 Henry III. i. e. A. D. 1267. If this was Adam de Stratone, clerk of the Treaſury and baron of the Exchequer, he was ſo immenſely rich that the king ſeized thirteen cart loads of gold and ſilver belonging to him †, rated, 1290, 18 Edward I. at 16,000 marks of new money, and 3000 of ſpecie ‡. If it was Adam de Stratton, he might be her confeſſor, and brother of William de Stratton, juſtice itinerant. But I am rather inclined to believe it of the former, of whom I find in Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer §, that this counteſs, who was a chamberlain in fee of the king's Exchequer, preſented to the barons Adam de Stratton, to act for her in the Exchequer of receipt, 1 and 2

* York's Union of Honour, p. 121. † Leland's Coll. I. 443.
‡ Ibid. p. 356. § P. 734, 735.

Edward

Edward I. Rot. 76, and two years after granted to him an eſtate in lands with the ſaid office, with all its appurtenances, to hold of the king and his heirs in fee; and thereupon the king received his homage, and confirmed her charter thereof, and commanded the treaſurer and barons to admit him and his heirs, or their attornies thereunto, in like manner as had been uſed in the time of the ſaid counteſs and her anceſtors (Michaelmas communia 4 and 5 E. I. Rot. 2. a.), by which, and the office of *Ponderator (Peſour)*, he amaſſed his vaſt wealth. He was removed from his ſaid office of chamberlain, 17 Jan. 18 E. I. 1290*; and Michaelmas 30 and 31 of the ſame king, being attainted of felony, the ſame became forfeited 1303 to his majeſty †. But this grant was to laſt no longer than whilſt the grantee or his aſſigns ſhould have received 212 marks, which the counteſs became bound to him in by two obligations, and alſo have had all his damages which he ſhall have ſuſtained for that he had not the monies ſo ſecured to him paid him at the times therein contained, and applied for payment thereof. He, with others, for oppreſſing the ſuitors of the king's courts, during his long ſtay in Gaſcoigne, were at his return, by judgment of parliament, obliged to abjure the realm ‡. Of theſe Sir Thomas de Weyland, lord chief juſtice of the court of Common Pleas, was one, whoſe lady bringing or ſuing a writ in her own name, without her huſband, he being alive, but in exile, gave occaſion, ſaith lord Coke ||, for this epigram, becauſe man and wife are deemed but as one perſon in law, and they ought to have joined, but that by baniſhment he was in law become *civiliter mortuus*.

Ecce modo mirum quod fœmina fert breve regis
Non nominando virum conjunctum robore legis.

* Leland, ib. 735.
† Ib. 734.
‡ Plac. Parl. 19 E. I.
|| 1 Inſt. c. xi. f. 132, b.

Account

Account of a Deed of Feofment.

The Secretary communicated to the Society a deed of feoffment, indented in manner of a cyrograph, between Richard abbot and the convent of Peterborough to Walter fil. Will. de Bikere, of a tenement in Spalding, formerly Richard Clerke's, with two very curious ſeals on green wax, one oval of the abbot, and one round of the convent. There is this clauſe in the *Habend. ſibi & heredibus ſuis vel quibuſcunque aſſignatis* exceptis Judæis & viris religioſis aliis a nobis. *Hiis teſtibus*; *magiſtro* Roberto de Shefeld *tunc ſen. burgi*, and ſix others of that place and Spalding by name.

The abbot's ſeal, oval, has an abbot in pontificalibus with a crown in his right hand, a bible held on his breaſt in his left, in an arch of pinacle work, the moon and ſtars interſperſed about him, on each ſide two keys palewiſe. Inſcription broken in part

- - - - - - - GRA . ABBATIS . DE . BVRGO . S . PET .

No *ſecretum* or counterſeal on the reverſe.

The conventual ſeal, round, has St. Peter ſitting in a ſquare canopy, the keys in his right hand, his left held out expanded as preaching, on his right an altar, with the pix, and hoſt, and croſs; on his left a church; the top of the canopy embelliſhed with a crown, and terminating in a croſs. On the fringe over his head this inſcription, ELEDETVS . APV .* round the rim of the ſeal milled, TV PE - - - - - - - - - - - - EM. the interval broken. To this the counterſeal or an impreſſion on the reverſe is very curious, being round, but much leſs, therefore not broken on the edges. The inſcription round this counterſeal is

† SIGNVM BVRGENSSI CRVCE, CLAVE, REFVLGET ET ENSE.

Both ſeals are appendant on parchment labels. The deed is indented through eight great letters, and indorſed

Conceſſio abbatis de Burgo Sci Petri facta.
Walt. de Byker.

* Sc̃s Petrus Apoſtolus.

† Mr. Johnſon thinks *Signum* uſed for *Sigillum*; but query, if not a Sigle for *ILV.*

Sciant

" Sciant preſentes & futuri quod nos Wills de Wylughby, miles, dñs de Ereſby, & Phus le Deſpenſer, miles, conceſſimus, deliberavimus, & hac preſenti carta ñra indentata confirmavimus Robto filio dñi Robti de Wylughby militis nup dñi de Ereſby frat' mei dict' Willi manerium nrm, cum ptin' ſuis, in villis de Boſton, Wyberton, Frampton, Kyrton, & Beker, quæ vocantur *Suttonland*; quod quidem manerium, meſſ', tre, prata, paſcue, paſtur', reddit', revſiones & ſervic', quæ quond fuerſ dicti dñi Robti de Wylughby militis nup dñi de Ereſby patris mei dict' Willi, hnd' & tenend' pdict' manerium, ſimul cum predict' mes', tris, pratis, paſcuis, paſturis, reddit', revſionib', & ſervic' predict' Robto de Wylughby fratri mei dict' Willi, faciend' inde pro nobis & heredib' ñris capitalib' dnz feod' ſervic' inde debit' & de jure conſuet'. Preterea volumus & concedimus qd poſt mortem dicti Robti predict' maner' de Beker cum ptin' ſuis remaneat Thome de Wylughby & herediбs maſculis ipſius Thome de corpore Elizab' uxoris ſue legitime procreatis, tenend' de nobis & herediбs fratris mei dict' Willi per ſervic' quatenus ad manerium illud pertinet. Et ulterius concedimus quod omnia illa meſs', tre, prata, paſcua, paſture, reddit', revſiones, & ſervic', in villis de Boſton, Wyberton, Frampton, Kyrton, & Beker pred', quæ vocantur Suttonland, poſt mortem predicti Robti remaneant predict' Thome de Wylughby fratri pdicti Robti, habend' & tenend' predict' Thome, ad teminum vite ſue, de nobis & herediбs fratris mei dicti Willi, faciend' inde capitalibus dnis feodi illius ſervicia inde debita & de jure conſueta. In cujus rei teſtimonium huic cartæ indentatæ ſigilla pend' predict' alternatim ſunt appenſa. Hiis teſtibus, Joñe de Copeldyk, Rado de Rocheford militibus, Joñe de Meers de Kyrton, Thoma de Welby de eadem, Joñe Claymond de Frampton & aliis. Dat' apud Toft in Holand, primo die menſis Maii, anno regni regis Ricardi ſecundi poſt conqueſtum Angliæ viceſimo."

The ſeal bears quarterly 1. 4. S. a croſs engrailed Or, 2, 3, Gules, a croſs moline Azure, *Beck* or *Beke*. The firſt is the coat of Ufford, earl of Suffolk, one of whoſe heirs was Sir Robert Wylughby, the father of the feoffee, being ſon of Cecilia, the eldeſt ſiſter and heir of William Ufford, earl of Suffolk, and John lord Wylughby, great grandſon of Alice, daughter and coheireſs of John Bec, lord of Ereſby. 5 Henry III. Catharine dutcheſs of Suffolk, heireſs of the family of this lord Wylughby of Bek and Ereſby, married Richard Bertie, eſq; and from that match the illuſtrious houſe of Ancaſter is deſcended, and quarter theſe arms of Ufford and Bek, and enjoy the eſtate at this day *.

* The arms are ſupported by the two palmers, from one of whom iſſues a label *Ave Maria*. All that remains of the circumſcription is *de ere*. . . .

The other and ſmaller ſeal has the arms of Deſpenſer, Barry, and a canton Ermine, circumſcribed *Sigillu Philippi Deſpenſer.*

Le Deſpenſer, *Diſpenſator*, from one of that noble family who was ſteward of the houſhold to William I. Sir Philip Spenſer, knt. was ſummoned to parliament alſo as a peer by the title of Philip le Deſpenſer, as a baron, from 11 Richard II. to 2 Henry IV. He was conſtable of our army in France 4 Richard II.

This Sir William Willoughby, knt. was ſummoned to parliament as a peer of the realm by the title of Willielmus de Willoughby, as a baron, from 20 Richard II. that year his father died, to his own death, 11 Henry IV. and was one of the peers in the parliament of 22 Richard II. at which time that king formally reſigned the crown. 2 Henry IV. he was retained to attend that king in his wars againſt Scotland, with 3 knights beſides himſelf, 27 ſoldiers, and 169 archers. This was the *ſervicium forinſecum.* It conſiſted in military duty, and payment of aid, ſcutage, &c.

The grant is to Robert Willoughby for life, with reverſion of the ancient ſervice to his half brother the feoffer, and his heir, as chief lords; and as to the manor of Beker, with remainder to Thomas Willoughby, another half brother of the ſaid feoffer's, in ſpecial tail male, with reverſion of foreign ſervice to the ſaid feoffer and his heirs; and as to Sutton lands, with remainder to the ſaid Thomas for life, with remainder of ancient ſervices to the chief lords of that fee, purſuant to the ſtatute of *Quia Emptores Terrar.* Weſtminſter 3, for preſerving their rights in confirmation of the ſecond chapter of Magna Charta. Anno 1390, Robert de Willoughby, Philip le Deſpenſer, and ſeven other noblemen and gentlemen, were commiſſioners for taking an inqueſt of perambulation between Holland and Keſteven; and John Meers, Thomas Willoughby, and Stephen Copuldyke were of the jury out of the pariſh of Holland, Lincolnſhire. Sir Ralph Rochford lived near Boſton at Rochford Tower, ſtill ſtanding. The wit-

neſſes were all gentlemen of North Holland. Sir John Copuldyke of Harmington was ſheriff of Lincolnſhire 17 Richard II. and 1 and 8 Henry IV. Ralph Rochford 8 Henry IV.

Account of an ancient Leaſe *.

Mr. Everard, a member, ſhewed the Society a leaſe indentured on vellum, but badly written, dated 2 Jan. 29 Henry VIII. with his then new ſtyle *in erth ſupreme head of the church of England*, between the rev. fadre in God Richard † prior of the monaſterie of our bleſſed Lady and St. Nicholas of Spalding, in the county of Lincoln, and the convent of the ſame place, of the one party, and Ranuff White, of Spalding aforeſaid, yeoman, on the other party, of a meſſuage and 32 acres of land and paſture in Spalding and Pynchebek, whereof the ſaid meſſuage 6 acres and 1 rood lye in Pynchebek, abutting upon Redy Graft againſt the South and Burne Ea North; 5 acres more there ſo abutted, 3 abutting upon Fulney field drove South, 10 acres in Spalding, Sterfengraft North 10 acres reſidue thereof the ſame North. To hold for LXXXX years each from different terms, viz. the meſſuage and 12 acres in Pynchbeck from Philip and Jacob then next for LXXXX years, and the 20 acres in Spalding from Lady-day then next for the like term, under the yearly rent of fifty and ſix ſhillings and 8d. i. e. at Lady-day, by the hands of their reive of Palmer in Spalding, and by the hands of their reives of Pynchbeck, with covenants from the leſſee to keep in repair, and from the leſſor that he plant and cut timber and underwood. In witneſs, &c. the ſaid prior and convent put to their common ſeal in the chapter-houſe at Spalding to one part, and the leſſee his ſeal to the other part.

* See a letter from Mr. Johnſon to Dr. Stukeley, in the Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 90, where the two ſides of the abbey ſeal are engraved plate IV.

† Richard Palmer, alias Eleyn, alias Nelſon, who ſurrendered the priory into the king's hands 1540, two years after the date of this leaſe.

There is a clauſe in this deed for re-entry on non-payment in 20 days after each feſtival, and in a more modern hand in the margin over againſt it,

"The lands in Pinchbeck purchaſed by the lord admiral."

On crowned capital letters.

Probably the crowned Ꞇ was in honour of the archbiſhop Thomas Becket, commonly called Thomas the Martyr, and had in high reverence. I have frequently ſeen the crowned Ꝏ ſo crowned in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, and particularly in that piece of painted glaſs, an account of which was communicated by the Rev. Mr. Weſley, of Epworth, a member, from his pariſh church of Epworth, in this county, which ſeems to include the capital of Jeſus in a cypher, under an arched crown of three leaves; but the ſame letter Ꝏ is ſo crowned as this Ꞇ, painted with white on red and green grounds, in the pannels of Mr. Johnſon's ſeat in Spalding pariſh church. On ſome carved ineſcutcheons under the window baſes of oak in the prior's hall window of his country ſeat at Wykham, this houſe being dedicated to the Virgin Mary (and St. Nicholas), the letter Ꝏ is not only crowned, but radiate.

Mr. Johnſon on a Chantry at Lowth.

Mr. Johnſon, ſecretary, ſhewed the original inſtitution of foundation of the chantry of the Holy Trinity in the chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary at Lowth, in this county, endorſed *Ordinaco cantarie Thome de Luda in eccleſia de Luda*, whereby he gives ſeveral houſes and lands for maintaining of William de Setford, a prieſt, and his ſucceſſors, to ſupport the ſervice of prayers enjoined. It begins, "Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis preſentem cartam viſuris vel audituris, Thomas de Luda canonicus Lincoln

"Lincoln ſalutem in domino ſempiternam;" and ends, "Hiis teſtibus, d'no Simone le Chaumbleys, milite, Walt'o Rybaud, Henrico Malherbe, Henrico de Stiveton, Rogero Sibill, & aliis. Dat. ap Lutertio die menſis Aprilis, anno D'ni mill'io ccc. ſeptimo decimo (i. e. 3 April, 10 Edward II. 1317) for the ſouls of William the ſaid founder's father, Margaret his mother, his brother, and all his benefactors, every day at the altar of the ſaid Holy Trinity, to hold to the ſaid chaplain and his ſucceſſors in free, pure, and perpetual alms, for their ſuſtenance; five collects to be ſaid in the maſs ſo appointed, one for the founder's health of his body and ſoul whilſt living, and when dead, for his ſoul; the ſecond for the ſouls of his father and mother; third, for his brethren; fourth, for his benefactors; fifth, for all faithful living or dead, except on certain feſtivals therein mentioned, when certain offices are appointed in lieu thereof, expreſsly ordering and enjoining the chaplain not to waſte or indiſcreetly diſpoſe of any thing ſo ſettled or given for the ſupport of himſelf and his proper clerk; at leaſt not of the chalice, books, veſtments, and other ornaments requiſite to the ſaid chantry, which the ſaid founder has provided, and which the chaplains for the time to come were to miniſter, repair, and preſerve, ſo that neither the rector of the mother church nor vicar ſhould have power over the goods, &c. of the ſaid chantry, nor the chaplain to deviſe it nor the profits thereof by his will. The chaplain to aſſiſt at divine ſervice in the ſaid church of Louth, particularly in ſinging. On death, ceſſion, or amotion, the profits to be reſerved for the ſucceſſor; in ſickneſs, to take care that the duty be done by ſome deputy; every new chaplain to be ſworn to obſerve theſe ordinances; and after the founder's deceaſe, to come in by collation of the lord biſhop of Lincoln. There is a *ſalvo jure matris eccleſie prebendalis de Luda predicte* inſerted here and there; and juſt before the cloſe are the forms of the five collects above enjoined, as preſcribed to be ſaid by the chantry prieſts.

I have

I have made the abſtract of the foundation of this chantry fuller, to ſhew the nature and deſign of ſuch ſort of chantries, which were diſuſed as ſuperſtitious by the ſtatutes 37 Henry VIII. and 1 Edward VI. chap. 14, and were ſo common, that there was hardly a church in England without ſuch a foundation in it.

Now to give ſome account of the founder, I find that he was conſtituted a prebendary of Sexaginta Solidorum, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, which he quitted for that of Welton Paynſhall in the ſame church 1312, and that for Marſton St. Lawrence there 1315, which he left the year after, being collated to that of Langford Manors, 23 June, 1321. He was inſtituted treaſurer of the ſaid cathedral, and died 1329, as appears by the probate of his will in April that year*.

The prebendary of Louth has his title from a prebend in the ſaid cathedral church, ſo named of Louth, a great market town in Lincolnſhire, where the prebendary has, as I judge (ſays Willis, p. 212), the tithes and advowſon; and about the time of the foundation of this chantry therein, William de Melton, the prebendary thereof, was made archbiſhop of York, and ſucceeded in his prebend by Goceline Cardinalis. Lowth was given to the cathedral church of Lincoln by William I. as ſeems by his ſon William the ſecond's confirmation †.

Mr. Johnſon exhibited, 1750, a fragment of a faculty or licence on vellum, dated Feb. 10, 1398-9, under the ſeal of Beaufort, biſhop of Lincoln 1397—1405, to take confeſſions of penitents, and enjoin ſalutary penances, even in caſes of right as accuſtomed belonging to him as biſhop, ſaving in ſome notorious offences, as adultery of virgins, and notorious and long continued inceſt, &c.

* See Browne Willis's Survey of Lincoln cathedral, p. 93. 199. 214. 237. 262.
† Mon. Ang. III. 260. Pat. 8 H. VI. p. 2. m. 10. and the bull of pope Honorius, dat. 1125. Ib. 269.

SPALDING

Spalding Vicars, from Lincoln Registers.

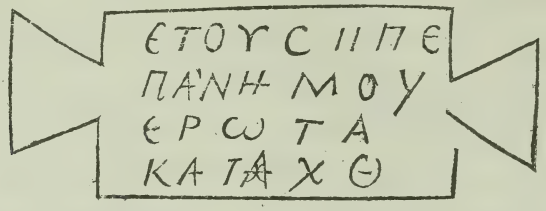
	Vicars.	Registers.
1220.	William de Hautbarg, cap.	Wells, A° 20.
1249.	Robert de Hungerford.	Groſthead, A° 15.
1276.	Richard de Spalding, diac'.	Rot' Graveſend, dorſo.
1309.	Richard Thurgar.	Dalderby, mem. fol. 131.
1311.	Walter de Rowceby, cap'.	Inſtit' Dalderby.
1320.	Alexander de Halton, preſbyter.	Burgherſche.
	Roger Colyn, qui permutavit cum	
1359.	William de Mere.	Gynewelle.
1398.	Gilbert Faune.	Beaufort.
1407.	William Hulle, preſbyter.	Repingdon.
1413.	John Waynflete, preſbyter.	Ib.

Hoc anno dotata fuit vicaria de Spalding.

Sir

Sir James Fowlis communicated the following inſcriptions, in Aſia Minor.

At Chattara, a village in Turkey:



Over a repoſitory, within a vault, whoſe entrance has wreathed architecture between two pilaſters, on their capitals bulls faces; on each ſide a pannel with a laurel wreath, the roof of two arches, on the right hand one a fair buſt with a creſcent on her head, on the other a man.

ЄΤΟΥϹ ϹЄϹΗΠΑΝΕ ΜΟΥ ЄΡΩΤΑ ΚΑΤΑΧΘΗΝ ΟΥ ΚΑΤΑΞЄ.

Annos equidem mors ſeparavit non autem meum ſeçum deduxit amorem.

On another,

NTIA EI.

A third on a cornice, five feet and a half worked into a wall; the letters undivided:

ΙΧΑΠΟΔΟΣΙΧΑΠΟΔ$\overline{Ο}$
ΚΥΡΙΑΚω
ΚΑΘωϹ
ΑΝЄϹΙΡЄΨЄΝ
Τω
ΟΙΚω
ΕΝ ω
ΑΝΗ . ΡΑΨΗ.

An

An old Laud from Asfordby Chartulary, which begins 15 Edward IV. (MS. N° XCVI.)

Fader of heven yat nere begynnynge hadd
Maker of the erthe and of eṽy creature
Of reſonable and unreſonable botthe gode and badde
An all for our weele and eke to pleaſure
As all mankynde in certayne doth rememur
Wherefore bleſſed Lorde we laude and hertily thanke the
Of that grete gentilneſſe ſhewed to other and eke to me.

Inſcription on an obeliſk in Caſtle Howard park:

VIRTUTI ET FORTUNÆ JOH'IS MARLBURIÆ DUCIS PATRIÆ EUROPÆQ. DEFENSORIS HOC SAXUM FAMÆ ET ADMIRATIONI SACRUM CAROLUS COMES CARLIOLENSIS POSUIT. A. D. 1713.

The ſeal of St. Thomas's Hoſpital at Rome, founded for Jeſuits by John Scopard, an Engliſhman, has under the Trinity an archbiſhop holding in his right hand Old France and England quarterly, over againſt his face an annulet; inſcription,

S. curatoris hoſpitalis s. thome martiris in roma *.

TOKENS.

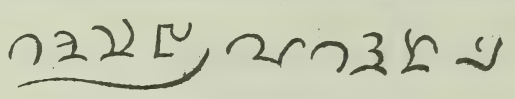
ROBERT RISHTON, a hart couchant.
OF SPALDING, 1666, a lion rampant.

He had been a ſoldier in Oliver Cromwell's wars, and turning inn-keeper, kept the greateſt inn in the town, known by the ſign of the White Hart, ſo long as the reign of Richard II. The old houſe was burnt down about 50 years ago.

MARY CHAMBERS, M. C.
IN HUNTINGDON, 57.

* See Molo, Roma Sacra ant. & mod. p. 268.

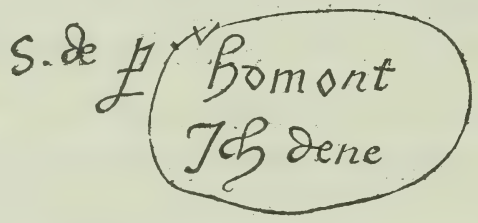
On a ſmall gem, a laureate armed head, and round it,



Vaballathus Ucrimir,

found at Palmyra, exhibited by Beaupré Bell, eſq; from counſellor Leedes of Croxton, co. Cambridge, whoſe wife was daughter of governor Collet, who brought it from the Eaſt Indies.

Sign manual of the Black Prince to a grant of a penſion of 20 marks per annum to John de Eſquit, 34 Edward III. ſubſcribed by the prince's own hand, and his motto:



Cardinal and archbiſhop Bourchier and others, feoffees in truſt of certain hereditaments of the dutchy of Lancaſter, releaſe, 1486, to St. Mary's abbey, York, 80 marks yearly parcell of 200 paid by them to the dutchy for the manor of Whitgift and other lands in the county of York; in conſideration whereof the abbot Thomas Bothe gave the king the advowſon of Boſton, which the king appropriated to the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem; for which the prior gave the king in fee certain lands called Beamond's Lea, encloſed with pale, in Leiceſterſhire.

PRIORS of St. JOHN of JERUSALEM, from the exchange.

		Arms.
1477.	Weſton.	Ermine on a chief 5 rondeaux frette.
1491.	Kendall, firſt commiſſioner of ſewers on record.	
1501.	Docwra, a great builder.	Sable, a chevron engrailed, charged with a pale Gules between 3 roundels.
1519.	Weſton.	As before.

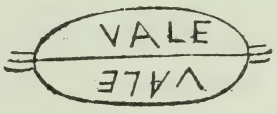
See

See Prynne's Cotton's Abridgment of Records in the Tower, p. 787.

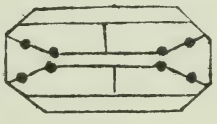
Hence the arms over the parſonage chimney at Boſton (ſee before, p. 67, 68) have two black letter J's for *Joh'is Jeruſalomytani* though Mr. R. Gale ſays they are the arms of Bardeney abbey.

Sir Richard Ellys confirmed Mr. Johnſon's idea of the piece of glaſs with Ethelred's name (ſee p. 64), from Buonaroti ſopra frammenti de vaſi antichi de vitro, Flor. 1716, fol. tab. 28, 29. 30, 31.

Mr. Avery Wagſtaffe of St. Neot's had an antique braſs ring,



and a Greek inſcription, erected to ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΒΙΩΝ ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΟΣ, for ſuppreſſing an inſurrection at Smyrna, from whence Mr. Wagſtaffe brought it; it having been uſed by a carpenter there to grind colours in, 2 feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$, the letters $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. He had alſo a Druid annulet, blue, undulated with other colours, pierced as here, and found with others and bits of fine earthen ware at Salndy.



A teſſelated pavement, in which were rhomboids of talk, found at Thornhaw in Northamptonſhire, the ſeat of the duke of Bedford, five miles from Stamford, and four from Cotterſtock.

" Thomas * miſeratione divina tituli S. Ceciliæ SS. Rom' eccl'iæ " preſb' cardinalis, Ebor' archiep', Angliæ primas et cancellarius, " ac apoſtol' ſedis legatus, Dunelmenſ' ep'us, & monaſterii ex- " empti S. Albani commendatarius perpetuus, nec non ſanctiſſ' " in Chriſto patris & dom' n'ri Clementis div. prov' hujus nomi- " nis 7^mi^ modern' & ſedis apoſtol' &c. ad reg' Hen. VIII. a latere " legatus, &c. dat' in ædibus meis prope Weſtmon' 3° die No- " vembris, A. D. 1526." Seal appendant, in a tin box, gone.

A diſpenſation to the people of Merch, in the iſle of Ely, for non-attendance in their pariſh church at Dodynton, but to have ſervice in the church or chapel of St. Wendred at Merch.

Mr. Charles Anderſon of Surfleet communicated three inſcriptions taken by his brother at St. Albans, from a dark old ſtone found there.

LIVLWENISDI. ASMYRNESBIS:
OBALSAMATU. APETICEXOVO.
FISECUNDI,
ATALBAS.

* Wolſey.

What

What follow are from the papers of SAMUEL GALE, Eſq. F.S.A. in the MS. Library of Dr. DUCAREL.

The Hymn of St. Ambroſe, *in Heroick Verſe, attempted: with ſome Account of his Life**.

TO MY MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND F. H.

SIR,

The Hymn of St. Ambroſe is ſo noble a compoſure, that I cannot but admire the wiſdom of our church in retaining it in her Liturgy. It is a piece of ſacred antiquity, its ſtyle altogether majeſtick and divine, and ſhines ſo bright with the beams of primitive devotion, that while ſhe ſpiritually triumphs in this glorious ſong, methinks ſhe perfectly reſembles the heavenly hoſts, whoſe melody is continually employed in adoring and praiſing God, and the Lamb that ſitteth on the throne for ever.

The great veneration I had for it excited me to this attempt of rendering it in heroic verſe, though ſuch a ſublime ſubject requires a better pen than mine. Thoſe vacancies in which I turned my thoughts this way might have been ſpent worſe; and if I can perceive that I have in the leaſt gratified you, I ſhall reſt contented, that what I have done has not been totally in vain.

This excellent father, St. Ambroſe, flouriſhed in the fourth century, under Theodoſius the Great, emperor of the Eaſt, and Valentinian, the ſecond emperor of the Weſt.

Hiſtorians are uncertain as to the place of his nativity. Paulinus, who wrote his life, ſays, that he was born in his father's palace, who was then prætorian præfect in Gaul, a place of great

* It is not certain whether this was by Mr. S. Gale, or by his father the Dean.

honour as well as truſt. Triers, Arles, and Lyons, were the places where formerly the præfects uſed to reſide; but which of theſe three the præfect reſided at in St. Ambroſe's time is the doubt: yet Dr. Cave determines it at Arles. This is an archiepiſcopal city of Provence, and was one of the moſt ancient cities of the Gauls, and ſtill retains ſeveral monuments of its antiquity. Here then we ſuppoſe St. Ambroſe to be born A. D. 333. It was obſerved, that while an infant, and lying in his cradle, a ſwarm of bees were ſeen to go in and out at his mouth, which omen was afterwards verified, he being for his eloquence ſtyled "Doctor Mellifluus." He was well educated in ſecular learning, but above all was adorned with virtue and admirable piety, having imbibed the principles of religion with his childhood. He had an excellent talent in pleading, and was deſervedly made governor of Milan, a famous city in Italy. After this he was unanimouſly choſen archbiſhop of the ſame city, though he declined it; yet at laſt, by the great importunity of the people, he aſſumed that ſacred function, applying himſelf after this to the ſtudy of divinity, and indeed unblameably diſcharged this ſo great truſt. He celebrated the ſacraments every day, and preached each Sabbath to the people. He was a ſtrict obſerver of the diſcipline of the church, very charitable, an orthodox divine, and a zealous oppoſer of the Arians, to whom he refuſed to grant a church in his city, and for that reaſon incurred the hatred of the empreſs Juſtina, whom theſe heretics had drawn into their error; and indeed ſhe became a violent perſecutor, whom nevertheleſs he as vigorouſly withſtood. He again demonſtrated his zeal for the Chriſtian religion by the letter he wrote to the emperor Valentinian, diſſuading him from granting the petition of Symmachus, whom (being intended for the pagan high prieſt of Rome) the ſenate ſent to the emperor with a requeſt to reſtore the revenue of the pagan prieſts, the veſtal virgins, and

and the altar of victory. Of this affair St. Ambroſe being informed, ſent to the emperor before Symmachus made his addreſs, which letter had its deſired effect, and defeated the whole deſign. He twice viſited the uſurper Maximus in Gallia, at the entreaty of Theodoſius, to perſuade him to lay down his arms, which he had taken up againſt Valentinian; and ſo great was his charity, that he ſold the conſecrated plate to redeem the Chriſtians, and relieve the poor under his tyranny, and St. Ambroſe and his church were thoſe only that found favour from him. Another act of his not to be forgotten is, that he oppoſed the re-eſtabliſhment of the Jewiſh ſynagogue, though Theodoſius was willing to conſent to it. His freedom and ſincerity with the emperor ſhews that he was no reſpecter of perſons, which appears by the following remarkable circumſtance. In the year 390, the inhabitants of Theſſalonica having in a tumult ſlain one of the lieutenant-generals of Theodoſius, he gave up the town to the diſcretion of his ſoldiers, who barbarouſly killed 7000 of the inhabitants. Indeed all people murmured at this deplorable accident; but St. Ambroſe wrote to the emperor, exhorting him to ſorrow and repentance; and he coming after ſome time to Milan, the holy biſhop would not permit him to enter into the church until he had undergone the ſevere diſcipline of the church for the ſpace of eight months; and ſo far was the emperor from taking this ill, that upon his death-bed he recommended his children to his pious care, which happened in the year 395. Hence it is obſervable how reverent and ſubmiſſive even princes were to their ſpiritual guides in thoſe primitive times. In his abſtinence and mortifications, he was both conſtant and ſevere, in his devotions fervent and ſublime; and as to his ſanctity in general, ſome circumſtances therein appear altogether divine and miraculous.

At length this ſaint, wearied out with care and labours, fell ſick; and the nobility and magiſtrates being ſent for, ſome of them that were moſt in his favour and intereſt, deſiring him to conſider

conſider what a loſs the church of God would ſuſtain by his death, with prayers and tears entreated him to intercede with God for his own life. He only returned them this anſwer: "I have "not ſo behaved myſelf among them that I ſhould be aſhamed to "live: nor am I afraid to die, becauſe I have ſo good a maſter."

He died on the 4th day of April, A.D. 397. The next morning early his body was carried to the great cathedral, and there remained on Eaſter-eve. On the Lord's day, after the publick ſolemnities, it was removed to the Ambroſian church, and there interred, his funeral being attended by perſons of all ranks and conditions, of all ages and conditions, not only Chriſtians, but the very [Jews] and Gentiles, all being willing to teſtify their affections for ſo good a man.

St Ambroſe has left behind him numerous volumes, the laſting monuments of his parts, learning, and piety, a catalogue of which alone is too long to be here inſerted. For a more particular account of his life and writings, I refer you to Cave's Lives of the Fathers, and to Du Pin's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

Sir, having thus briefly touched upon ſome of the paſſages of this father's life, I ſhall detain you no longer, but deſire you to accept this as a return (though too mean) due to that friendſhip you have felicitated me with; and, wholly relying upon your candour, I ſubſcribe myſelf,

Yours, &c.

The HYMN of St. AMBROSE.

We humbly praiſe thee, O Almighty King;
To thee, as God alone, we homage bring.
Eternal Father, thee the earth adores,
And ſtill thy providential care implores.
To Thee all Angels cry aloud, to Thee
All heav'nly powers tune their melody,
And Seraphins with Cherubins proclaim
The wondrous accents of thy ſacred name.
Holy Lord God of Sabbath is the ſong,
That flows ſo ſweetly from their raviſh'd tongue.
They ſing how thy diffuſive glory ſhed
Through heav'n, through earth, fills all with holy dread.
Thoſe glorious Saints who boldly did diſperſe
The Goſpel tidings through the univerſe,
Though ſcatter'd here, united now, rejoice
In praiſing thee with one conſent, one voice.
Next theſe, th' inſpir'd prophets, who of old
Thy mercies, judgements, and thy will foretold!
To ſtiff-neck'd rebels, lofty anthems ſing,
Anthems of joy, to thee, their potent King.
Armies of martyrs, whoſe aſpiring zeal
Deſpis'd the ſword, the fire, the rack, the wheel,
And death in ev'ry form,
Triumphant laud thee, and thy works admire,
Compleating thus the all-melodious choir.
The church throughout the world doth thee confeſs,
A God of boundleſs majeſty; no leſs
Thine honour'd, true, thy Only Son, and thee,
Moſt Holy Comforter, Great TRINITY
Of THREE diſtinct in ONE, and ONE in THREE.

O O Chriſt,

O Chriſt, hail King of Glory! Thou alone
Art the Almighty's everlaſting Son!
When thou didſt condeſcend mankind to free,
From his black guilt and endleſs miſery,
Thyſelf debaſing more, didſt not diſdain
That the chaſte Virgin's womb ſhould thee contain,
(Myſterious work, hid from the higheſt mind,
He that made Nature by her laws confin'd)
Whilſt vanquiſh'd Death lay gaſping on the ground,
Thou didſt aſcend, with recent honours crown'd,
And then the gates of unapproached reſt
Expanded were, to welcome in the bleſt.
At God's right hand thou ſitteſt now on high,
In all the glory of his majeſty.
We too believe that thou our Judge ſhalt come;
From thee we all expect our final doom.
O help thy ſervants, thou moſt kind, moſt good,
Thoſe whom thou bought'ſt with thy moſt precious blood.
O let them reign with ſaints in endleſs light,
Array'd with palms, with crowns, and robes of white.
Lord, ſave thy people, bleſs thine heritage;
Govern and proſper them from age to age.
No day from us ſlides unregarded by,
In which we ceaſe thy name to magnify:
Our grateful ſouls harmoniouſly we raiſe,
In ſongs divine, in never-dying praiſe.
While thus we are employ'd, vouchſafe the arm
Of grace, our guard from ſin, from every harm.
Have mercy, mercy on us, righteous God,
Avert the vengeance of thy flaming rod,
O let thy mercy on our ſouls reſide,
As we in thee inſep'rably confide,
Our truſt, our hope, our faith, is all in thee
Repos'd: Lord, let us not confuſion ſee.

Oratio

Oratio SAMUELIS GALE, *habita coram Societate Lincolnienſi, viceſimo quinto die Februarii, anno Chriſti,* 1723.

" Eſt omnino Capitoni in uſu claros viros colere." PLIN. Ep. 17. Lib. I.

IT has been the cuſtom univerſal of the moſt civilized and polite nations to render rewards, honours, and the juſt tributes of praiſe, to men of renown, men famous in their generations; who, either by their courage or conduct, have reſcued or preſerved their ſinking country, or ſet injured nations free; to wiſe legiſlators; to thoſe who have taught religion's reverend rites; or laſtly thoſe, who, by well-cultivated arts and ſciences, have generouſly contributed to improve, elevate, and add a new luſtre to mankind. Hence it is, that with the greateſt joy and pleaſure I behold this *radiant*, this venerable aſſembly; all animated with the ſame noble principle, and before whom I have choſen at this time to ſay ſomewhat in behalf, not only of the great inventors, but the arts themſelves. However, I muſt own, this is a field ſo large, a ſubject ſo copious, that to ſpeak to each diſtinctly, would be the work of ages, and might well demand a better, an abler orator than me, all too mean for ſuch an arduous attempt; ſo that at preſent I ſhall confine your patience and myſelf to one only out of the numerous branches flowing from ſo immenſe an ocean; and that ſhall be the uſeful, I had almoſt ſaid divine art of chalcography or engraving, that beautiful diſpoſition of lights and ſhades, wrought in plates of various metals, thereby at once preſenting to our view the ſtrongeſt as well as trueſt ideas formed from the infinite ſpecies of external objects, the impreſſions taken from which on paper we comprehend under the general term of prints. The art dates its origin no higher than the fifteenth century, and the year of Chriſt

1460; and aroſe from Maſo Finiguerra, a goldſmith, inhabitant of Florence, who graved his plate, and, caſting ſome of it in melted ſulphur, perceived that what came out of the mold was marked with the ſame prints as his plate, by the black which his ſulphur had taken from his graving: he then tried to do as much on ſilver plates with wet paper, by rolling it ſmoothly, and accordingly ſucceeded.

Finiguerra was followed in his new invention by Baccio Baldini, of the ſame city and profeſſion, who was crowned with like ſucceſs. After him Andrea Mantegna put the ſame in practice at Rome; from whence the knowledge thereof getting into Flanders, it was there carried on by Martin of Antwerp, Albert Durer, and then by Marco Antonio at Venice.

About the ſame time, Hugo de Carpi, an Italian painter, invented prints to reſemble the deſigns of Claro Oſcuro; and ſome years after etching was diſcovered, and made uſe of, by the famous Parmegiano.

Thus, from ſo late a beginning, was this invention moſt auſpiciouſly propagated. Give me leave, gentlemen, to congratulate the latter ages on this noble invention, this beneficial diſcovery, and which alone ſeems to ſurpaſs all the great things the ancients ever did. Since even the mouldering fragments of their proudeſt ſtructures, the temples of the gods, the ſtatues of the heroes, the hippodromes, the amphitheatres, the triumphal arches, aqueducts, military ways, baths, columns, medals, and inſcriptions, which yet feebly bear up againſt the power of corrodeing time, even theſe few remains, I ſay, of Athens, Corinth, and of Rome, can be, and are now, only by this diffuſive art triumphantly reſcued from that total havock, that everlaſting oblivion, which a few more revolving years muſt inevitably bring on, and that of the poet then be too ſadly verified:

"Etiam periere ruinæ."

Had Greece and Italy but known this heavenly art, to leave compleated all that they were ſo famed for, we ſhould now have beheld theſe works entire, and in all their grandeur.

Nor does antiquity alone owe thus much to chalcography: the arts and ſciences in general, heretofore concealed in dark, ambiguous and unintelligible terms, are equally obliged. By it, they have been placed in the cleareſt light, and proved by ocular demonſtration. If we reflect what vaſt volumes have been publiſhed endeavouring to explain ſubjects which no language could teach, or rightly deſcribe, much more give a true idea of; we muſt allow the art of graving to have remedied the confuſion of Babel, to have ſupplied the defects of typography, and even perfected that moſt noble invention; for the truth of this, I appeal to architecture, in which the orders, proportions, and ornaments of the greateſt ſtructures are truly and beautifully expreſſed in very narrow limits; to phyſick and botany, whilſt we view all the natural variety of plants, herbs, and flowers, produced in the diſtant parts of the known world; to anatomy, in whoſe aid all the parts and veſſels that compoſe the microcoſm of the human body, are not only diſplayed in the utmoſt exactneſs, but frequently in their natural poſition and magnitude; navigation, geography, and aſtronomy, are all equally demonſtrated; ſo that from thoſe things which thus appear we clearly behold their great and inviſible Author.

Even ſome truths of that religion anciently revealed to, and enjoined by the legiſlator Moſes, have, by this art, been further evinced and eſtabliſhed. Thus the ſacred ſpoils of the Temple of Jeruſalem, the golden candleſtick, the table for the ſhew-bread, with the two veſſels for frankincenſe ſtanding upon it, and the trumpets which the Jewiſh prieſts were uſed to ſound upon grand ſolemnities, being brought to Rome in triumph by the emperor Veſpaſian, and carved in relievo, on the inſide, upon the pannel

above

above the baſis of the triumphal arch erected there in honour of his ſubduing that ſtubborn people, have lately been tranſmitted to the literati, graven from the relievo, and are proved by the learned Hadrianus Relandus to agree with thoſe mentioned in the Sacred Writings; as is alſo the coin ſtruck upon this occaſion, on the reverſe of which we read, IVDAEA CAPTA. As for the Chriſtian religion, though it ſtands in need of no ſuch proofs, yet it may be ſaid, though in another manner, to be aſſiſted and elegantly explained by chalcography; ſince the imagination ſoftly touched by lively repreſentations greatly influenceth the ſoul; and what ſubject has been oftener or more ſublimely executed by the ableſt maſters than the Paſſion of Chriſt and the firſt martyrs? That humility, that devotion, that courage, that celeſtial air, that ſhines in every face, inſpires the beholders with ſomething more than human. What ſhall I ſay further? for the time would fail me to tell of Lanfrank, Lucas of Leyden, Horatio de Santis, Cornelio de Cort, De Brye, Henry Goltzius, Giles Sadeler, Honodus, Callott, Sylveſter, Maſſon, Nantueil, Le Clerc, and Pickart, who have given us the beauties of Italy and France, and done honour to their reſpective countries; or of Wenceſlaus Hollar the Bohemian, to whoſe inimitable etching Britain and Ireland owe the perpetuity of their ancient and ſacred edifices, their cathedral churches, palaces, and other innumerable curioſities; whom, though a foreigner, we may very well challenge as our own, having lived long in England, and at laſt made us the guardians of his peaceful urn.

I now turn my eyes, with grateful looks, to my own country, to the Engliſh college, who have carried on and improved this laudable, this grand deſign; to them the metzotinto owes its delicate original, and to Smith all its ſoft perfection, and Kirkhall has enriched his graving with beauteous tints.

Loggan,

Loggan, Sturt, Sympſon, Vandergucht, Cole, and Harris excell in landſkip, hiſtory, and architecture; Faithorn, White, and Vertue yield to none for exquiſite and breathing portraits. Theſe are they who, by an uncommon genius, have almoſt outdone nature, and have given life and ſpirit to good men after death. Who is there that beholds the aſpects of the great and learned, and burns not with ſecret emulation to imitate their high example?

How has the Mantuan Muſe honoured theſe conſervators of mankind! whoſe works exhibit all that is fine or curious in the world! She ſings them ſeated and ſecure amidſt the verdant groves of bleſſed Elyſium, where flows Eridanus' enlivening ſtream:

'Hi manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera paſſi
'Quique ſacerdotes caſti dum vita manebat,
'Quique pii Vates, et Phœbo digna locuti.
'*Inventas* aut qui vitam excoluere per *artes*.'

And now methinks I perceive this laudable Society eager to confirm the divine ſuffrage, and ready, with one unanimous conſent, to pronounce and decree thoſe moſt worthy of that future glory, that endleſs fame, and that immortality, which they themſelves have not only ſo juſtly merited, but, in ſo extraordinary a manner, conferred on others.

Explicit.

Diſſer-

Diſſertation on Celts; *by* S. GALE, *Eſq.*

July 1, 1724.

The Society of Antiquaries having had great numbers of theſe inſtruments laid before them for their opinion by ſeveral of the members, and impreſſions of many of them given from copper-plates by Dr. Stukeley, and the conjectures hitherto made upon this ſubject ſeeming to leave it very dubious; I ſhall at preſent endeavour to ſay ſomething further, in order to explain their uſe; by which means, I hope, they may be ſet in a clearer view.

Mr. Hearne, the Oxford Antiquary, in his account of one them found in Yorkſhire, and communicated to him by Mr. Thoreſby of Leeds (in whoſe Muſeum it is), after a great deal of enquiry and ſpeculation, would have it to be an inſtrument employed by the Romans in maſonry, for cutting of ſtone in the building of bridges, and the erecting of the grand cauſeways or roads made by that victorious people through Great Britain. Dr. Stukeley has carried the affair much higher, and taken them for ſacred utenſils, ſet apart by the Druids, our old Britiſh prieſts, to cut down the miſsletoe which grew about the oaks, for which, in their dreadful rites, they held a peculiar veneration. But I muſt beg leave to differ from both theſe gentlemen upon ſeveral reaſons; firſt, becauſe theſe inſtruments, being all caſt of braſs, muſt conſequently have been, and are, ſo extremely brittle, that their edges could never be ſo tempered as to ſtand either the hardneſs of ſtone, or the knotty ſtubbornneſs of oak, and muſt ſoon have been rendered uſeleſs by notches and gaps, which none of theſe appear to have received, but preſerve the very ſame ſymmetry and propriety they were firſt caſt in; having never been repaired or ground to give them a new

new edge, as is demonſtrable by comparing them with their original caſes of braſs, exactly fitted to them like moulds, and in which they were very carefully preſerved (ſeveral of which were ſhewn to the Society by Mr. Warburton), but ſeem to have ſuffered only, and that very little, by the injuries of time. In the next place, their ſhape is neither neceſſary nor proper for the cutting or pruning the bows of miſsletoe (in itſelf tender and pliable). There is no manner of need for that gradual increaſe of thickneſs in ſome of them for about one third part from their edge, in others to the extremity of the handle, like a wedge, by which indeed they are made ſtronger, but not more convenient in pruning, and which the Druids, by our hiſtorians, are ſaid to have done with a knife, and by Pliny with a golden ſickle, to which theſe inſtruments bear not the leaſt reſemblance.

Mr. Bryan, a member of the Society, lately returned from Scotland, has brought with him from thence one of the largeſt and faireſt of theſe inſtruments that I have ever yet ſeen, found in the ſide of Tintotop, a very high hill in the county of . . . . . ., in the ſouth part of that kingdom, the country thereabouts being in a manner covered and abounding with Roman antiquities, many of which remain untouched, as that great nation left them, to this time. It is from this inſtrument of Mr. Bryan's that I preſume I have got ſome further light in my ſearch after the uſe of the reſt of this kind: for, having compared it with another, found near Langres, a city in the province of Champagne in France, I obſerve a very great likeneſs between them; the French one differing only a little in the handle from the Scotch one, and both exactly agreeing in the ſhape of their edges at their broad extremities, being rounded into the figure of a quarter of a circle, and at the end of the handle of that found near Langres there is a hole pierced to hang it by; in this indeed from Scotland none: however, many of our Engliſh ones have loop-

holes caſt on the thickeſt part on one ſide, deſigned no doubt ſo the ſame purpoſe. So that, paſſing by theſe minute variations, I take it for granted that all theſe inſtruments were appropriated to one and the ſame uſe.

Monſ. Mahudel, a member of the Royal Academy at Paris, in deſcribing that of Langres, has ſaid ſo much and ſo clearly upon the ſubject, that he has left me very little to add to what he has offered in proof of the particular uſe of the inſtrument. He tells us there were ſeven of them found together, with all ſorts of veſſels and inſtruments, of an inconteſtable antiquity, known to have appertained to the Roman ſacrifices; a ſtrong preſumption to induce one to believe that theſe were alſo uſed in the ſame religious rites. The other utenſils buried with them were a knife, called the *ſeceſpita*, with which they killed the victims; a cauldron to hold the entrails; two pateras with handles, one deeper than the other, to receive the blood in; another covered patera without a handle; two *prefericula* of different ſhapes, the handle of an *aſpergillum*, or ſprinkle-ſtock, to throw the *aqua luſtralis*; a covered box for the incenſe; three ſmall ſilver ſpoons to take it up by; a large piece of yellow amber, which was formerly, as well as it is at preſent, put into the perfumes; and two wedges, the uſe of which hath as yet afforded matter of enquiry to a great many antiquaries. The aforementioned gentleman having procured all theſe inſtruments from the very perſon who diſcovered them, and not content with that opinion (to which the circumſtance of their likeneſs has given ground) that, in all probability, the inſtrument he treats of was employed in the ſacrifices in general, has endeavoured to ſhew to what part of the ſacrifice it could be juſtly adapted in particular.

As the ſacrifice (ſays he) was one of the moſt eſſential acts of the Greeks and Romans, every thing there was looked upon as myſterious, and the very ſhape and figure of the utenſils was ſo

ſolemnly, and in ſuch a manner dedicated, that it was immutable in all the countries under the dominion of theſe people where ſacrifice was obſerved. This uniformity preſerved itſelf in the make of the ſeveral inſtruments uſed in all the different operations to be peformed upon the victims, as eſtabliſhed in the ritual; and one need only enter into a detail of theſe, to judge of the particular function in which this ſort of knife could properly ſerve.

The firſt operation then that was done in the ſacrifice of oxen was, to knock down the victim with a ſtroke given him upon the ligaments of the neck with a hatchet called *acieris*, or *ſecuris*; the ſecond was the cutting the throat of the animal, and taking the blood from him by the jugular vein, which was effected by the *ſeceſpita*, the figure of which, according to Feſtus, very much reſembled that of a poignard. The third and laſt was the fleaing the victim, and this required a ſort of knife which was hitherto little known. As to what regards the diſſection of the victim, they did it with a kind of cleavers, named the *dolabra* and the *ſcena*, ſuch as one ſees upon the medals of thoſe Cæſars who were honoured with the dignity of ſovereign pontiff.

The poets and hiſtorians, who have had occaſion to deſcribe the rites of ſacrificing, have repreſented, in the enumeration of their particular circumſtances, the action of fleaing the victim as one of the moſt ſacred in the whole ceremony.

In the hecatomb offered by the Greeks, to appeaſe the wrath of Apollo, and ſtop the plague which had ravaged their army, Homer expreſsly mentions the fleaing the victims; but nothing can more plainly prove the great care they had in performing this rite, than the ſacred uſe the ſkins of the ſacrificed animals were put to. For, firſt, they ſerved as ornaments to the ſtatues of the gods. Juno Conſervatrix appeared in their temples with her head covered with a goat-ſkin, like a veil, and we ſee her in the ſame coiffure ſtill upon their coins. Secondly, theſe ſkins were

ſolemnly offered, fixed to the walls, and hung in the vaulted roofs of their temples, as ſo many monuments of devotion. It was with the ſkin of the ox that was ſacrificed upon occaſion of the alliance between the Romans and the Gabians, that the buckler preſerved in the temble of Faith at Rome was covered, and on which the conditions of that treaty were written. The ſhepherd Daphnis, in the Paſtorals of Longus, ſhews his great regard to the great Pan, whoſe protection he had experienced, by the care which he takes in affixing to the neareſt pine-tree the ſkins of a goat-and buck, which he had offered to him. Thirdly, the prieſts of this god, during the Lupercalia (feſtivals peculiarly celebrated to his honour), were to be girt with ſkins of ſacrificed ſheep, to add a ſanction to them in their running wildly about the ſtreets, and inſulting thoſe they met with, which was a part of the ſolemnity of thoſe feſtivals. It was upon the ſkins of lambs, ſheep, and rams, ſacrificed, that the prieſts lay, who during their ſleep conſulted the gods in the temple, and, on their waking, delivered out their dreams, explained, which were eſteemed as oracles. And thus Virgil * deſcribes this manner of conſulting the gods, as practiſed both in Greece and Italy:

" Hinc Italæ gentes omniſque Œnotria tellus
" In dubiis reſponſa petunt: huc dona ſacerdos
" Cum tulit, et cæſarum ovium ſub nocte ſilenti
" Pellibus incubuit ſtratis, ſomnoſque petivit;
" Multa modis ſimulacra videt volitantia miris,
" Et varias audit voces, fruiturque Deorum
" Colloquio, atque imis Acheronta affatur Avernis."

This cuſtom began among the Greeks, who, in their maladies, came to the temple of Paſithea, to paſs the nights upon theſe ſkins; and this cuſtom laſted amongſt the Romans, who practiſed the ſame in that of Æſculapius; which gave riſe to the proverb

* Æneid. vii. 85.

of

of "incubare Jovi Æſculapio." They had further a cuſtom of cauſing their brides to ſit upon chairs covered with ſkins of ſacrificed ſheep, to remind them of the ſimplicity of the habits of their ſex in the firſt age, and of the obligation they were under to buſy themſelves in the manufactures of wool.

There was no people, even to the very Scythians, but what had a veneration for theſe ſpoils of ſacrificed animals, ſince upon them it was that they were accuſtomed to make their oaths.

The ſkins of victims having ſerved to ſo many uſes, it would be difficult to believe that there ſhould not be ſome one inſtrument ſet apart for ſeparating or fleeing them from the bodies of the ſacrificed animals.

The ſhape of the edge of this here rounded into a quarter of a circle, not much different from that of the fleaing knives made uſe of to this very day by thoſe of the trade, plainly enough ſhows its deſign, for which there was no need of any ſharp point, leaſt by it the ſkins might have been pierced.

The anatomiſts, in their diſſections, when they have no other intention but to ſeparate the membranes or veſſels without doing them any detriment, uſe a ſort of knife, whoſe blade is alſo rounded; and as the operation is only to be directed by the fingers, the ſides of the handle upon which they reſt are flat, like thoſe of the inſtrument we are ſpeaking of. The hole at the end of the handle ſerved to put a ſtring through, that ſo the ſacrificer might more eaſily carry it at his girdle.

The knife, according to this plan, ſeems to be the κρεωδειραν of the Greeks, or what the Latins term the *cultor excoriatorius*. It is of braſs, as were almoſt all the other inſtruments belonging to their ſacrifices; whether that metal was more peculiarly conſecrated, or whether it was then leſs ſcarce than iron, which is moſt probable, from the great quantity of rings, bracelets, keys, claſps, nails, coins, and edged inſtruments, ſuch as ſwords, poignards,

poignards, and all ſorts of knives, which are almoſt all of braſs. As to what regards the number of this ſort of inſtruments found at the ſame place, it is not at all ſurprizing that it ſhould be greater than that of the *ſeceſpitæ*, ſince with one only of theſe laſt a ſingle ſacrificer might, in the ſpace of a quarter of an hour, make buſineſs enough for ſix others, who ſhould employ themſelves in uſing the firſt.

No one can object, that theſe acts or rites of the religion of the Romans were not practiced throughout the whole diſtrict of Langres, where theſe inſtruments were diſcovered, ſince the people who inhabit it, having a long time before Cæſar been allies to the Romans, and ſubject to their laws, they adored the ſame deities, and gave them the ſame worſhip, with the Romans. Nothing is more eaſily to be juſtified than this conformity, from the ruins of the temples, the number of idols, of altars, and dedications to ſeveral divinities, expreſſed by a multitude of ancient inſcriptions, which as yet are to be ſeen in the compaſs of this territory. Thus far Monſ. Mahudel, with reſpect to the deſcription, uſe, and antiquity of the *cultor excoriatorius*. I ſhall only further obſerve, that the gradual thickneſs in our inſtruments aforementioned ſeems to be very aptly contrived for the eaſier and readier forcing the outward ſkin from the body of the victim, by making way for the fingers of the perſon employed in this function. But theſe ſentiments, in a matter of ſo much obſcurity, are entirely ſubmitted to the further judgement of this learned aſſembly.

A Vin-

A Vindication of a Paſſage in Virgil *from the Cenſures of Monſieur* Huet, *in a Letter from* S. Gale, *Eſq. to* James Weſt, *Eſq.*

London, Oct. 2, 1731.

I hope you will pardon me for preſuming to criticiſe upon ſo great a man as the late Monſieur Huet, biſhop of Avranches (for whom, I aſſure you, I have a very great deference) ſince I could not paſs by in ſilence, without taking ſome notice of his following remarks upon a very fine paſſage in Virgil, in his Huetiana, p. 108, ſect. 45, and which he there calls, a *fault* of Virgil.

" Theſe trifles (ſays he) ſometimes eſcape the attention of " the greateſt men. Virgil *, notwithſtanding all his ſagacity and " circumſpection, is fallen into one of the groſſeſt errors, when, " having compared Orpheus lamenting the loſs and abſence of his " dear Eurydice to the nightingale, who mournfully regrets her " unplumed young ones, taken from their neſt,

" Qualis populeâ mœrens Philomela ſub umbrâ
" Amiſſos queritur fœtus, quos durus arator
" Obſervans nido implumes detraxit; at illa
" Flet noctem, ramoque ſedens miſerabile carmen
" Integrat, & mœſtos late loca queſtibus implet.

" He makes her then ſing under the ſhade of a poplar tree, " *populeâ mœrens Philomela ſub umbrâ*, and immediately after " this ſong is a nocturnal ſong; but how can the night and " ſhadow of a poplar tree have any reference the one to the " other?"

* Georg. iv. 511.

With

With great ſubmiſſion to the Biſhop, this ſimile of the nightingale appears to me one of the fineſt and tendereſt in all the poet. Such moving ſtrains are apt to touch the paſſions, and awaken our deepeſt concern, which is what our author chiefly had in view: but Monſ. Huet lays a ſtreſs upon what ſcarce any one elſe could have thought on, a fault or ſlip of Virgil (which is the moſt can be made of it), ſhould even that be granted, which I can by no means however allow; and am fully perſuaded Virgil may be eaſily vindicated from any blunder or contradiction in his ſcene of night and ſhade of the poplar.

We all know how ſweetly the nightingale warbles in the ſummer nights, eſpecially when they are enlightened by the ſplendent moon; ſplendent I call her, as the poet does in another place *, where he ſolemnly invokes the ſun and moon:

——Vos, o clariſſima mundi
Lumina, labentem cœlo quæ ducitis annum.

and whoſe riſing our own Milton ſo beautifully deſcribes †:

Now came ſtill evening on, and twilight grey
Had in her ſober livery all things clad;
Silence accompany'd; for beaſt and bird,
They to their graſſy couch, theſe to their neſts,
Were ſlunk, all but the wakeful nightingale;
She all night long her amorous deſcant ſung.
Silence was pleas'd, now glow'd the firmament
With living ſapphyrs—Heſperus that led
The ſtarry hoſt rode brighteſt, till the moon,
Riſing in clouded majeſty, at length
Apparent queen, unveil'd her peerleſs light,
And o'er the dark her ſilver mantle threw.

* Georg. i. 5. † Paradiſe Loſt, iv. 605.

How

How ſolemn, how ſolitary a ſhade the lofty and wide-ſpreading trees afford, by the aſſiſtance of this luminary, I need only hint; ſo that, in plain terms, a moon-light night clears up this ſeeming error of our poet, and covers the mournful Philomel with an hoſpitable though nocturnal ſhade, while ſhe ſings lonely under the large poplar boughs.

But further, I think, the word *umbra* may be taken in a more extenſive ſenſe than meerly to imply a ſhade. It is ſometimes uſed, and that poetically, to ſignify a place of refuge or protection: thus the Pſalmiſt, "Sub umbra alarum protectionem quæro," Pſalm LVII. and Virgil himſelf very well explains it, where he places his ſhepherd in ſoft repoſe, "Patulæ recubans ſub tegmine "fagi," and "tu Tityre lentus in umbrâ." For certainly a large ſpreading tree is a very good defence from winds, from the threatening ſtorms, or ſhowers of the inclement ſkies.

If you approve of this ſhort apology, it will be a very great pleaſure to me, who am glad of every opportunity to aſſure you that I am, Sir,

Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

S. GALE.

For the Gentlemens Society at Spalding, Feb. 16, 1726.

At Southwick in Northamptonſhire.

On Saturday Oct. 8, 1726.

		Barom. Alt.	Thermom.	Wind	Rain,
Oct. 8,	10 M.	29. 90.	54.	W. 1.	Fair & clear.

An Aurora Borealis I think full as remarkable as that in March 1716*, though varying in form; it began about ſix at night to be light in the North, with ſtreaks proceeding from it, and ſpread gradually both towards the Eaſt and Weſt, the South being ſtill very clear, but before ſeven left all the northern parts (except towards the zenith), and covered all the ſouthern; ſoon after which there appeared a white arch proceeding from Eaſt to Weſt, paſſing near the zenith, but more South, which ſeemed fixed for a time, but about ten minutes paſt ſeven was diſperſed, and im-

* Dr. Taylor, in a letter dated April 2, from Cotterſtock, near Oundle, Northamptonſhire, thus deſcribes the phænomena of 1716.

" On Saturday night laſt, and laſt night, I ſaw appearances of the ſame kind " with thoſe of March 6, but not to be compared with them for extent and ſtrength. " They both began ſoon after ſun-ſet, and continued till after twelve, but how " much longer I cannot tell; they were both about 10 or 15 degrees to the weſt- " ward of the North, and took up about 80 degrees of the horizon, and the Aurora " roſe about 30 degrees high, with a dark bottom like what was ſeen in the firſt; " from hence ſprung out ſeveral bodies of light, which immediately ran into ſtreams, " aſcending about 80 or at leaſt 40 degrees high. There was no flaſhing or waving " light, but in all other reſpects theſe lights were of the ſame kind with what we " ſaw at London. Indeed in that laſt night there was one phænomenon like the " flaſhing light; for a body of light about 14 or 20 degrees long, and parallel to " the horizon, roſe till it came about ſix degrees above the black baſis, and then " ſent up two ſtrong ſtreams of light about 43 degrees high, which at top daſhed " againſt each other, and diſappeared." Phil. Tranſ. N° 348, p. 430. Baddam's Mem. of the Royal Society, VI. 218.

mediately ſucceeded by a kind of glory of an oval form. The longer axis from Eaſt to Weſt, ſomething South of the zenith, with rays ſhooting up from all parts, and interchanging ſwiftly. For about 15 or 20 degrees from it, the reſt of the heavens (except the North, which ſtill continued very clear) affording various phænomena. In the Eaſt there was a quick ſucceſſion of columns of iris colours inclinable to white, the Weſt to purple, and about the South Weſt for a good ſpace appeared almoſt a blood red corruſcation, which continued five or ſix minutes.

Theſe appearances in a quarter of an hour became leſs remarkable, though the Aurora continued moſt of the night, and afforded a light generally equal to the moon in its quadratures. Looking with my teleſcope at Jupiter, I found both his ſatellites and belts appear as plain through the Aurora as if the ſky had been perfectly clear.

BIBLIOTHECA

TOPOGRAPHICA

BRITANNICA

N° II. Part I.

CONTAINING

RELIQUIÆ GALEANÆ;

OR

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES

By the late learned Brothers ROGER and SAMUEL GALE.

In which will be included their CORRESPONDENCE with their learned Contemporaries, MEMOIRS of their FAMILY, and an Account of the LITERARY SOCIETY at SPALDING.

LONDON,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES:
AND SOLD BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
MDCCLXXXI.

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whoſe Size could not ſecure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinſic Merit entitled them to ſurvive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miſcellaneous Collections by Bookſellers, they have been recalled into Exiſtence, and by uniting together have defended themſelves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withſtand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheeſemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a ſimilar view it is here intended to preſent the Publick with ſome valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will conſiſt of Republications of ſcarce and curious Tracts; another of ſuch MS. Papers as the Editors are already poſſeſſed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore propoſed to publiſh a Number occaſionally, not confined to the ſame Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in ſuch a Manner, that the general Articles, or thoſe belonging to the reſpective Counties, may form a ſeparate Succeſſion, if there ſhould be enough publiſhed, to bind in ſuitable Claſſes; and each Tract will be completed in a ſingle Number.

Into this Collection all Communications conſiſtent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correſpondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, ſo none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reaſon.

RELIQUIÆ GALEAN

OR

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES

BY THE LATE LEARNED BROTHERS

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PART I.

GENERAL PREFACE.

THE plan of this Number was ſuggeſted by a valuable collection of Letters that paſſed between Mr. R. Gale and ſome of the moſt eminent Antiquaries of his time, which had been preſented by his grandſon to Mr. George Allan of Darlington. This gentleman, with the indefatigable diligence which diſtinguiſhes all his purſuits, tranſcribed them all into three quarto volumes, and communicated them to Mr. Gough, with a wiſh that in ſome mode or other they might be made public. In this view ſeveral of them were read occaſionally at the Society of Antiquaries, and three or four of them printed in the ſixth volume of the Archæologia; but as they were of too miſcellaneous a nature to form a part of that publication, it was thought the wiſh of the public-ſpirited tranſcriber could not be better gratified than in the preſent mode. Accordingly they form the whole ſecond part of this number, and by much the largeſt ſhare of the third part.

The bulk of the letters here printed are from Mr. Allan's collections; a correſpondence, in pretty regular ſucceſſion, between Mr. Gale, Dr. Stukeley, and Mr. Johnſon, founder of the Literary Society at Spalding, Sir John Clerk, that eminent Scottiſh Antiquary, Mr. Horſley, and Mr. Beaupré Bell.

Of the intermediate inſertions, in which chronological order could not be ſufficiently attended to, N^os^ 16. 46. 47. are from the originals, in the hands of Mr. Gough; N^os^ 34. 36. 37. 38. 39. 42. 44. 48. 50. 56. 57. 60. are from a collection of Dr. Zachary Grey's letters, in the hands of Mr. Nichols; N° 61 was communicated by Dr. Ducarel, to whom it is addreſſed.

N^os^ 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 166. 167. 172. are from the originals among Dr. Birch's papers in the Britiſh Muſeum; and 170, 171. are from the Sloanian MSS. there, both lately laid open by the induſtry of Mr. Ayſcough.

N^os^ 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. were communicated by the ſon of the gentleman to whom they were addreſſed; as were alſo N^os^ 84. 141. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. from Mr. Blomfield's MS. collections in the hands of Mr. Gough. N^os^ 165. 168. 169. from the late Mr. C. Scott of Wolſton-hall, in the ſame hands.

The letters of Mr. Johnſon might more properly have been annexed to the Memoirs of the Spalding Society; but when they were printed, the editor was not poſſeſſed of ſuch ample materials for a hiſtory of that Society, as have now fallen into his hands by favour of the repreſentatives of its founder. He has therefore, inſtead of a new arrangement, referred back to them.

To theſe valuable correſpondences are ſubjoined ſeveral tracts by the two Gales.

Mr. Samuel Gale's tour through ſeveral parts of England, 1705, is printed from the original MS. in Dr. Ducarel's library.

Mr. Roger Gale's account of Northallerton and Scarborough, and his hiſtorical diſcourſe on the ducal family of *Britany* earls of *Richmond*, from Mr. Allan's collection; his deſcription of his native village of *Scruton*, with the corrections intended for a new edition of the Regiſtrum Honoris de Richmond, are tranſcribed from the margin of a copy of that book in his own hand, in the poſſeſſion of John Watſon Reed, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn.

The merit of theſe ſeveral pieces, and of the leſſer productions of theſe Pleiades* in our antiquarian republic, is too well known to require any further heightening from the Editor; who flatters himſelf he ſhall not incur a cenſure if he offers them as a Supplement to the works printed under the auſpices of the preſent Society of Antiquaries.

* An alluſion to the ſeven poets ſo ſtyled, who flouriſhed in the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

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Part II. contains the Correſpondence of the GALES with their Contemporaries; Mr. R. GALE's Account of Northallerton and Scruton; and two more plates. It begins with p. *49, and ends with p. 220.

Part III. begins with Mr. GALE's Hiſtorical Diſcourſe, &c. p. 221—266; and then what is intituled RELIQUIÆ GALEANÆ, beginning p. 221, follows regularly. In this part are three plates; one of Scruton church, marked plate V. to face the title; Plate VI. to face p. 239; and plate VII. to face p. 330.

When the Volume is bound, the Preface and General Contents are to be placed in the front of Part I. and the plate of Scruton Church to face p. 215.

PREFACE;

CONTAINING

Memoirs of the Family of GALE.

THE family of GALE, ſo conſiderable in the North and Eaſt ridings of Yorkſhire* in the 16th Century, contributed ſo much in the laſt and preſent to adorn the liſt of Britiſh Antiquaries, that we ſhould hold ourſelves inexcuſable if we did not preface the gleanings of the two learned brothers ROGER and SAMUEL GALE, here offered to the publick, with a ſhort account of them.

Their father, THOMAS GALE, celebrated for his knowledge of the Greek language and antiquities, was born in the year 1636, at Scruton in Yorkſhire. At a proper age he was ſent to Weſtminſter ſchool, and being admitted king's-ſcholar there, was elected in his turn to Trinity College in Cambridge, and became Fellow of that Society. Having taken his firſt degree in Arts in 1656, he commenced M. A. in 1662†. In the proſecution of his ſtudies he applied himſelf to claſſical and polite literature, and his extraordinary proficiency therein procured him early a ſeat in the temple of Fame. His extraordinary knowledge in the

* James Gale, with whom the pedigree annexed begins, was ſeated at Thirntoft near Scruton, in the hundred of Eaſt Gilling and North riding, 1523; his eldeſt great-grandſon Robert, or Francis, at Akeham Grange, in the hundred of Anſty in the Eaſt riding, 1590.

† Univerſity Regiſter. He was incorporated M. A. at Oxford, on the opening of the Sheldonian Theatre there, in 1669. Wood's Faſti, vol. II. col. 177.

Greek tongue recommended him 1666 to the Regius Profeſſorſhip of that language in the Univerſity*, and his Majeſty's choice was approved, by the accurate edition which he gave of the ancient Mythologic writers, as well phyſical as moral, in Greek and Latin, publiſhed at Cambridge in 1671, 8vo.

This brought his merit into public view, and upon the death of Mr. Samuel Cromblehome the following year, our Profeſſor was appointed to ſucceed him as head-maſter of St. Paul's School in London; ſoon after which, by his Majeſty's direction, he drew up thoſe inſcriptions which are to be ſeen upon the Monument, in memory of the dreadful conflagration of the metropolis in 1666, the elegance of which will be a perpetual monument of his literary merit, for which he was alſo honoured with a public teſtimony in a preſent of plate made to him by the city. His excellent conduct and commendable induſtry in the School abundantly appear from the great number of perſons eminently learned who were educated by him. And notwithſtanding the fatigue of that laborious office, he found time to publiſh new and accurate editions of ſeveral ancient and valuable Greek authors.

He accumulated the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity in 1675†; and June 7, 1676, he was collated to the prebend Conſumpt. per mare in the cathedral of St. Paul‡. He was alſo elected into the Royal Society, of which he became a very conſtant and uſeful member, was frequently of the council, and preſented them with many curioſities, particularly a Roman urn with the aſhes, found near Peckham in Surrey. Part of theſe burnt bones he gave to Mr. Thoreſby||: and on St. Andrew's-day 1685, the Society having reſolved to have ho-

* He reſigned it 1672.

† Univerſity Regiſter.

‡ Newcourt's Repertory, vol. I. p. 144.

|| See his Ducatus Leodienſis, p. 429.—Thoreſby appears to have had in his Muſeum Memoirs of the Family of Gale, particularly of the Dean and Chriſtopher Gale. See p. 542.

norary

norary Secretaries, who would act without any view of reward, Dr. Gale was chosen with Sir John Hoskyns into that office, when they appointed the celebrated Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Halley for their clerk-assistant, or under-secretary *, who had been a distinguished scholar of our author's at St. Paul's School; at the head of which Dr. Gale continued with the greatest reputation for the space of twenty-five years ‡, till 1697, when he was promoted to the deanry of York; and being admitted into that dignity September 16, that year, he removed thither.

This preferment was no more than a just reward of his merit, but he did not live to enjoy it many years. On his admission, finding the dean's right to be a canon-residentiary called in question, he was at the expence of procuring letters patent in 1699, to annex it to the deanry, which put the matter out of all dispute. On his removal from London, he presented to the new library, then lately finished at his College in Cambridge, a curious collection of Arabic manuscripts. During the remainder of his life, which was spent at York, he preserved an hospitality suitable to his station; and his good government of that church is mentioned with honour. Nor has the care which he took to repair and adorn that stately edifice passed without a just tribute of praise ‡.

* Birch's History of the Royal Society, under the year 1685, vol. IV.

† His name is subscribed to a Greek copy of verses in the "Epicedia Cantabrigiensia, 1691," as "Taxator Academiæ Sen. Coll. Trin."

‡ "After the Reformation some avaricious Deans leased out the ground on each "side the steps on the South side for building houses. These were standing just as "they are represented in Hollar's draught in the Monasticon, and were of great "discredit as well as annoyance to the fabrick, till the worthy Dean Gale, among "other particular benefactions, pulled down the houses, and cleaned this part of "the church from the scurf it had contracted by the smoak proceeding from these "dwellings." Drake's Eboracum, p. 480. 572. "On the wall on the North aile "of the choir, Dean Gale, who had the interest of the fabrick much at heart, caused "a large table to be erected, with the names and dates of the several founders and "benefactors to this church. There has been no addition to the catalogue since his "time." Ib. 527.

Having poſſeſſed this dignity little more than four years and a half, he was taken from thence, and from the world, April 8, 1702, in the 67th year of his age. He died in the deanry-houſe, and was interred in the middle of the choir of his cathedral. Over his grave is a black marble with the following inſcription:

" Æ. M. S.
THOMÆ GALE, S. T. P. Decani *Ebor.*
Viri, ſi quis alius,
Ob multifariam eruditionem,
Apud ſuos exteroſque celeberrimi.
Quale nomen ſibi conquiſivit
Apud *Cantabrigienſes*
Collegium S. S. *Trinitatis* et
Græcæ linguæ Profeſſoris Regii cathedra;
Apud *Londinates*,
Viri literatiſſimi in Rempublicam
Et Patriæ commodum,
Ex Gymnaſio *Paulino* emiſſi;
Apud *Eboracenſes*,
Hujus res Eccleſiæ
Heu! vix quinquennio,
At dum per mortem licuit,
Sedulò et fideliter adminiſtrata;
Et ubicunque agebat donata luce
Veneranda linguæ *Græcæ*
Et Hiſtoriæ *Anglicanæ*
Monumenta, Marmore loquaciora,
Perenniora,
Teſtantur.
Obiit Ap. viii. A. S. H. MDCCII. Ætat. ſuæ LXVIII."

" The loſs of this great man, ſays Mr. Drake*, would have been irreparable, did not the father's genius ſtill ſubſiſt in the ſon."

* P. 565.

From

From the liſt of his publications*, it is evident that Dean Gale

* 1. Opuſcula Mythologica Ethica et Phyſica, Gr. & Lat. Cantab. 1671. 8vo. Printed at Amſterdam 1688. 8vo. with great improvements. This collection conſiſts of Palæphatus, Heraclitus, & Anonymus de incredibilibus; Phurnutus de natura deorum; Salluſtius de diis; Ocellus Lucanus; Timæus Locrus de anima mundi; Demophili, Democratis, & Secundi philoſophorum ſententiæ; Joannis Pediaſimi deſiderium de muliere bona et mala; Sexti Pythagorei ſententiæ; Theophraſti characteres; Pythagoreorum fragmenta; & Heliodori Lariſſæi capita opticorum.

2. Hiſtoriæ Poeticæ Scriptores antiqui, Græcè & Latinè. Acceſſere breves notæ, & indices neceſſarii. Paris. 1675. 8vo. Theſe are, Apollodorus Athenienſis, Conon Grammaticus, Ptolomæus Hephæſtion, Parthenius Nicuenſis, & Antonius Liberalis.

3. Rhetores Selecti, Gr. & Lat. viz. Demetrius Phalereus de Elocutione; Tiberius Rhetor de ſchematibus Demoſthenis; Anonymus Sophiſta de Rhetorica; Severi Alexandrini Ethopœiæ. Demetrium emendavit, reliquos è MSS. edidit & Latinè vertit; omnes notis illuſtravit Tho. Gale, Sc. Co. M. Oxon. 1676. 8vo.

4. Jamblichus Chalcidenſis de Myſteriis. Epiſtola Porphyrii de eodem argumento, Gr. & Lat. ex verſione T. G. Oxon. 1678. 8vo.

5. Pſalterium juxta exemplar Alexandrinum. Oxon. 1678. 8vo.

6. Herodoti Halicarnaſſenſis Hiſtoriarum libri X. ejuſdem narratio de vita Homeri; excerpta è Cteſia, & H. Stephani Apologia pro Herodoto: accedunt chronologia, tabula geographica, variantes lectiones, &c. Lond. 1679. fol.

7. An edition of Cicero's Works was reviſed by him. Lond. 1681. 1684. 2 vol. fol.

8. Hiſtoriæ Anglicanæ Scriptores quinque, &c. Oxon. 1687. fol. This volume contains Annales de Margan, from 1066 to 1232. Chronicon Thomæ Wikes from 1066 to 1334. Annales Waverleienſes from 1066 to 1291. G. Viniſauf Itinerarium regis Ricardi in terram Hieroſolymitanam. Chronica Walteri de Hemingford, from 1066 to 1273. He reſerved the remainder of this laſt Chronicle for another volume, which he intended to publiſh, but did not live to execute. Concerning this, ſee Hearne's Preface to his edition of Hemingford, p. xxiii.

9. A Diſcourſe concerning the Original of Human Literature with Philology and Philoſophy. Phil. Tranſ. vol VI. p. 2231.

10. Hiſtoriæ Britannicæ Saxonicæ Anglo-Danicæ Scriptores quindecim, &c. Oxon. 1691. fol. This volume contains Gildas de excidio Britanniæ, Eddii vita Wilfridi, Nennii hiſtoria, Aſſerii annales, Higdeni Polychronicon, G. Malmesburienſis de antiquitate Glaſtonienſis eccleſiæ & libri 5 de pontificibus Angliæ, Hiſtoria Rameſienſis, Hiſtoria Elienſis, Chronica Joh. Wallingford, Hiſtoria Rad. Diceto, Forduni Scotichronicon, Alcuinus de pontificibus Eboracenſibus. This work conſiſts of three volumes, though Dr. Gale publiſhed but two. The firſt (containing Ingulphus, Petrus Bleſenſis, and three other writers) was compiled by Mr. William Fulman, under the patronage of Biſhop Fell, 1684; the ſecond by Dean Gale, 1687; the third by the ſame learned editor, 1691.

Gale was a learned divine, and well verſed in hiſtorical knowledge. This gained him the eſteem of moſt of the learned men his contemporaries, both at home and abroad. With ſome of them he held a particular correſpondence, as Father Mabillon*, Monſieur Baluze, Peter Allix, James Cappel, Sebaſtian Feſchi, John Rudolf, Wetſtein of Baſil, Henry Wetſtein of Amſterdam, J. G. Grævius, Louis Picques, and the celebrated Peter Huet, who had a ſingular reſpect for him, and declares it to be his opinion, that our author exceeded all men he ever knew both for modeſty and learning†.

In Phil. Tranſ. No. 231, is a letter from Thoreſby to Liſter, 1697, concerning two Roman altars found at Collerton and Blenkinſop caſtle in the county of Northumberland, with notes by Dr. T. Gale. This was the Greek inſcription to Hercules. See Horſley, p. 245.

Dr. Gale married Barbara daughter of Thomas Pepys, Eſq; of Impington, in the county of Cambridge, who died 1689, and by whom he had three ſons and a daughter, of whom in their order. To his eldeſt ſon he left his noble library of choice and valuable

He left in MS. Origenis Philocalia, variis manuſcriptis collata, emendata, & nova verſione donata; Iamblichus de vita Pythagoræ; and Antonini Itinerarium Britanniæ: the latter publiſhed afterwards by his ſon, as were his Sermons preached on public occaſions in 1704.

Fabricius in his "Bibliotheca Græca" XIII. 640. has very properly diſtinguiſhed our author from a very eminent Diſſenting Divine, *Theophilus Gale*; but with this inaccuracy, that Theophilus is made to be the father of Thomas, whereas Theophilus was ſon of Theophilus prebendary of Exeter, and of a good family in the Weſt of England. This and ſome following pages in Fabricius ſhould be carefully peruſed. Mr. Drake quoting a letter from him to Mr. Morris, rector of Aldborough, on a Roman road in Yorkſhire, calls him "that great antiquary Dean Gale." Ebor. p. 25. in the next page "that profound antiquary," and in p. 371, "that "moſt induſtrious antiquary;" and p. 37, he quotes ſome MS. papers of his.

* From him he received the MS. of Alcuin de pontificibus Eboracenſibus, publiſhed in his Hiſt. Brit. Scriptores, 1691.

† This Eulogium is in the Comment. de rebus ad eum pertinent. l. v. p. 315. A great number of Huet's letters to Dr. Gale were in the poſſeſſion of his eldeſt ſon Roger.

books,

books, beſides a curious collection of many eſteemed manuſcripts, a catalogue of which is printed in the Catalogus MSStorum Angliæ & Hiberniæ III. p. 185.

ROGER GALE, Eſq; F. R. and A. SS. eldeſt ſon of the Dean, was educated under his father at St. Paul's ſchool; admitted at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1691, made ſcholar of that houſe 1693, and afterwards Fellow (being then B. A.) in 1697. He was poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate at Scruton, Yorkſhire, now in the poſſeſſion of his grandſon Roger Gale, Eſq; and repreſented North Allerton, in that county, in the firſt, ſecond, and third Parliaments of Great Britain, at the end of which laſt he was appointed a Commiſſioner of Exciſe*. He was the firſt Vice-Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries, and Treaſurer to the Royal Society. Though he was conſidered as one of the moſt learned men of his age, he only publiſhed the following books;

1. "Antonini Iter Britanniarum Commentariis illuſtratum Thomæ Gale, S. T. P. nuper Decani Ebor. Opus poſthumum reviſit, auxit, edidit R. G. Acceſſit Anonymi Ravennatis Britanniæ Chorographia, cum autographo Regis Galliæ Mſ°, & codice Vaticano collata: adjiciuntur conjecturæ plurimæ, cum nominibus locorum Anglicis, quotquot iis aſſignari potuerint. Lond. 1709," 4to. In the preface to this book, Mr. Gale very properly points out what parts of it were his father's, and what his own. Mr. Gough has three copies of this edition enriched with many valuable MS. notes by Mr. Roger Gale, Nicholas Man, Eſq; and Dr. Abraham Francke, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and rector of Weſt Dene in Wiltſhire, 1728, and a fourth with MS. various readings from the two MSS. whence H. Stephens firſt printed this Itinerary†.

* We are well informed that though he was the oldeſt commiſſioner, he was wantonly diſplaced, without any other reaſon given by the then premier (Sir R. W.) than that he wanted to provide for one of his own friends—a mode of miniſterial politics we have ſeen adopted in later times.

† Dr. Stukeley, his brother-in-law, inſcribed to him the ſeventh Iter of his own Itinerarium Curioſum, which he entitles Iter Septimum Antonini Aug.

2. "The

2. "The Knowledge of Medals, or Inſtructions for thoſe who "apply themſelves to the ſtudy of Medals both ancient and mo- "dern, by F. Jobert," tranſlated from the French, of which two editions were publiſhed without his name; one of them in 1697, the other in 1715, 8vo*.

3. "Regiſtrum Honoris de Richmond†, Lond. 1722." fol.

His diſcourſe on the four Roman Ways in Britain is printed in the ſixth volume of Leland's Itinerary‡.

His

"The reaſons I have to addreſs the following journey to you are both general and particular. Of the firſt ſort, the title affixed to it could not but put me in mind of the claim to thoſe kind of diſquiſitions from any hand, whoſe excellent commentary on *Antoninus' Itinerary* has deſervedly given you the palm of ancient learning, and rendered your character claſſic among the chief reſtorers of the *Roman Brittan.* But I am apprehenſive it will be eaſier to make theſe papers of mine acceptable to the world than to yourſelf, both as the moſt valuable part of them is your own, and as I purpoſe by it to remind you of favouring the world with a new edition of your work, to which I know you have made great additions; and in this I am ſure they will join with me. The honour you have indulged me of a long friendſhip, and the pleaſure and advantage I have reaped in travelling with you, and eſpecially a part of this journey, are particular reaſons, or rather a debt from myſelf and the world; if any thing of antique enquiries I can produce that are not illaudable: if what time I ſpend in travelling may not be wholly a hunting after freſh air with the vulgar citizens, but an examination into the works of nature and of paſt ages. I have no fears that aught here will be leſs acceptable to you, becauſe perhaps in ſome things I may differ from your ſentiments. The ſweetneſs of your diſpoſition and your great judgment, I know, will diſcern and applaud what is really juſt, and excuſe the errors. Difference of opinions, tho' falſe, is often of great ſervice in furthering a diſcovery of the truth. To think for one's ſelf is the prerogative of learning, and no one but a tyrant in books will perſecute another for it. 'Tis certain *Antoninus's Itinerary* is an endleſs fund of enquiry. I doubt not but in future reſearches I ſhall be induced as much to vary from myſelf as now from others, and after our beſt endeavours ſucceeding writers will correct us all." Itin. Cur. I. 168.

* The original work was reprinted after the author's death, with large additions and improvements, in two volumes, 12mo. *Par.* 1739.

† This curious muniment was publiſhed by ſubſcription under the auſpices of the Society of Antiquaries, who directed Mr. Gale to get it tranſcribed from the original in the Cotton library. See Britiſh Topography, vol. II. p. 444.

‡ "The author is a gentleman of excellent learning and great judgment in theſe "affairs. He hath ſtudied the ſubject with all poſſible care and diligence, and as "this Eſſay is written with abundance of modeſty and without any affectation, ſo I "do

His Remarks on a Roman Inſcription found at Lancheſter, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. XXX. p. 823; and in vol. XLIII. p. 265. extracts of two of his letters to Mr. Peter Collinſon, F. R. S. concerning the vegetation of melon ſeeds 33 years old, and of a foſſil ſkeleton of a man, found at Lathkill-dale near Bakewell, in the county of Derby, dated in 1743 and 1744*.

Explanation of a Roman altar found at Caſtle Steeds in Cumberland, in Gent. Mag. vol. XII. p. 135.

In Horſley's "Britannia Romana," p. 332, &c. is publiſhed, "An account of a Roman Inſcription found at Chicheſter. By "Roger Gale, Eſq."

"Obſervations on an inſcription at Spello, by Fred. Paſſarini and "Roger Gale, Eſq;" are printed in Archæologia, vol. II. p. 25.

He preſented to Mr. Drake's Hiſtory of York a plate of a beautiful little bronze female buſt, which he ſuppoſed Lucretia, found at York, and in his poſſeſſion, engraved by Vertue. To him alſo Mr. Drake acknowledges himſelf obliged for a diſcovery that fixes the building of the Chapter-houſe at York to Archbiſhop Grey †.

He died at Scruton, June 25, 1744, in his 72d year‡, univerſally eſteemed, and much lamented by all his acquaintance; and

"do not queſtion but it will be a ſtanding monument of the author's fame, and will "meet with a favourable reception from all ſuch as have a juſt value for learning "and antiquities." Hearne's Preface to Vol. VI. In the Preface to Vol. VII. he ſays, the author "left no means unattempted to trace the courſe of the four great "military ways thro' this iſle, and to that end made all the enquiries he could after "them, which he reduced into this diſcourſe, which hath met with due approbation "from the beſt antiquaries."

* At a meeting of the Royal Society, March 4, 1731, Mr. R. Gale read a learned diſcourſe concerning the *Papyrus* and *Stylus* of the Ancients, extracted in Engliſh from a larger Diſcourſe in Latin, compoſed by Sir John Clerk, Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland; and at the ſame time he preſented them with the original.

† P. 407.

‡ On the Ichnographical Plate of York Cathedral, under Mr. Gale's arms Mr. Willis had written in his copy:

"Ob. Jun. 25, 1744, apud Scruton, Rog. Gale arm. anno ætatis 71."

and left all his MSS.* by will to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was once Fellow, and his cabinet of Roman coins to the public library there†, with a compleat catalogue of them drawn up by himſelf‡. His correſpondence included all the eminent Antiquaries of his time; and Mr. George Allan of Darlington is poſſeſſed, by gift of his grandſon, of a large collection of letters to and from him, the principal of which are here printed, as a valuable addition to antiquarian literature.

The Rev. Mr. Cole of Milton has ſeveral of his letters to Mr. Browne Willis, concerning various matters of Antiquity: with a MS. Hiſtory of the Town of North-Allerton in Yorkſhire. It is of a good length, being written on two or three ſheets of paper, and was probably drawn up by Mr. Gale for Mr. Willis, to have been inſerted in his Notitia Parliamentaria, according to the plan of the two firſt volumes of that work; but the deſign being altered in his next volume in 1750, it was omitted. However, Mr. Gale has given the principal occurrences relating to that borough in his "Obſervationes in "Appendicem Regiſtri Honoris de Richmond," pp. 173, 174, 175, 176. and in "Obſervationes in Regiſtrum" at the end, p. 137. 238. The curious will not be diſpleaſed to find it printed at large in the preſent collection; in which will be alſo included Mr. Gale's hiſtory of his own pariſh of Scruton.

Dr. Knight, who had been with Mr. Gale at Scruton not long before his death, told Mr. Cole that he ordered himſelf to be buried in the church-yard there, in a vault by himſelf about 8 or 10 feet

Though in another MS. note by Mr. Willis, in his copy of Antoninus, he has entered it thus:

"Rog. Gale, Eſq; ob. at Scruton, June 26, 1744, aged about 72, and buried in the church-yard obſcurely, by his own deſire."

* Stukeley's Carauſius, I. p. 153.

† Mr. Cole copied many years ago from thence a folio of his gift, containing the eſcheats of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

‡ Of this catalogue *twenty* copies only were printed, in 4to. 1780, for private uſe.

under-

under-ground, and that a plank of marble ſhould be laid over the vault under-ground, with an inſcription deeply cut, with his name, ſtation, and time of deceaſe.

He married Henrietta daughter of Henry Raper, of Ealing, Eſq; who died 1720, by whom he had Roger-Henry, born 1740, admitted Fellow-Commoner of Sydney College, who by Catharine, daughter of Chriſtopher Crow, of Kipling, Eſq; left iſſue Catharine, born 1741; Roger, born 1743; and Samuel, born 1751. who was admitted about the year 1769 Fellow-Commoner of Trinity College, but in 1770 removed to Ben'et.

He had a manor in Cotenham near Cambridge, left to him by Mrs. Alice Rogers, for whom he erected an elegant monument in that church; but this lying at a great diſtance from his other poſſeſſions, he ſold it many years before his death.

CHARLES GALE, the Dean's ſecond ſon, was admitted penſioner of Trinity College, 1695, and ſcholar of the Houſe April 23, 1697. He was afterwards rector of Scruton, and died in 1738, having married Cordelia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Thwaits of Burrel, who died 1721, leaving four ſons, of whom the eldeſt, Thomas Gale, M. A. ſucceeded to his father's rectory in 1738, and to that of Weſt Rumton in the ſame county in April 1742, and died July 7, 1746.

SAMUEL, the youngeſt of the Dean's ſons, was born in the pariſh of St. Faith, near St. Paul's, London, Dec. 17, and baptized Dec. 20, 1682; Samuel Pepys*, Eſq; being one of his godfathers. He was educated at St. Paul's ſchool, when his father was maſter there, and intended for the Univerſity; but his elder brother Roger being ſent to Cambridge, and his father dying 1702, he was provided for in the Cuſtom-houſe, London, and at the time of his death was one

* This gentleman gave his library, containing a number of ancient and modern political tracts, particularly thoſe relating to the Admiralty, of which he was Secretary, to Magdalen College, Cambridge. He was probably Mr. Gale's maternal uncle.

of the Land Surveyors there*. He was one of the revivers of the Society of Antiquaries in 1717, and their firſt Treaſurer. On reſigning that office, 1739-40, he was preſented by them with a ſilver cup, value ten guineas, made by Mr. Dingley, and inſcribed

SAMUELI GALE, ARM.
OB QUAESTURAM
AMPLIUS XXI ANNOS
BENE ET FIDELITER GESTAM
SOCIETAS ANTIQUARIORUM
LONDINENSIS, L.D.D†.

He was a man of great learning and uncommon abilities, and well verſed in the Antiquities of England, for which he left many valuable collections behind him ‡; but printed nothing in

* Mr. Drake in his Eboracum, Pref. p. 9, thus ſpeaks of him, as being in ſome public employ:

"What has ſerved greatly to enrich the eccleſiaſtical part of this work, are the Collections of Mr. Samuel Gale. That gentleman had a deſign of once publiſhing ſomething on this ſubject himſelf; and, from his father's papers and his own induſtry, he had made a conſiderable progreſs in it. Being called from an attention on theſe matters to a publick employ, his deſign, of courſe, dropped with it. By which means the world is fruſtrated from ſeeing a more noble performance than I am able to give. Upon my application to this gentleman for ſome intelligence, he very readily put all his papers into my hands; told me he could not now think of publiſhing them himſelf; and wiſhed they might be of any uſe or ſervice to my intended performance. What uſe they have been to me the reader may find in the courſe of the Church account; where, eſpecially in the Appendix, are many things printed from theſe papers, and ſome I think of great value." See Appendix, p. lxxiv. In p. xci. Mr. Drake has publiſhed part of Sir Thomas Herbert's Hiſtory of Rippon church, from a MS. belonging to Roger Gale.

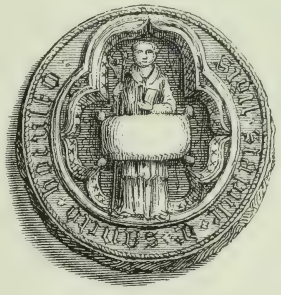
† A drawing of it was made for the Society, and Mr. Vice-Preſident Alexander preſented it to Mr. Gale.

‡ One of the Gales, probably Samuel, furniſhed Hearne with various readings of Leland's Itinerary. See deſcription of an original portrait on wood of fair Roſamond, in Mr. S. Gale's poſſeſſion, who referred it to the time of Henry VII. by Hearne in Gloſſary to Peter Langtoft, p. 561.

Vertue's prints of the old chapel under London Bridge were deſigned under his patronage, and with his perſonal aſſiſtance and that of Dr. Ducarel.

his

Sigil' stapule de sancto botulfo.



Sigillum Æneum *Stapulæ*
de Sancto Botulpho *Hodiè*
Boſton, *penès Sam*: Gale *Arm*:
A^{c}. *1736.*

his-life time, except " A Hiſtory of Wincheſter Cathedral*. Lon-" don, 1715," begun by Henry Earl of Clarendon, and continued to that year, with cuts. His Eſſay on Ulphus's Horn at York is in the Archæologia, vol. I. p. 168†. Another on Cæſar's Paſſage over the Thames. Ib. p. 183. which is criticized in vol. II. p. 145.

He died of a fever, Jan. 10, 1754, at the age of 72, univerſally eſteemed, at his lodgings the Chicken-Houſe at Hampſtead, and was buried Jan. 14, by Dr. Stukeley, in the new burying-ground near the Foundling Hoſpital belonging to St. George's pariſh, Queen Square, of which Dr. Stukeley was rector. His very valuable library, and fine collection of prints by Hollar, Callot, &c. were ſold by auction in 1754 by Mr. Langford.

* The plate of the monument of Weſton earl of Portland, in this Hiſtory, is inſcribed by him to his brother Roger.

I ſuppoſe this was publiſhed by the late Dr. Richard Rawlinſon; for Mr. Gale's Preface is dated London, Sept. 8, 1715; the Dedication to Sir Jonathan Trelawney, biſhop of Wincheſter, from whom he acknowleges favours, having no date. Probably he gave it to Dr. Rawlinſon, as he did his Collections relating to York to Mr. Drake, to do what he would with it; for he was living at the publication in 1715, and long after.

That it was not a poſthumous performance, is evident from Vander Gucht the engraver's inſcription on his 5 plates of the curious old font in this Cathedral to him, where he calls him, in 1723, *Samuel Gale of London, Gent.*

† This eſſay was read before the Society and ordered to be printed, but Mr. Gale for a particular reaſon declined it. After his death Dr. Stukeley, being his executor, found it among his papers, and gave it to Dr. Ward for the uſe of the Society. The Horn had before been engraved by the Society from a drawing in Mr. Gale's poſſeſſion by B. M. and is drawn in Drake's Eboracum, in the Appendix to which Mr. Drake was in hopes of inſerting it. See p. 431. A Latin Diſſertation on this horn by Mr. Gale is in MS. in the hands of Dr. Ducarel and Mr. Gough with this title: " De Cornu antiquo Anglo Danico in Baſilica Divi Petri Eboraci adſervato; " ſive de inveſtiturâ eidem eccleſiæ ab Ulpho principe conceſſa, Diſſertatio Hiſtorica. " auctore Sam. Gale arm." The ſame Society engraved the font in St. James's church from another drawing in the ſame collection, by C. Woodfield, exhibited to them by Mr. Gale while treaſurer. Woodfield made the drawings for the Hiſtory of Wincheſter Cathedral, and the Society are poſſeſſed of his originals of two of them, probably by the gift of Mr. Gale.

Mr. Gale dying a batchelor and inteſtate, adminiſtration of his effects was granted to his only ſiſter ELIZABETH, who in 1739 became the ſecond wife of Dr. Stukeley, and died before her huſband, leaving no children. By that means all her brother's MSS. papers, &c. fell into Dr. Stukeley's hands. The Dr. had a deſign, 1760, to draw up an eulogium on him and his brother Roger, and to ſpeak it before the Society of Antiquaries, to whoſe revival theſe three Antiquaries had jointly contributed in 1717*, but I believe it was not executed. Since Dr. Stukeley's

* See Introduction to Archæologia I. xxviii.

When Peter Le Neve, Eſq. was Preſident, 1721, it was propoſed to collect accounts of all the antient coins relative to Great Britain and its dominions. Dr. Stukeley undertook the Britiſh; Mr. George Holmes the Saxon in the poſſeſſion of Counſellor Hill; Mr. James Hill thoſe in Lord Oxford's poſſeſſion; Mr. Roger Gale the Roman; his brother Samuel the Daniſh. This deſign was reſumed 1724, when the Earl of Hertford was Preſident; when Lord Winchelſea was aſſociated with Dr. Stukeley, Mr. Ainſworth with Mr. R. Gale; Mr. Wanley undertook the Saxon; the Preſident, Mr. Le Neve, Mr. William Nicholas, and the Rev. Mr. Creyke, the Engliſh.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Roger Gale to Sir John Clerk at Edinburgh, dated April 26, 1726, will exhibit a view of this learned body in its early ſtate:

——— "As for the Antiquarian Society, I cannot but look upon it in its infancy and ſcarcely formed into ſuch a body as it ſhould be, tho' of five or ſix years ſtanding. It was firſt begun by a few gentlemen, well-wiſhers to Antiquities, that uſed to meet once a week and drink a pint of wine at a tavern for converſation, from which we have not yet been able to reſcue ourſelves, thro' difficulties we have always had to encounter in providing ourſelves with a private room to hold our aſſemblies in, tho' long endeavouring it, and now in hopes of obtaining commodious chambers in Gray's Inn for that purpoſe[a]. I think it will be of more advantage to us than is in general view, for by this means we ſhall not only be honoured with the acceſſion of ſome perſons of the firſt quality, who object with a great deal of reaſon to our preſent place of meeting, but I am ſure it will cut off a great many uſeleſs members, that give us their company more for the convenience of ſpending two or three hours over a glaſs of wine, than for any love or value they have for the ſtudy of antiquities. Our number is too large being limited to no fewer than 100, and I believe there are 90 actually entered as members into our books, tho' we have had two or three reviews and expurgations. We have ſome few rules as to admiſſions and other regu-

[a] Chambers were procured in Gray's Inn the October following, but too little and inconvenient.

lations

ley's deceaſe Dr. Ducarel hath (by the generoſity of Mrs. Fleming, Dr. Stukeley's daughter by his firſt wife) been favoured with ſeveral of Mr. Samuel Gale's MSS. which are now, 1781, in his poſſeſſion; among theſe are, Mr. Gale's Hiſtory * of York Cathe-

lations. Every body propoſed to be a member is to be nominated one Wedneſday night and a character given of him by his propoſer, that the Society may have time to enquire into it before they ballot for his admiſſion the Wedneſday night next following: but I do not recollect that any one propoſed was ever rejected. As ſoon as any new member is elected, the propoſer pays down his admiſſion fee, which is 10s. 6d. to be applied to the expences of the Society. No election or new regulation can be made except 9 members are preſent. Beſides the Half Guinea paid upon admiſſion one Shilling [b] is depoſited every month by each member, and this money has been hitherto expended in buying a few books, but more in drawing and engraving, whereby a great many old ſeals, ruins, and other monuments of antiquity, have been preſerved from oblivion and the danger of being loſt in a little time. As for the expences of wine, every body pays for what he call for. We have a Treaſurer, to collect and keep our money, and make all payments as ordered. A Secretary, that takes minutes of what paſſes or is read before us, and enters all that we judge proper in a Regiſter-Book. A Director, that overſees all the drawings, engravings, &c. and keeps all our copper-plates, papers and prints, and manages the ballot, when requiſite. A Preſident, who propoſes every thing to be done to the Society, who governs us, and keeps us in as good order as he can. He nominates three Vice-Preſidents for the year, that one of them may be always there to ſupply his place. We meet at ſeven, and very few ſtay after ten in the evening, on Wedneſday nights. New officers are choſen for the enſuing year, and our accounts examined, the third Wedneſday in January. We ſeldom fail of having ſomething curious laid before us, or ſome pieces of learning read to the company. Our diſcourſe is limited to the topicks proper to our conſtitution: all politics, news, and other ſubjects not relating to antiquities and learning being excluded, which is abſolutely neceſſary, as well for anſwering the end of our inſtitution, as to obviate all diſputes and quarrels that would ariſe in a ſociety of gentlemen of all profeſſions and opinions; but hitherto we have kept ſo good harmony that ſhould a ſtranger come accidentally among us, he would not ſuſpect any difference in our ſentiments as to public affairs. In matters of curioſity debates are the life. In our private affairs they cannot always be avoided, but never run high, being ſoon determined by the ballot. I had almoſt forgot to tell you, that whenever we publiſh any prints, &c. every member has a dividend of them as agreed on; the reſt we ſell as we can, and the money is paid to the Treaſurer towards carrying on new works.

* In this hiſtory he had made great progreſs ſo early as 1715. See Thoresby, p. 497.

[b] Two, ſince meeting in Gray's Inn.

dral

dral in folio, often mentioned by Mr. Samuel Drake, who alſo cites a MS. given him and drawn up by Mr. Samuel Gale on the city of York*; his Tour through many parts of England in 1705†; his account of ſome antiquities at Glaſtonbury, and in the cathedrals of Saliſbury, Wells, and Winton, 1711; of Sheperton, Cowey Stakes, &c. 1748‡; Obſervations upon Kingſbury in Middleſex, 1751; Account of Barden, Tunbridge Wells, &c. with a liſt of the pictures at Penſhurſt; Account of a journey into Hertfordſhire, Bucks, and Warwickſhire, with a liſt of the fine portraits and pictures in Lady Bowyer's gallery at Warwick Priory, in a letter to Dr. Stukeley, 1720; alſo Mr. Roger Gale's Tour into Scotland, 1739; all in 4to.

* P. 257.
† Which fills 48 pages of the volume now before the reader.
‡ In a letter which will be printed in this volume.

PEDIGREE OF GALE.

Compiled by ROGER GALE, Esq.

From a MS. copy by Dr. STUKELEY in the Hands of Mr. GOUGH *.

ARMS: Az. on a fess between three saltires Arg. as many lions heads erased of the field, langued Gules.

James Gale, of Thirntoft, near Scruton 1523.

Oliver Gale, of Thirntoft. = Elen, da. of ..... Marshall, of Richmond.

- James, marr. and died in Spain, s. p. †
- George, lord mayor of York. 1534 and 1549, died July 2, 1557. = Mary, da. of Robert Lord of Kendal.
  - Anne, da. of William Clapham, of Beamsley, widow of Mr. Thwaite, of Marston, remarried to John, brother to Sir William Ingleby, of Ripley.
  - 1 Robert, or Francis, of Akeham Grange, da. 1590.
  - 2 Thomas, ob. s. p.
  - 1 Isabella, marr. Ralph Hall, lord mayor of York.
  - 2 Anne, marr. Robert Peacock, lord mayor of York.
  - 3 Alice, marr. Christopher Clapham, esq.
  - 4 Dorothy, marr. John Rokesby, esq. 2. Sir Tho. Fairfax, by whom she had Thomas lord Fairfax.
  - 5 Elizabeth, marr. Tho. Garbray, of Beverley.
  - 6 Ursula, married 1. Sir William Malory, of Studley. 2. Henry Belasis, esq.

1 George, ob. s. p. — 2 George, ob. s. p. — 3 Robert, of Akeham Grange. = ... da. of Mr. Dutton. — 4 John, of Scruton, died 1624. = Jane, eldest da. of Jn. Frank, of Pontfract, d. 1624. — Mary. = Tho. Mesnill, of Kilvington, esq.

- Elizabeth, da. of William Langdale. = Robert, of Akeham Grange.
  - 1 Francis.
  - 2 Robert, living 1667. = Anne, da. of Edmund Thorold, of Hough on the Hill, c. Linc.
  - 3 John.
  - Barbara, marr. Rich. Mallet.
  - Jane.
  - Mary.
- Matthew.
- George.
- 1 Christopher, b. 1597. = 2 Frances, da. of Conyers, of Holtby, d. 1656.
  - Cordelia, b. and d. 1637.
  - 1 William. 2 John. — died infants.
  - 3 Thomas, D. D. b. 1636, died 1702, dean of York. = Barbara, da. of Roger Pepys, esq. of Impingson, c. Cambridge, d. 1639.
    - Henrietta, da. of Henry Raper, of Cowling, c. Kent, esq. d. 1720.
    - 1 Roger, of Scruton, esq. b. 1672, died Jun. 25. 1744.
      - Catharine, da. of Christopher Crow, of Kipling, esq. = Roger Henry. b. 1710.
        - 1 Catharine, b. 1741, d. 1744.
        - 2 Roger b. 1743, d. 1751.
        - 3 Henry, b. 1744, now living at Scruton. = Mary, da. of Francis Dalton, esq.
          - Henry, born 11 July 1781.
          - Mary, born, 9 Feb. 1780.
        - 4 Harriet, b. 1745. = Capt. John Atkinson Blanchard.
          - 1 Richard, b. 1779, d. 1779.
          - 2 Richard, b. 1789.
        - Cordelia, d. inft.
    - 2 Charles, rector of Scruton, d. 1738.
    - Cordelia, da. of Mr. Tho. Thwaites, of Burrell, d. 1721.
    - 3 Samuel, surveyor of the customs, London, 1743, d. Jan. 10, 1754.
    - Elizabeth. = William Stukeley, rector of All Saints, Stamford, and M. D. 1743.
    - 4 Thomas, d. s. p.
    - Thomas, rector of West Rumton, and Scruton; died July 7, 1746. = Eleanor, da. of .... Crowle, esq.
      - 5 Samuel, b. 1746, admitted of Trin. col. Cambridge, 1769, of Benet col. 1770; rector of Everingham, in the East-Riding of the ~~city~~ county of York.
      - 6 Catharine, b. 1752.
      - 7 Christopher, b. 1756.
    - Charles. d. s. p.
    - Samuel. d. s. p.
    - Roger. = Jane, da. of Conyers, esq.
      - Charles, b. 1752.
      - Thomas, d. s. p.
      - Conyers.
      - Roger.
      - Jane, d. s. p.
      - Cordelia, d. s. p.
      - Henry.
      - Jane. = Thomas Harle.
      - Samuel. d. s. p.
  - Sarah, relict of —— Harvey, esq. governor of Carolina.
  - Christopher, att. gen. and chief justice of North Carolina **.
    - Miles.
    - Elizabeth.
  - Miles. d. s. p.
  - Thomas rect. of Linton.
    - William.
  - Edmund.
  - John.
  - Mary.
- 3 Ralph, citizen of London. = Two daughters.
- 4 John, b. 1601, d. Feb. 1685-6. ‡ = Joanna, da. of Miles Dodson, esq. of Kirkby Overblows.
  - Miles, A. M. rector of Kighley 1712 §. = Margaret, da. of Dr. Christopher Stones, chancellor, of York.
    - Henry.
    - Francis.
- Margaret.
- Dorothy.

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* This Pedigree varies in a few points from one given by Mr. Thoresby, in his Duc. Leod. p. 203. from Hopkinson's pedigrees of the West Riding, compared with an Harleian MS.

† He was afterwards of Ireland, whence his descendents during the rebellion there transplanted themselves to Whitehaven, where they still continue. Thoresby, Duc. Leod. p. 583.

‡ "Mr. John Gale, who had been in the Low Country wars under count Mansfeldt, in the time of James I. resided many years at Farnley-hall, where his son Miles, now rector of Kighley, was born. When Sir Thomas Danby was colonel against the Scots. Mr. Gale was captain, but afterwards refusing a commission from Cromwell he retired hither. His elder brother's son was the learned and excellent Dr. Thomas Gale, late dean of York, whom I cannot name without a sigh for my particular loss, as well as that of learning in general, by his much lamented death, which much retarded this work, that had scarce been able now to see the light, but for the kind assistance of his learned son Roger Gale, whose great grandfather, according to my best information, was the younger son of Robert, son and heir of George Gale, lord mayor of York, 25 Hen. VIII. and 3 Edw. VI. but descended from the Gales of or near Scruton and Masham, where there is a fabrick called Gale-house to this day." Thoresby Duc. Leod. p. 203. ex autog. Rog. Gale, arm. "The learned Roger Gale, esq. was member of parliament both before and after, as well as in the first British parliament. His brother Samuel Gale, is also an ingenious gentleman, and will I hope oblige the learned world with an accurate history of the cathedral of York." Ib. 583. 497. Dr. Gale gave Thoresby, some Roman coins, &c. see 270. 323. 429. 558. as did his son Samuel some English coins, p. 425. 592, and other things p. 453. Roger, shells, p. 440. 443. 458. 460. 461. 464. 466. 468. 469. 475.

§ In Thoresby's Museum, No. 245, was a description of Kighley parish by Miles Gale, rector. A copy of this is in the vestry at Kighley, and another in the hands of J. C. Brooke, esq. Somerset herald. (Brit. Top. II. 444.) He seems also to have written memoirs of the family of Gale, particularly of the learned dean Gale and Christopher Gale, her majesty's attorney general in South-Carolina, 1703. Duc. Leod. 542. This Miles Gale was a very ingenious mechanic. See Thoresby, Ib. p. 484, where several things made by him are enumerated. His wife gave Thoresby a Saxon coin of king Edward, Ib. 348.

** He gave Thoresby some tea from North Carolina. Ib. 451. and an Indian ax, p. 472. a MS. 542. 529. He calls him Major Gale, p. 615.

A TOUR

THROUGH

SEVERAL PARTS OF ENGLAND,

BY

SAMUEL GALE, ESQ. F.S.A. A.D. 1705.

(Reviſed by the Author in 1730.)

From the Original Manuſcript in Dr. DUCAREL's Library, 1780.

THAT glorious ſeaſon of the year being now advanced, when Nature ſmiled in all her verdant luſtre, and by her attractive charms had depopulated the city; nothing to me ſeemed more deſirable than the refreſhing breezes of a remoter air. An unexpected letter, dated from Leiceſter, and ſubſcribed by Viatorio, inviting me to make a tour with him and two or three more friends into the Weſt and South parts of England, and that I would meet them at Oxford at the day appointed; my preſence there, was to be the anſwer. This happening ſo opportunely to my wiſhes, joined with the pleaſure of company, and ſeeing thoſe parts I never before travelled; I had no objection to make, but ordered my equipage to be got ready.

On the 7th of June 1705, about eight o'clock in the morning, I ſet out from London, intending to be at Oxford that evening, and paſſing through A. D. 1705.

" — that celebrated place, Newgate.
" Where angry juſtice ſhews her awful face—"

 I took

I took the great weſtern road, and about two miles from the town, a little on the right-hand of the road, I ſaw the vindictive *tripos*,

"Where little villains muſt ſubmit to Fate,
"That great ones may enjoy the world in ſtate."

Uxbridge. From thence, after a little riding, I came to Uxbridge, an old market-town, famous for the treaty between King Charles I. and the parliament, anno 1644.

And now, leaving Middleſex, I entered Buckinghamſhire, the ſouthern parts of which I obſerved to be very mountainous, but covered with verdant woods, yielding a moſt charming proſpect. I dined at the Crown at High Wickham, an inn of good entertainment. Here I met with two briſk Oxonians, with whom I had a great deal of critical diſcourſe upon the poets, ancient and modern. They were extremely civil, and by their good humour I gueſſed at the entertainment I ſhould receive at Oxford. Leaving our inn about ſix, we arrived there about ten; and, after a compliment or two, we parted, they to their college, and I to my inn.

Oxford. Next morning I went in queſt of my future travellers, and ſoon met with them, they being arrived the day before. I found my friend Viatorio, with three other gentlemen, the Marquis, the Count, and Civiliano, who all received me with much reſpect, and were very glad of an addition to their company.

Our curioſity immediately led us to take a view of this city, ſo ancient, and for learning ſo much celebrated, being one of the nobleſt univerſities of Europe. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a riſing vale, and watered by the rivers Cherwell and Iſis. It has ſeveral beautiful and ſpacious ſtreets, yet, if abſtracted from the univerſity, it makes but an indifferent figure. The pariſh churches in general are very old and mean: the cathedral is little and plain; it has a ſpire of ſtone in the middle, but wants much of the magnificence that many of our Gothic ſtructures have. They

are

are indeed now building a church *à-la-Romain*, of neat architecture, adorned within and without with pilaſters of the Corinthian order*. In the market-place there is a croſs of ſtone, having in the niches ſeveral ſtatues of our kings painted and gilded. The city gates are very old and rude; and, like other inland towns, it has no trade, but ſubſiſts by the univerſity, the grandeur of which will eaſily atone for all theſe defects. University.

On the 8th we ſaw the Theatre, a curious piece of architecture: the figure of it is oblong, one end terminating in a ſemicircle. It is built of ſtone, and adorned with a great variety of regular windows. The front is beautified with ſeveral pediments, ſupported by columns of the Ionic order, under two of which in niches are placed the ſtatues of King Charles the Second and Gilbert Sheldon archbiſhop of Canterbury, the founder of this noble pile anno 1668. Upon the ſummit of the building there runs a neat baluſtrade; within are two tier of galleries on every ſide, upheld by pillars of the Compoſite order, of wood painted. The roof, which is very ſpacious, has no ſupport of pillars, but is the admirable contrivance of the great Dr. Wallis (for a particular deſcription of which, ſee Plott's Natural Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire); and the plat fond is painted by a good hand†. The walls that encompaſs the area in which this Theatre ſtands are ſet off with a great number of Grecian and Roman antiquities, as monumental inſcriptions, altars, &c. Theatre.

Adjoining to the Theatre is the *Muſeum Aſhmoleanum*, a plain but regular edifice. The lower part is a chemical laboratory. The firſt floor, to which there is a handſome aſcent of ſteps, is a neat hall wainſcotted; from hence by a large ſtaircaſe (the walls Aſhmole's Muſeum.

* Meaning the fine church of All Saints, then building.

† The allegorical pictures on the cieling were done by Streater, ſerjeant painter to King Charles; but the colours, as well as the canvaſs, having been greatly injured by time, the work was cleaned and repaired in 1762, by Mr. Kettle, an ingenious portrait painter of London; at which time the whole inſide was alſo decorated with new gilding, painting, and other ornaments, at the expence of one thouſand pounds; ſo that this is now univerſally allowed to be the moſt ſuperb and ſplendid room in Europe.

of which are hung with pictures, and at the foot of which you enter the library) you go up to the repoſitory, which is filled with valuable curioſities, both of art and nature, all ranged in the niceſt order, and kept very clean. They ſhewed us here a white ſattin waiſtcoat in which, it is ſaid, King Charles I. was beheaded anno 1648.

Schools. The Public Schools compoſe a great quadrangle: the gate-houſe or entrance to it is very high, and beautified with pillars of the ſeveral orders of architecture. The Divinity School is a very neat building, curiouſly arched over, and enriched with variety of Gothic carving.

Bodleian Library. We cannot call the Bodleian Library a magnificent ſtructure, but it is capacious, and hath been greatly enlarged by the addition of ſeveral galleries erected ſince its firſt foundation by Sir Thomas Bodley, knt. anno 1597. It contains an immenſe treaſure of books of the moſt valuable editions, as well as ſcarce manuſcripts in all languages, given by ſeveral benefactors: the Greek manuſcripts of ſignior Franceſco Barrocio, a Venetian gentleman, brought over from Italy, and preſented by the old earl of Pembroke; the Oriental MSS. of Sir Thomas Roe; thoſe given by Oliver Cromwell, and by archbiſhop Laud, no leſs than one thouſand three hundred, written in Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Æthiopic (as well African as Aſiatic); Perſian, Turkiſh, Chineſe, Japaneſe, Malayan, Malabaric, Ruſſian, Greek (as well in the Vulgar as Scholaſtic), Latin, Italian, German, Bohemian, Iriſh, Anglo-Saxon, Engliſh, and a book of the Hieroglyphics of Mexico, of which there are ſeveral others in the library. Here are noble copies of the Bible, Fathers, Hiſtorians, Poets, Orators, Philoſophers, Phyſicians, and Mathematicians; there are alſo thouſands of MSS. in the ſame languages as thoſe of the prelates above-mentioned; and others in the Samaritan, Mendæan, Ægyptian, Siameſe, Peguan, Indoſtan, Sanſcreet, Tylingan, Ceylonian, Tartarian, Spaniſh, Portugueſe, Britiſh, Francic, Friſian, Gothic, and Iſlandic: I think, I need not enumerate any further.

To

To have a true eſtimate of this noble Library, ſee the great Oxford Catalogue publiſhed by Dr. Hyde, fol. Oxon, 1674, and the Philoſophical Tranſactions for December, 1698, p. 442. In the Library we have a buſt of Sir T. Bodley, with the following inſcription in gold under it:

THOMAS SACKVILIUS DORSETTIÆ COMES,
SUMMUS ANGLIÆ THESAURARIUS,
ET HUJUS ACADEMIÆ
CANCELLARIUS,
THOMÆ BODLEIO EQUITI AURATO,
QUI BIBLIOTHECAM HANC INSTITUIT,
HONORIS CAUSA PIE
POSUIT.

From hence we went to ſee the Picture-gallery; where hang ſeveral ancient and good pieces of painting: ſome of them are originals, and drawn to the full proportion. They are thoſe of the kings, queens, nobles, biſhops, and other pious and generous perſons, founders and benefactors of the ſeveral colleges of this Univerſity. Here are alſo ſeveral heads of famous and learned men, as well of our country as foreigners. I obſerved a very bold one of our famous countryman Duns Scotus, who was educated at Merton college in this Univerſity: the place of his birth you have from his own manuſcript works in the library of Merton college, which conclude thus: Gallery of Pictures.

" Explicit lectura Subtilis in Univerſitate Pariſienſi Doctoris Joannis Duns nati in quadam villula parochiæ de Emildon vocata Dunſton in comitatu Northumbriæ pertinente domui Scholarum de Merton hall in Oxonia."

He died miſerably, being taken with an apoplectic fit, and buried too haſtily, after mourning in vain for aſſiſtance, till at laſt, beating his head againſt the tomb-ſtone, he daſhed out his brains. See Camden's Britannia.

There has lately been given to this gallery another very fine piece, an original of Mr. Samuel Butler, the author of the incomparable Hudibras.

College of Chriſtchurch. Chriſtchurch is the foundation of Cardinal Wolſey, and a great ſtructure. This college conſiſts of two quadrangles, and ſeveral courts. The firſt quadrangle is very large, and the gate or portal very grand, after the Gothic order; but the whole within is plain. The ſecond ſquare is now re-building. The windows are regular and ſaſhed, and the ſides of the ſquare are ſet off with pilaſters of the Ionic order. This college has a good library, as all the others have; but we had not time to view them all.

In this college I viſited my very good friend Mr. M——, a gentleman of great parts, and particularly reſpected by the learned for his knowledge of the Arabic tongue.

New College. We obſerved in New College a very magnificent regularity and ſurprizing neatneſs. It owes its grandeur to the munificent prelate William Wickham, biſhop of Wincheſter. It is compoſed of two ſquare courts: in the middle of the firſt is placed upon a pedeſtal the ſtatue of Pallas, ſecured with an iron baluſtrade. In the inner court is the chapel, a curious ſtructure, and ſo decently adorned, that a view of it leaves a religious impreſſion upon the mind; it is paved with black and white marble. The windows are large, and repreſent the ſacred hiſtories in painted glaſs. The wood-work of the choir is painted, and the carving gilt; the backs of the ſtalls are adorned in lively colours with the effigies of the patriarchs, prophets, and apoſtles, in full proportion. The frontiſpiece of the altar is beautified with painting, and a good picture of the Salutation; above which, upon the wall, there is a cupola, well deſigned in good perſpective. The roof is alſo painted and gilt. This chapel brings to my thoughts Mr. Milton's deſire, which he thus expreſſes in the poem by him ſtyled *Il Penſeroſo*:

" But let my due feet never fail
" To walk the ſtudious cloiſter's pale,

" And

" And love the high embower'd roof,
" With antique pillars maſſy proof,
" And ſtoried windows, richly dight,
" Caſting a dim religious light:
" There let the pealing organ blow
" To the full-voic'd choir below,
" In ſervice high, and anthems clear,
" As may with ſweetneſs through mine ear
" Diſſolve me into extaſies,
" And bring all heaven before mine eyes."

The altar-piece here was done by the celebrated hand of Mr. Henry Cook, who died in the year 1700.

Here has lately been made to the inner court of the college an addition of two wings of neat building. Through the whole edifice is a viſto into the gardens; the walks are well laid out, and neatly kept, in the middle of which is a high ſquare mount with terrace walks having ſeveral aſcents of ſtone ſteps. From the top of it you have a good view of Oxford.

From hence we went to Trinity College, a building very old and mean; but made famous by its moſt elegant chapel, not long ſince built *à la Romain*; an oblong of ſquared white ſtone, plain on the outſide, elevated at the entrance with a ſquare tower, crowned with an Attic work; at each angle of which is placed a beautiful ſtatue. The ſcreen or entrance to the choir is exquiſitely carved, being a great arch, ſet off with large Corinthian columns, upon pedeſtals ſupporting an enriched pediment. The altar-piece at the upper end is of the ſame beautiful work; the choir is all exquiſitely lined and beautified with foliage and other ſculptures, the whole of cedar, which renders a fine fragrancy. The floor is of black and white marble, and the cieling gilt, and painted with ſacred hiſtory; and every part has a proper grandeur. Trinity College.

Next

Phyſic Garden. Next to this, we viſited the Phyſic Garden, entering through a noble portal of ſtone of the Tuſcan order, each front adorned with ruſtic work. Here is a good collection of medicinal plants, exceeding the Apothecaries Garden at Chelſea. The walks are neatly kept, and the Botanic Profeſſor has his lodgin gs ontiguous.

Brazen-noſe College. Then we viſited Brazen-noſe College, a handſome and ſtrong building; the great court encompaſſed with a neat cloiſter. I obſerved a great braſs noſe gilt affixed to the college-gate; the maſter and fellows are obliged to keep it there *in perpetuum*; ſhould the noſe be violently or privately taken away, the college would be in the utmoſt confuſion, in a manner diſſolved—no buſineſs can be tranſacted, nor any commons eat—till another ſnout be affixed

——*Juveneſque, ſeneſque,*
Et pueri naſum rhinoceroris habent.

River Iſis. In the evening our Oxonian friends gave us a collation upon the river, in one of their barges, accompanied with the town muſic, and ſeveral other barges, making a numerous retinue. The verdant meadows, watered with the ſtreams of Iſis, together with the view of the magnificent buildings of Oxford, yield a moſt beautiful proſpect.

St. John's College. The 10th we ſaw St. John's College, where we were entertained at dinner by Mr. Rogers, one of the fellows. The building is ancient, but very neat. They have a good library, to which, as well as the college, Archbiſhop Laud was a great benefactor. This biſhop lies interred in the chapel here, which is a beautiful ſtructure; and the ſervice is performed after the choral manner. There are fine walks belonging to the college.

St. Alban's Hall. It is ſurprizing, that in this great Univerſity, we ſhould meet with ſo mean a Hermitage as St. Alban's Hall, in which reſide only a principal, a batchelor, and a commoner. Theſe are all that compoſe this

this hall, and ſupply one another in the mutual good offices of cook, butler, &c. Their refectory, library, and chapel, are one room; and there is a bell hung up in a garret-window to call them together upon ſolemn occaſions.

To make us amends for this laſt humble cell, the lofty tower of Magdalen college drew our attention to view its ſtately ſtructure. It is ſquare, very high, and adorned with battlements and pinacles at each corner in the Gothic ſtile. The chapel adjoining is great and elegant; and againſt the laſt wall, behind the altar, is a noble picture of the Laſt Judgment, in which William Waynfleet, biſhop of Wincheſter, and the founder, is repreſented *in pontificalibus*, as carrying up by two angels to the beatific regions prepared for the good and merciful at the great day of judgment. The college is adorned with a large cloiſtered quadrangle, beautiful walks of a vaſt length, ſet thick with tall trees, watered on every ſide with the river, making a triangular iſland; beſide theſe walks, there is a ſhady grove, divided into regular walks, and ſupporting ſome deer for the uſe of the college, a bleſſing other houſes are deſtitute of, it being the food of the ancients. The grove and veniſon are well ſecured with a high ſtone-wall. Magdalen College. Grove.

The next opportunity, we viſited Queen's college, which, from a low Gothic building, under the auſpicious conduct of Dr. Lancaſter, is now become one of the moſt magnificent as well as beautiful colleges in the whole Univerſity. It conſiſts of regular courts, adorned with piazzas, a neat hall, and moſt elegant chapel, the windows of which are of fine painted glaſs, repreſenting ſcripture hiſtory; and, at the tops, the heads and arms of the founders and benefactors, moſt of them by the celebrated Mr. Price, of Holborn, London, who died about the year 1726, and was the ſole reviver of the art of glaſs-painting in England, which he had brought to the greateſt perfection, if we juſtly conſider his noble deſigns, his true drawing, his exact rules of per- Queen's College. Glaſs Painting revived.

ſpective (unknown to the firſt maſters of this art), as well as his colours, which are rich and permanent. Witneſs the chapel at Canons, the ſeat of the Duke of Chandos; and the great round window in the front of the north croſs of Weſtminſter abbey, repreſenting our Saviour and the twelve Apoſtles, in diſtinct diviſions, at full length, in form of a Catherine Wheel. He very happily has communicated this ſcience to his ſon, who is an ingenious perſon, and follows his father's ſteps in the ſame houſe.

Merton College.

Merton college is a handſome old building. Its treaſury-room is an oblong pile of maſonry, very remarkable for its high roof, which is like that of our common houſes; but, inſtead of timber and tiling, is covered up to the ridge with large ſquare ſtones. The eaſt window of the chapel here is well worth ſeeing; it being very large, and of fine ancient coloured glaſs, repreſenting the Nativity, Paſſion, Reſurrection, and Aſcenſion of Chriſt, with other hiſtories exquiſitely done.

All Souls College.

The college of All Souls has been ſo magnificently augmented in buildings by its worthy benefactors, that at this time, 1728, it looks more like a new than an old foundation. Its library, which is new built, and chapel, compoſe two ſides of a great ſquare, or rather oblong; one end of which conſiſts of handſome apartments, in the middle of which ariſe two great towers, elevated with ſpires after the Gothic manner, juſt finiſhed, which correſpond very well with the old buildings; it has alſo at the other end a large and beautiful gate, in the middle of the front wall, which joins the ends of the library and chapel: this laſt has been magnificently adorned with a fine altar-piece of wood, being a circular pediment, ſupported by Corinthian columns, to which you aſcend by ſeveral marble ſteps. The chapel is alſo all paved with curious marble. The wall above the altar is finely decorated with the reſurrection of the founder, Henry Chichele, ſometime archbiſhop of Canterbury; while the laſt trumpets

trumpets are ſounding, two angels open the tomb while the biſhop ariſes to the great judgment, ſurrounded with a groupe of cœleſtial attendants, to receive the reward of his diffuſive charity. It is of the deſign and pencil of Sir James Thornhill. There is another court belonging to this college, finely cloiſtered, Gothic.

Univerſity college boaſts of the Saxon king, Alfred the great, for its founder, whoſe head is in many places cut in ſtone in the Old College. The famous Dr. Ratcliffe has, by his legacy, almoſt re-built the whole college, but in the old Gothic ſtyle. Univerſity College.

At Lincoln college there is a chapel which deſerves the moſt notice. In the eaſt window are depicted the types and anti-types of Jeſus Chriſt; on the north ſide are the prophets, on the ſouth the apoſtles; all finely painted in glaſs, and eſteemed the beſt of this kind in Oxford. To give an account of all the beauties and curioſities in this Univerſity would be an endleſs work. To view the libraries, the vaſt number of valuable manuſcripts, would require a long reſidence in the place; ſo that what I have ſaid is only to give my friend a taſte of what he may find. Lincoln College.

The laſt college we viſited during our ſhort ſtay here was Wadham; a neat, ſolemn building. There is a fine cellar arched with ſtone, ſupported by maſſy columns of the Tuſcan order. Aſcending from hence we entered the chapel, which is a neat ſtructure. The back of the altar is hung with cloth, on which the Laſt Supper is painted in a manner much reſembling freſco, and the windows are likewiſe of fine painted glaſs. Wadham College.

If one takes a view from the meadows, or any convenient diſtance, Oxford affords a noble proſpect, and ſeems to be a city full of palaces, which are daily riſing with new grandeur. Oxford City.

The cathedral of Chriſt Church is built like our other ancient cathedrals; it is not, however, very large. It has a noble tower in the middle, which terminates in a high ſpire of ſtone. In it is ſtill remaining, undemoliſhed, the ancient tomb or ſhrine of St. Cathedral of Chriſt Church.

Fridiſvide, the virgin, and firſt patroneſs of this church, it having formerly belonged to her monaſtery of nuns. There are alſo ſeveral monuments of learned men and profeſſors. The choir is ſmall, and enlightened by the eaſt window, on which is a Nativity, finely deſigned and painted in glaſs, by the late ingenious Mr. Gyles, a glaſs-painter, of York.

St. Mary's. St. Mary's, the Univerſity church, is a magnificent Gothic ſtructure, adorned with a more modern portal of wreathed Corinthian columns, and upon the centre of the arch the effigies of the Bleſſed Virgin carved in ſtone. The whole building is ſurmounted with a large pyramidal ſteeple, ſpringing from a great ſquare tower placed in the middle. The wood-work within the choir is ancient and handſome, and the ſcreen or chancel curiouſly carved.

Allhallows. Allhallows is a pariſh church, but juſt finiſhed, a fine oblong with a flat cieling, within adorned with fret-work, containing the arms of the benefactors, in large compartments, and properly emblazoned. The altar is a fine piece of Corinthian architecture in wood; oppoſite to which, over the weſt door, within, are the arms of our great hero John duke of Marlborough, and prince of Mildenheim, ſupported by the Imperial Eagle, erected in honour of his grace, by whoſe benefaction, as I am informed, this new church was paved with ſtone. The windows are regular and arched; the interſtices of which, both within and without, are adorned with pilaſters of the Corinthian order: at the weſt end is a beautiful ſteeple, ending in a ſpire. The whole is of a fine taſte, not much unlike our new church of St. Martin in the Fields.

The ſtreets are generally very broad, and well-paved. The whole is finely watered by the rivers Cherwell and Iſis.

Caſtle. It had formerly a ſtrong caſtle for its defence, built by D'Oily, in the Conqueror's time, of which there are ſtill great ruins of its

its wall and high mount, moated all round in the area viſible; and the aſſizes are held here. The gates of the city are very ancient and ruinous; but the market-place is ſpacious, the houſes neatly built: the Croſs* there is a handſome ſtone ſtructure, adorned with the ſtatues of ſome of our kings, painted and gilt. I ſhall only add, that it is one of the beautifuleſt cities in England.

Having ſeen the Univerſity, I made a ſmall tour to Stunsfield, a little village about ſix miles from Oxon, to ſee a Roman pavement, which had been by accident ploughed into by a countryman, in his adjoining field, by which means ſome few of the ſtones were diſplaced or torn up. It is an oblong ſquare, conſiſting of very ſmall ſquare ſtones, by the ancients called *opus teſſelatum*†. The pavement was adorned with two great circles, included in ſquare borders: in the middle of one was Bacchus, ſitting upon a tiger with his thyrſis in his hand, and holding in his other hand a large goblet emptied over his head, which is crowned with vine leaves; in the other circle various figures of birds and drinking veſſels, the whole in their proper colours. It is twenty feet broad, and thirty feet long, and found not far from the Akeman-ſtreet, the old Roman way, leading to Aqua Solis, or Baths. All about the ſides were the veſtigies of a ſtone wall, which had been painted. Stunsfield, near the old Akeman-ſtreet, *Via Romana.*

From this pavement we went to view a more modern curioſity, which was Blenheim caſtle, ſituated about half a mile from the ruins of the old royal palace of Woodſtock. It is a vaſt ſtructure of ſtone, but of a very bad *gout*, ill-contrived, and void of all the fine ornaments of architecture, which give that charming variety and lightneſs to a palace; not a feſtoon in the whole front, all the windows too little, no mouldings or pediments to take off Blenheim.

* Carfax, ſo called from *four ways* meeting here; from the French term, a little corrupted, *Quatre-voyes.*

† Engraven in 1712 by M. Burghers, at the expence of Tom Hearne.

the

the plainneſs of the wall. Within, the grand ſaloon is magnificent, and finely painted, as well as the room behind it, repreſenting the different nations of the known world in their habits admiring the great acts of the duke of Marlborough. There is alſo a noble gallery next the garden, panneled within with marble, and the ſpaces between the windows ſet off with Corinthian pilaſters. The oppoſite ſide is hung with the Loves of the Gods, by the famous Titian, preſented by the duke of Savoy. At one end is king Charles I. on horſeback; at the other the duke of Marlborough, by a late hand. The avenue is ſtately, having in it a great bridge over a ſmall rivulet, of one large arch, and two ſmaller on each ſide, joining two hills together: the gardens are large and plain, with wood walks.

Returning hence to Oxford, we took leave of our learned friends there, and on the 11th paſſed through a beautiful country to Burford, a good market-town, in our way to Glouceſter; where we ſaw on the left of the road at the bottom of a precipice the head of the river Thames, riſing from ſeven ſprings or wells. This night we lay at an obſcure village, four miles ſhort of Glouceſter.

Burford.

Glouceſter.

On the 12th we arrived at that city, which indeed exceeded my expectation. The pariſh churches in general are neat buildings. There is a high tower of ſtone in one of the market-places, in which is an aqueduct of good water; in another, a large market-houſe ſupported by Ionic columns. We ſaw a very fine croſs*, adorned with the effigies of ſeveral kings and queens, carved, painted, and gilt, and encompaſſed with an iron rail.

Cathedral.

The Cathedral Church is a large and fair ſtructure, of a fine ſtone, after the Gothic manner. It has a magnificent ſquare tower in the middle of the croſs, adorned with battlements and turrets: the windows are ſpacious, and now chiefly glazed with plain

* The croſs, juſt before it was taken down by act of parliament 1750, was drawn at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries, who cauſed it to be engraved in 1751. It was propoſed to have the eight ſtatues drawn on a large ſcale; but that deſign was dropped, and only the croſs drawn for two guineas. Brit. Top. I. 376.

glaſs, the old paintings being almoſt deſtroyed: biſhop Fowler* broke one, which had a repreſentation of the Deity (a liberty which ſome of the moſt celebrated painters have taken), and was one of the laſt that had eſcaped the reach of other hands, it being placed very high above the choir. Had this window been the object of divine worſhip, the biſhop's zeal is to be commended; but I think the few remains of antiquity we have left might plead for the preſervation of a piece of painting, which could not be obſerved but by the moſt curious.

The choir is decently ornamented, and was painted and gilt by Dr. Jane the dean. There are ſome good monuments; and that of king Edward II. murdered in Barclay-caſtle, at the inſtigation (as it is thought) of his queen. King Edward II.

It is alſo very remarkable for the Whiſpering place, at the eaſt end, which we ſaw. It is a narrow paſſage between two ſtone walls, of neat maſonry, built ſemicircularly, which reverberate the air from one point of the paſſage to the other, which is the breadth of the church at that place; ſo that the echo of the whiſper is diſtinctly heard at ſo great a diſtance. Whiſpering place.

We arrived at Briſtol the 13th, and took a view of the river, ſhipping, and great ſtone-bridge, not very long, but crowded on both ſides with houſes, like that at London. The ſtreets here are but narrow, and populous, and every where appears an air of buſineſs and vivacity. The houſes are of a very old manner, high, of timber and plaſter; each ſtory projecting beyond the other renders them, as well as the ſtreets, very dark, and, I am apt to think, not very wholeſome. Briſtol.

The Tolſey is a large edifice, new-built, of an oblong form, adorned with a handſome ſtaircaſe, the cieling of fret work, the whole enlightened with large faſh windows. The mayor holds his council, and diſpatches public buſineſs here. Oppoſite to this the merchants meet every day under an old piazza, by way Tolſey.

* Biſhop of Glouceſter 1691—1714.

of

of exchange; and in the ſtreet here abouts are ſeveral round poſts ſet in the ground, table height, covered at the top with braſs, like a diſh, where they frequently pay money, and take receipts, as well as in their compting houſes. The ſtreets being of a ſmall breadth, a ſtranger is much incommoded in walking, and is in great danger of being hurt by the many ſledges, loaden with merchandize, paſſing continually at his very heels, and the pavement is generally very bad. The Guildhall is a very poor ſtructure, and ſeems to be the ſkeleton of an old pariſh-church. In the market-place, they have a very neat croſs of ſtone*. There is alſo lately built a noble ſquare, one ſide of which contains the Cuſtom-houſe, a ſtately pile of brick, adorned with large ſaſhed windows, and a magnificent portico of ſtone pillars of the Tuſcan order. The Merchants-hall and their Almſhouſes are new buildings, and very neat. We are now to take a view of the Cathedral, which, compared with others in England, is much inferior to many of them. It is a plain ſtructure, and wants half its length. I am told, the weſt nave from the tower in the middle was demoliſhed in the civil war; there are no conſiderable monuments in it, moſt of its biſhops having been tranſlated to other ſees: there are only two fine windows of painted glaſs; one at the eaſt end of the north ſide iſle, the other at the ſouth. The revenue of this biſhopric is but ſmall. In that part of the city called Redcliff, *à rubro clivo*, or Ratcliff†, we ſaw the fine parochial church, a noble Gothic ſtructure, more magnificent in all reſpects than the cathedral. It was ſome time ſince beautifully repaired, the pillars being painted like marble, and the capitals filleted with gold; ſo that it ſeemed to be new-built when I ſaw it. It was founded by William Canninges, a merchant of

Guildhall.

Croſs.

Square.

Cuſtom Houſe.

Merchants Hall. Almſhouſes.

Cathedral.

Ratcliff Church.

* Engraven by S. and N. Buck, A. D. 1734.

† A large ſouth view of this beautiful church, drawn by J. Stewart, and engraven by W. H. Toms, was publiſhed in June 1746; and another, drawn by John Halfpenny in 1745, and engraven by W. H. Toms, was publiſhed in May 1746.

this

this city, who afterward became a prieſt, and lies here interred, under a ſtately tomb, repreſenting his effigies in the ſacerdotal habit and tonſure.

About a mile and a half from this *alterum Londinum*, we were entertained with the proſpect of high rocks, very ſteep and rugged: they continue their courſe for about three miles, and ſeem almoſt miraculouſly cleft aſunder, to bring up the Froome, a branch of the Severn, to which Briſtol owes its growing wealth. This canal is but narrow; but the tide riſes forty-two feet. Ships of burthen are conducted up by pilots, there being ſeveral ſhelves that lye under water, not a little dangerous. One of the greateſt of the aforementioned rocks is that of St. Vincent, at the bottom of which, near the water-ſide, riſes a medicinal hot ſpring, very much reſorted to by the infirm; the water is brought up by two pumps: on the oppoſite rock is another cold ſpring. As the environs of Briſtol and the town itſelf afford ſuch excellent water, ſo the cyder we found here, for its goodneſs and cheapneſs, is not to be forgot; they afford you what they call a beaker-full for a penny. It is a ſilver veſſel, and contains about three-fourths of a pint.

River Frome.

St. Vincent's Rock.

There is a cuſtom here when a new lord-mayor is choſen for the ſheriffs to preſent a fine ſcabbard for the ſword; and on the fronts of their almſhouſes which are numerous are uſually depicted on tables of wood the effigies of the alms-people maintained there, in their proper habits.

Almſhouſes.

Leaving Briſtol, after riding twelve miles of bad way, heaps of ſtone ſeeming to have been thrown into the road, on purpoſe to break a traveller's neck; yet, by the aſſiſtance of Providence, we got ſafe to Bath about eleven at night.

This is the city ſo celebrated for its antiquity, known to the Romans above ſixteen hundred years ago; who, as they ſubdued the rude and ſavage Britons, ſo they likewiſe taught them

Bath

humanity, the uſeful arts of improving life, and inſtructed them in the manner of government, and gave them the Roman law and privileges, taught them the ornamental as well as commodious parts of architecture, in fortifying their towns, building bridges, raiſing the great roads and cauſeways, erecting temples and baths, of which our city of Bath is an illuſtrious inſtance; it was called by the Romans *Aquæ Solis*, as appears by the *Itinerarium Antonini*; and I am of opinion, that, to this glorious people we owe the original diſcovery of theſe famous baths here; notwithſtanding the fabulous tale of Geoffrey of Monmouth, who makes king Bladud, a Briton, the firſt founder; the uſual ſubterfuge of ignorance, rendering the affair ſtill more uncertain, when hoiſted up to the time of a perſon altogether of a dubious, if of any exiſtence.

Aquæ Solis.

The Britiſh writers ſtyle it *Caer Palladour*, that is, the city of the water of Pallas; but the Romans, as I obſerved before, Aquæ Solis; the latter attributing the heat and medicinal qualities of the baths to the Sun, or Apollo, who was eſteemed and worſhipped by them as the God of Phyſic.

Apollo.

——*Opiferque per orbem*
Dicor. OVID, Metam.

Pallas they looked upon as the Goddeſs of Wiſdom, and the Inventrix of Curious Arts, and of whatever was rare and uncommon.

Inſtar montis equum, divina Palladis arte,
Ædificant. VIRG.

And I have in the wall of the city obſerved, on the inſide weſtwards, a conſpicuous baſs-relief of Apollo laureated, and a flame coming out of his mouth; thereby plainly intimating the fire and genial heat with which theſe waters are ſo intenſely endowed, to proceed entirely from the influences of this deity; another baſs-relief I have alſo ſeen here, repreſenting the ſun, irradiated, *pleno vultu*.

And

DE C. COLONÆ GLEV.
VIXT AN. LXXX. VI.

Fig. 1.

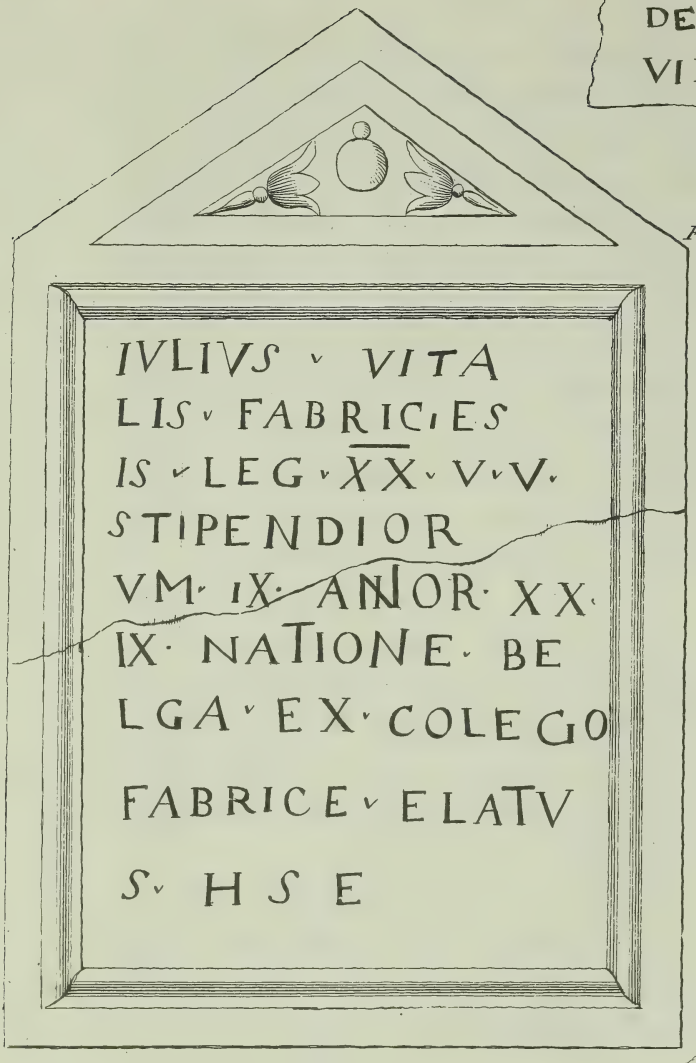


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

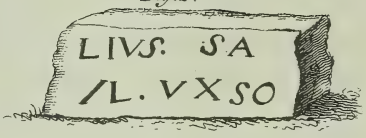
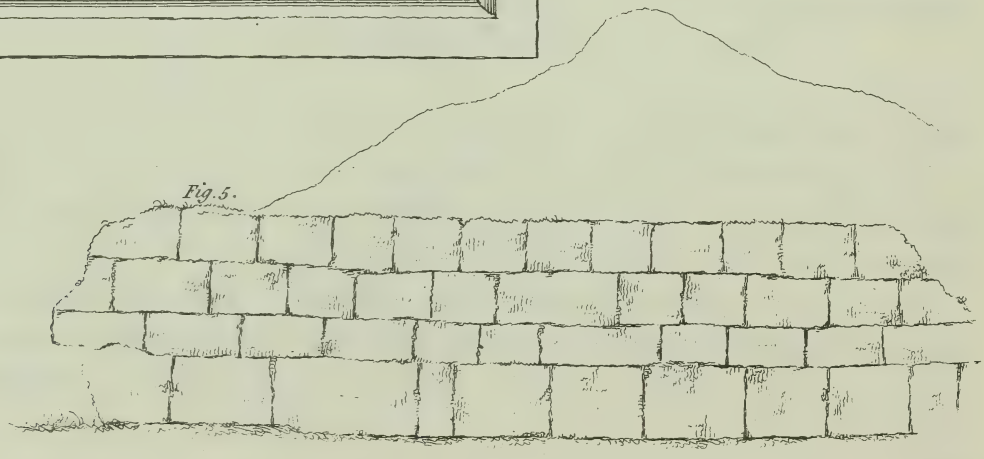


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



And lately, anno 1727, as the workmen were digging to lay a new drain about the middle of the town, they dug up a fine head, in caſt braſs, and waſhed over with gold, of the goddeſs Pallas, and is now to be ſeen preſerved by the worthy magiſtrates in their town-houſe, as a moſt venerable antiquity*. Evidences, I think, ſufficient to ſhew how great honour the Romans at Bath paid to theſe two deities; but there are many other remains, which ſhew how much the Romans eſteemed and reſorted to this city. I ſhall give you ſome of their inſcriptions. Statue of Pallas.

In the north wall of the city, the following. [See plate I. fig. 1.]

DEC*urio* COLONIAE GLEV*i* † VIXIT AN*nos* LXXXVI.

The decurion of the colony of Glouceſter, aged 86, in all probability, came hither for the recovery of his broken conſtitution, impaired perhaps by his long fatigue and ſervice: and near this is the monument of a young Roman lady. It is divided into three compartments; in the middle is the inſcription, in that on the right hand in baſs-relief a Cupid holding a cornucopie, on the left Proſerpine with a torch.

D. M.
SVCC. PETRONIAE VIX.
ANN. III. M. III. DI. XV. RO
MVLVS. HVIC. ET SABINA
FIL. PAR. FEC.

Another upon a fragment in the weſt wall, [plate I. fig. 2.]

*Ju*LIVS SAB*inus*. *J*VL*iæ* VXSO*ri*.

Laſtly, that famous one of Julius Vitalis, found in the Roman burying-place, about eaſtwards out of the city, and near the Quadrivium, or where the four great Roman roads coincide from *Trajectus*, the preſent Oldbury; *Iſcalis*, Ilcheſter; *Verlucio*, *Weſtbury*; and Durocorinium, Cirenceſter; found there anno Julius Vitalis.

* This head was engraved in 1731, by the Society of Antiquaries, plate XXXIV. of their Vetuſta Monumenta.

† Glouceſter.—The two firſt of theſe Inſcriptions were communicated by Mr. S. Gale to Mr. Hearne, who engraved them in his edition of Leland's Itinerary, vol. II. p. 63.

1708, and ſince ſet up in a wall at the eaſt end of the abbey church, by which it appears this Roman was born amongſt the Belgæ, and a member (if not chief) of the college of Fabuca, ſettled at Bath, who died aged 29 years, and in the ninth of his ſtipends; from whence he was brought out with great funeral pomp, and here interred; but the learned Dr. Muſgrave having ſo amply treated upon this matter*, I muſt refer to him, only annexing a view of the monument, [ſee plate I. fig. 3.]

Baſs-reliefs. Add to theſe a great number of noble remains, and fragments of baſs-reliefs, ſome now buried again in aſhes and rubbiſh, others ſtill to be ſeen in divers places of the city-walls.

Apollo. Weſtwards are two famous buſtos, one of Apollo laureated, and his hair hanging down, a flame proceeding out of his

Diana. mouth, as before-mentioned; another of Diana, with her hair diſhevelled, and her bow: very near theſe, two armed ſtatues back to back. In the ſouth wall are four ſtatues,

Statues. 1. In a recumbent poſture, a river deity with its urn;
2. Hercules killing the Nemæan lion;
3. An upright ſtatue, perhaps of Diana;
4. A full face of the Sun, a large relief.

The walls (where they are ancient) and whole area of the city, which is raiſed far above the level of the ground without the walls, and ſeems to have many hollow caverns, arches, and aqueducts underneath, would induce one to believe the whole to be the work of the Romans. As to the baths themſelves, they have received ſo many alterations and reparations in different ages that no exact judgement can be formed from them; having a mixture of Roman and Gothic architecture, of which hereafter. The vaſt reſort hither of our nobility, gentry, and others, for the recovery of their healths, to theſe ſalutiferous fountains, which have continued flowing for ſo many ages, without any diminution either of their quantity or quality, and are excellent for drinking and bathing in particular caſes, naturally lead to make ſome further remarks upon the preſent

ſent ſtate of theſe baths, which may be juſtly eſteemed amongſt the wonders of England.

The ſituation of the baths is promiſcuous, in ſeveral of the ſtreets of the city, and ſurrounded with high buildings, from whence ſpectators from the windows may view the company when bathing, the ſurface of the water being entirely open to the heavens; and, during the bathing ſeaſon, after the patients are retired from the waters, they are let out every evening, and, by the plentiful ebullitions of the ſprings, the baths are repleniſhed with freſh water by the next morning, before the company comes.

The manner of going in is for the gentlemen and ladies to dreſs themſelves in their proper habits in their own apartments; the firſt in fine canvas waiſtcoats of a ſandy colour, edged and trimmed with black ribbands or ferreting, and tied down before with ſtrings of the ſame colour, having on canvas drawers and ſlippers, and a lawn linen cap; the latter in canvas gowns and petticoats, with pieces of lead affixed at the bottom, to keep them down under the water. Being thus dreſſed, they are brought in chairs, ſometimes cloſe covered up in their morning gowns, and are ſet down in the paſſages which lead into the bath, ſhut at each end by a door for more privacy. The deſcent from the paſſage or entrance is by ſtone ſteps, at which one of the guides attending the bath meets you to conduct you in. The firſt we viſited was the Croſs bath, ſo denominated from a fine marble croſs erected in the middle by King Charles the Second, in honour of the Holy Trinity, and to obtain of heaven a prolific benediction for his queen*; there are three façades, built in the form of a triangle, [Plate I. fig. 4.] ſet off with three three-quarter columns of the Compoſite order, from whence ſpring three

* It was erected by John earl of Melfort, on James II's queen proving with child. See it engraved in Guidot's Latin Tract on the Bath waters, Lond. 1691. 4to. Dr. Rawlinſon firſt printed the Inſcription in his Engliſh Topographer.

arches, over each of which are three cherubim's heads, ſymbols of the Trinity. There were ſeveral inſcriptions and alluſions above the arches, but they are defaced by time: from the arches ariſes a ſmall dome, upon which above all a croſs is placed. The pedeſtal which ſupports the whole work is adorned in each die with coats of arms in baſſo-relievo, with cherubim's heads, three in a group, ſymbols of the Trinity. This ſtructure is of an elegant deſign, and very ornamental. Two ſides of the bath have galleries, one for the ſpectators, the other for the muſic. This bath is the moſt frequented by the quality of both ſexes, where, with the greateſt order and decency, the gentlemen keep to one ſide of the bath, and the ladies to the other. No gentleman whatever muſt preſume to bathe in the ladies' diſtrict, under a pecuniary mulct, inflicted by the ſerjeants of the bath: the ladies are ſuppoſed to be ſo modeſt as not to come near the gentlemen. The city is at the expence of muſic to entertain the company; but it often happens, that a young gentleman compliments a particular lady with muſic, which begins to play as ſoon as ſhe enters the waters. The women have guides of their own ſex, as the men have of theirs. The ladies bring with them japanned bowls or baſons, tied to their arms with ribbands, which ſwim upon the ſurface of the water, and are to keep their handkerchiefs, noſegays, perfumes, and ſpirits, in caſe the exhalations of the water ſhould be too prevalent. The uſual compliment, when any one goes into the bath, is to wiſh them a good bath; and the company, while bathing, generally regale themſelves with chocolate. This bath is not paved at the bottom; but is covered with ſmall natural pebbles, as the other baths are: it has no ſprings of its own; but is ſupplied with water by a paſſage from the King's bath, and conſequently is cooler and pleaſanter than thoſe where the ſprings riſe. From hence we paſs into the King's bath, which is a large ſquare; in the middle is an arched building of wood to ſit under, which they call the kitchen. There are alſo arched ſeats in the walls, with iron rings on each ſide to hold by. On the top of the

the wall is an old Gothic nich, in which is ſitting a ſtatue of Bladud, a Britiſh king, with a long inſcription at his foot, as founder of the bath. The ſprings riſe here ſo hot that you cannot bear to put your foot upon them: the water is of a greeniſh colour, has no ill ſmell, and an agreeable taſte after the firſt drinking, is diuretic, and very comfortable to the ſtomach. Perſons afflicted with pains or lameneſs uſually have the part pumped upon here, and the walls are hung with crutches left as monuments of ſo many recoveries. Out of this you paſs into the Queen's bath, which is of the ſame form, but leſs. Beſides theſe we ſaw two others, the Hot bath, and the Lepers', contiguous to it. There are ſome certain days, on which the poor country people and the colliers have the privilege of bathing, and changing the water into a ſable complexion.

The Abbey-church* here is a neat and magnificent ſtructure, in the Gothic taſte, enlightened with very large windows. The weſt end or front is full of old carved work. On each ſide of the great weſt window is a repreſentation of Jacob's ladder, with vaſt angels aſcending and deſcending, who by their ſtrength have bid defiance to the ravenous jaws of old Time. There are ſome ancient monuments in it; but the choir is but mean, and embarraſſed with pews. At the eaſt end of the abbey are the groves, planted with rows of trees: here the company uſually meet, and in the adjoining gravelled walk are the raffling-ſhops, with a bowling-green behind them From the groves and walk you have a pleaſant proſpect of the river and adjacent hills. The city is but of ſmall circumference, it may be about a mile and a half; it has but one pariſh church beſides the abbey, but is graced with many new buildings: I obſerved one belonging to a citizen, the front of which houſe was adorned with four orders of pilaſters, one in each ſtory, viz. the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Compoſite, with a handſome baluſtrade, all of ſtone; the win- Abbey.

* A fine Weſt view of this Church was publiſhed ſome years ago by W. Williams.

dows

dows were ſaſhed, and the mouldings very neat, and proportionable to the ſtructure: I never ſaw any private building that pleaſed me more than this, it being exactly regular, and ſtriking the beholder with an agreeable grandeur.

Theatre. The Bathonians have a new Theatre for plays*; over the door is this inſcription in golden letters,

PLAYS ARE LIKE MIRRORS, MADE FOR MEN TO SEE,
HOW BAD THEY ARE, HOW GOOD THEY OUGHT TO BE.

About a mile from the city, up the river, is a mill for the more expeditious working of copper.

Copper-mill. Leaving Bath in the afternoon, we lay that night at Warminſter: the next day we took a tour from hence into Saliſbury-plain, to viſit Stone-henge, one of the moſt remarkable antiquities in England.

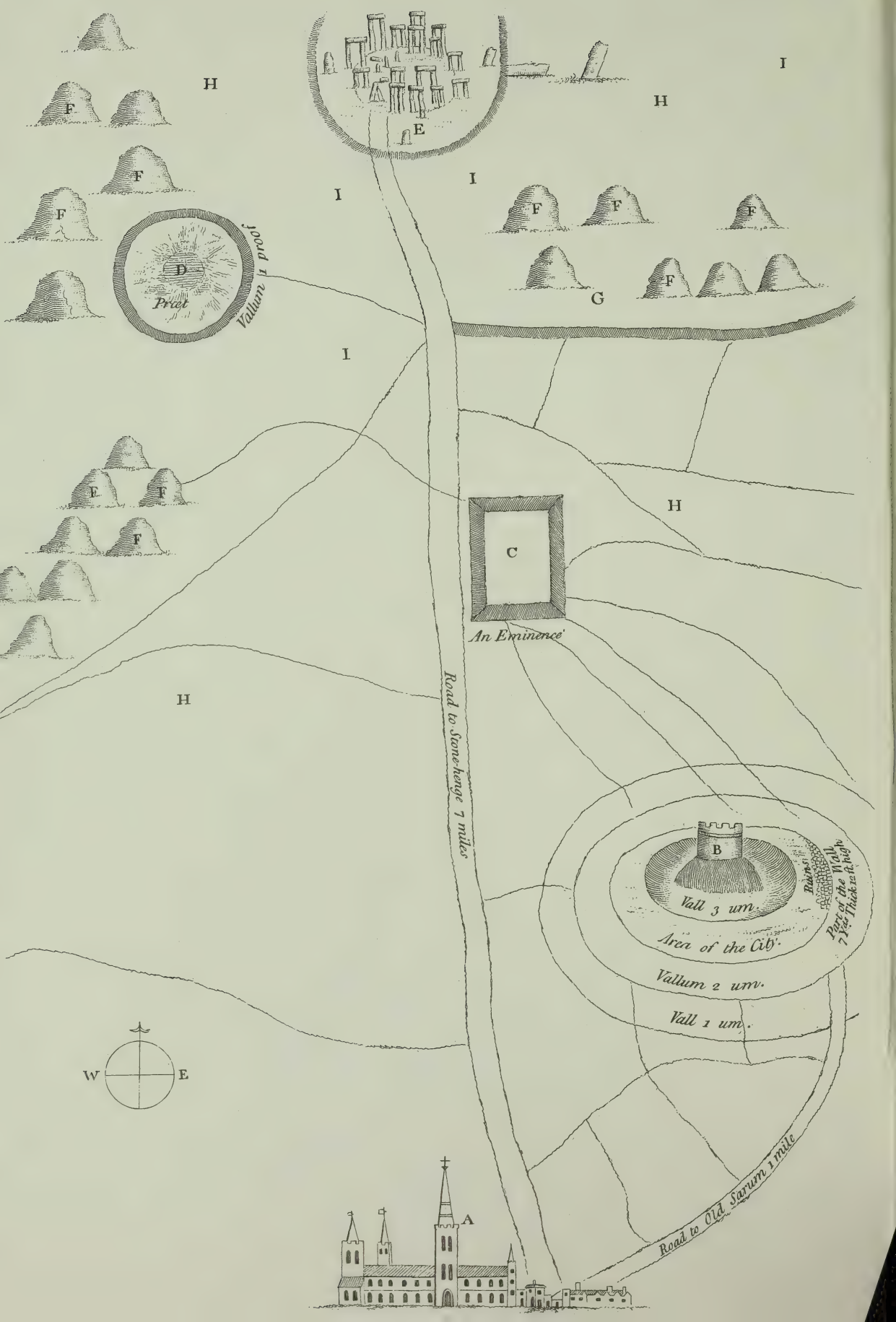
Stone-henge. It is a ſurprizing ununiform ſtructure, and even at a diſtance ſtrikes the ſpectator with an awful idea. Its ſituation is on an imperceptible riſing ground in the plain, about ſeven miles to the north of New Sarum. It appears by the ruins to have deſcribed four circles of greyiſh ſtones, one within the other, rendered of that complexion by age and weather; a fragment of which I have ſeen cut off and poliſhed, which then very much reſembled a very hard marble called Verd Antique. The ſtones were originally cut by the chiſel into fruſtrums of pyramids, as appears by their baſes under the ſurface of the earth, which baſes are regularly placed upon a foundation of chalk and flint, cemented diſtinctly to each ſtone or pyramid, and are built upright. Some of them are about 28 feet high and 10 feet broad. The diſtance between each is about four feet. The outermoſt or firſt circle is much higher than the ſecond, the third higheſt, and the fourth or innermoſt the loweſt. Upon the upright ſtones of the

* In this theatre, Mrs. Centlivre's "Love at a Venture" was firſt acted, by the duke of Grafton's ſervants, in 1706. The claim of the nobility to protect players was then acknowledged.

two

two higher circles, are ſeveral other great ſtones laid over them like architraves, and are faſtened to the ſupporters by mortices and tenons: ſix now only remain on the outermoſt circle, and three on the third; the reſt being thrown down by time, which has made ſuch a confuſed ruin, that it is very difficult to form a true judgment of its firſt ſhape and regular ſcheme. But I will venture to aſſert, that the third or higheſt circle, as it is generally called, falls into no other plan but a pentagon; though the great Jones lays it down as a hexagon, which figure it is impoſſible it could ever form, as can be demonſtrated from all the remaining ſtones. Round the whole building is a ſmall trench dug, and near it ſeveral human and horſe bones have been found, dug out from under ſmall tumuli. The literati are ſtill in ſuſpenſe as to the origin: ſome writers will have Stonehenge to be a Roman work; Inigo Jones endeavours, in his book called "Stone-henge Reſtored," to prove it a temple dedicated by them to the god Cœlum: for which he alledges the order and ſcheme of the building, conſiſting of four equilateral triangles inſcribed in a circle, with a double portico: a ſcheme much uſed by the Romans. But this has been refuted.

Mr. Aubrey is of opinion that it was a temple of the Druids, before the Romans entered Britain; that it was a monument built by the old inhabitants of the iſle: ſome that it was a monument built by the Britons in memory of their queen Boadicea; others that it was the ſepulchre of Uther Pendragon, Conſtantine, Aurelius, Ambroſius, and other Britiſh kings; others that it was a monument erected by Ambroſius, in memory of the Britons here treacherouſly ſlain by the Saxons at a treaty. To this laſt opinion I ſhould rather adhere, being induced thereto from the name of Ambroſius ſtill retained in the neighbouring town of Ambreſbury, once celebrated for its famous monaſtery of 300 monks, founded here by this very Ambroſius, on condition that they


H
I
F
E
D
Prætorium
Vallum 1 proof
G
C
An Eminence
Road to Stone-henge 7 miles
B
Vall 3 um.
Area of the City.
Vallum 2 um.
Vall 1 um.
Ruins of the Wall 7 Yds. Thick 21 ft. high
W
E
A
Road to Old Sarum 1 mile

of Ægyptian granite, on which there is a ſtatue of Venus. The gardens are plain, but have a river running croſs them; and we ſaw a fine grotto, lined with marble, and ſet off with columns of the ſame, in which are the water-works, which play in various figures. The avenue to the front of this charming palace is waſhed by a fine canal, about half a mile long: indeed, the whole ſcite beſpeaks the greatneſs of its preſent owner and improver Thomas earl of Pembroke, anno 1730. I ſhall only add, that his lordſhip has, beſide all theſe, a moſt valuable treaſure of Ægyptian, Greek, and Roman medals, diſpoſed in a moſt regular and hiſtorical order *; and there are but few ſovereigns that can ſhew a finer. The whole palace is adorned with beautiful gardens †, inlaid with parterres and gravel-walks, ſeveral canals, and a fine park behind.

Leaving Wilton, we arrived about noon at Saliſbury, having viſited in our way from Stone-henge the ruins of Old Sarum, the *Sorbiodonum* of the Romans. The area of this antient city is ſituated upon a very high hill raiſed by art, and encompaſſed with three vaſt ramparts, and as many ditches, and only one entrance to it. The city was fortified with a ſtrong ſtone-wall, near three yards thick, the ruins of which in many places in the circumference [plate I. fig. 5.] are ſtill to be ſeen; and the tracks of the ſtreets, and the old cathedral church, may be traced out by the different colour of the corn now growing where the city once ſtood.--*Seges eſt ubi Troja fuit.* Sorbiodonum.

It fell to decay by the removal of the epiſcopal ſee from hence to New Sarum, the preſent Saliſbury, in the pontificate of Hermannus, the laſt biſhop of Wilton, A. D. 1045.

In plate II. A, repreſents New Sarum. B, Old Sarum, about one mile and a half from New Sarum. C, a ſquare in-

* Theſe were all engraved at his lordſhip's expence, in 2 volumes 4to. 1746.

† Views of theſe gardens, dedicated to Philip Earl of Pembroke, were long ſince engraved in 26 folio plates by Iſaac De Caux a foreigner.

trenchment about two miles north of Old Sarum. D, a circular entrenchment, about a quarter of a mile from Stone-henge. E, Stone-henge. F, barrows or tumuli, in number 42, which appear for two miles in extent ſouthwards of Stone-henge, and nine or ten miles eaſtward, and in the total are not leſs than 200, a demonſtration of the greatneſs of the army, as well as of the vaſt ſlaughter. Mr. Berjew, miniſter of Pentridge, has dug into ſeveral of them, and taken up Roman urns and many coins, and ſeveral ſpurs have been found. G, a long entrenchment, 2 miles diſtant from Stone-henge. H, Saliſbury-plain. I. Campus Martis.

New Sarum. Saliſbury is built in a pleaſant valley, a rivulet running through every ſtreet. The town is but ill built, chiefly of timber and plaiſter-work, poor and thinly inhabited. They have a very large ſquare market-place, in which ſtands the council-houſe, a timber edifice.

Cathedral. The chief ornament of this city is the cathedral church *, of all the Gothic temples in England the moſt uniform and regular, as well as magnificent. It was begun by Richard Poor, biſhop of Saliſbury, finiſhed in 43 years, and dedicated, anno 1258, in preſence of king Henry III. at the expence of 42,000 marks. It is built in form of a croſs, and is adorned at the weſt front with two neat pyramidal ſteeples; but the grand pyramid ſprings from a neat ſquare tower in the middle of the fabric ſupported by four ſmall pillars, and their arches, 60 feet high, and the ſquare tower, the baſis of the pyramid, but nine inches thick: the whole height of the tower and pyramid from the ground is 410 feet. The church within is adorned with a great number of ſmall marble columns, of a greyiſh mixture, ſuch as adorn many of our ſacred edifices, and ſeem to be of Suſſex marble. I am not in the leaſt of their opinion, who would have it to be artificial ſtone, and caſt in a mould.

* A view of this ſtately fabrick is engraven by J. Collins in four large plates.

It

It has many ſpacious windows; and the vault, which is all of ſtone, is neatly painted and carved in the Gothic taſte.

At the north-weſt end of the nave or body of the church, under one of the great arches, I obſerved a very curious and ancient monument of ſtone, raiſed a little above the pavement, and defended by a grate of iron: it is of the *Epiſcopus Puerorum*, or boy biſhop, in his pontificalibus, and cut in alto relievo. It relates to a particular ceremony, or cuſtom, uſed in this church before the Reformation; a ſuccinct account of which you have, as alſo a draught of the tomb, in the learned Gregory's Poſthumous Works, to which I refer. There is no inſcription upon it, but the plain character of antiquity. Boy Biſhop.

The choir is ſpacious, regular, and beautiful, and lately new-built. Over the great door there is a great organ, the pipes covered with gold, and the caſe of wainſcot, finely carved. The ſtalls are decently painted and gilt. We ſaw the biſhop in his throne at divine ſervice, the learned Gilbert Burnet, known to the literati by his travels, writings, and other accompliſhments. The frontiſpiece of the altar is hung with crimſon velvet, fringed with gold, and the antipendium is of the ſame.

This fabric, as is generally known, has as many windows as there are days in the year, as many pillars and pilaſters as there are hours, and as many gates as months; upon which, take the following Latin ſtrains of the learned Daniel Rogers, as quoted by Camden, in his Britannia:

Mira canam; ſoles quot continet annus in una
Tam numeroſa ferunt ædes feneſtra micat;
Marmoreaſque capit fuſas tot ab arte columnas
Comprenſas horas quot vagus annus habet;
Totque patent portæ quot menſibus annus abundat;
Res mira at verâ res celebrata fide.

On

On the ſouth-ſide is a noble cloiſter of ſtone, 60 feet ſquare; over the eaſt ſide of the ſquare cloiſter is the library, and behind that the chapter-houſe, an octagon, 50 feet diameter. The roof is arched over, and ſupported by a ſmall pillar in the centre. The nave of the church is 45 feet long from out to out, and 80 feet high; the ſide-ailes in height and breadth half of the nave.

The whole length is 400 feet, and 88 feet high, on the outſide to the battlements, and 116 to the top of the roof. At the eaſt-end of the choir is a chapel 66 feet long, which, added to the length of the church and buttreſſes, make the whole length 478 feet.

On the north-weſt ſide of the church is a large ſquare tower, ſtanding in the cemetery, in which the bells are hung; I imagine, to prevent any detriment to the elegant fabric of the church by their extraordinary motion.

On the ſouth-eaſt ſide ſtands the epiſcopal palace, an ancient and large building. The cloſe adjoining to the cathedral is very pleaſant, and the dignitaries, clergy, and gentry, chiefly inhabit it. As you enter the cloſe, there is a neat college for the reception and ſupport of ten poor clergymens widows, founded by Dr. Seth Ward, late biſhop of this ſee *.

Rumſey. We reached Rumſey this night about eleven. This is a market-town in Hampſhire, ſituate on the river Teſſe, 12 miles from Sarum.

Southampton. On the 17th, we came in the morning from Rumſey to Southampton. This is a very antient port, and ſtands upon the ſouth-ſide of an arm of the ſea, the entrance of which on each ſide is defended by a caſtle, St. Andrew's on the ſouth, and Calſhot on the north. The town is now much fallen from its former grandeur, both as to the number of its inhabitants and houſes, which once belonged to merchants, but are now drop-

* From 1667 to 1689.—The college is particularly deſcribed in Dr. Walter Pope's "Life of Biſhop Ward, 1697," 8vo. p. 79—81.

ping down, occaſioned by the loſs of its trade. Some of the ſtreets are very ſpacious, and there are about four churches remaining. When we were here we obſerved the priſons were full of French ſailors.

The town is ſurrounded with an old ruinous wall, and has a caſtle with about ſix pieces of cannon on the ſhore before it, and on the weſt ſide it is watered by the river Itchin.

Leaving this place, we paſſed by Titchfield, where was for- Titchfield.
merly a ſmall monaſtery, built by Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Winton *: it is now the ſeat of the lord Woodſtock, and formerly belonged to the earls of Southampton.

We came this night to Goſport, and took up our quarters at Goſport.
the Three Tuns, a very civil houſe. This place is ſituated exactly over againſt Portſmouth; the haven running farther up into the country between them. It is very populous in time of war, and chiefly inhabited by mariners. It is defended by a ditch which ſurrounds it, over which there is a drawbridge from the country: the ſea flows into it when the tide riſes; and behind the ditch it has a ſtrong rampart of earth, planted with cannon, except that ſide to the haven, where there is a caſtle that commands the paſſage over.

Being very ill, I retired early to reſt, leaving the Count, the Marquis, and the Squire, to regale themſelves with a red-herring and a bottle of claret.

The next morning being the 18th, we all ferried over to Portſmouth.
Portſmouth; and ſoon after our landing, we accidentally met with the boatſwain of the Cheſter, a fourth-rate ſhip, captain Balſam commander, lying at Portſmouth to be refitted. He had formerly been a ſervant in the Squire's family, and accoſted us very candidly, profering us his ſervice to wait upon us, and ſhew us the town and garriſon; but being near dinner-time,

* From 1204 to 1238; he was alſo lord chief juſtice.

we

we deferred our curioſity till afternoon, and entertained ourſelves with extraordinary good lobſters, which are here plentiful, and are ſold for ſix-pence per pound. After two or three hours refreſhment, we went with our guide (for ſo I call the boatſwain) to view the garriſon and fortifications. After we had paſſed the main-guard we aſcended the rampart fronting the deputy governor's quarters. We were very curious in obſerving the fortifications, the ditches, and ſituation of the place, and having our pocket-maps out, we were all as buſy as if we had been taking a plan of the works. Our guide too, that we might want no manner of information, was very particular in pointing with his cane at the more diſtant objects. The governor all this while was ſitting in his gallery that runs before his lodgings, to take the air, and viewed us very attentively. Our habits, I believe, did not a little increaſe his ſuſpicion; for we were in our boots and riding-garb. The Marquis had a long black natural wig on, tied up with a black ribband, and had much of the air of a French cavalier; the Count, the Squire, and myſelf, had blue coats, and any one might have taken our guide for a Camiſar. In ſhort, he took us for ſpies and French, as we unexpectedly found in the midſt of our obſervations. A centinel came to us with a meſſage from the governor, who told us very civilly that he deſired to ſpeak with us. We were at firſt a little ſurprized; but I could ſcarce hold from laughing at the ſuddenneſs of the adventure, and how we looked at one another. However down we came, and put on as demure a face as we could. We were examined very ſtrictly; and Johnny Gibſon ſeemed very angry, that we ſhould enter his garriſon, without leave firſt obtained. We pleaded our ignorance, and aſked his pardon for our rudeneſs; but this did not ſatisfy him. He told us, he did not know who we were; and that our guide might be as good an engineer and mathematician

as

as any in the garriſon; that he would ſecure him, and make him give an account of us. So we were diſmiſſed, and our honeſt boatſwain was carried to the mainguard by a file of muſketeers, there to remain till farther examination.

We were all much concerned for our guide; and the next courſe we took was to get his releaſe. Accordingly we enquired out the commander of his ſhip, captain Balſam, whom we very happily found at his lodgings. We made our addreſs to him, telling him the matter, and deſiring his intereſt to get the priſoner releaſed. He received us with great civility, and expreſſed ſo much ſweetneſs of temper and complaiſance, as ſhewed him wholly refined from that unpoliteneſs which uſually attends gentlemen converſant with the turbulent ocean. He went with us to the governor's; and, after letting him know that he was one of the officers of his ſhip, and aſking pardon for him, and a long parley, Sir John ſent a diſcharge to the captain of the guard, and ſent by a ſoldier, who returned with our friend, whom we received with no ſmall ſatisfaction; fearing leſt this accident might have put us to more trouble and charge. The captain took his leave of the governor, and gave us an invitation to his lodging. We waited on him thither, and were entertained with ſeveral flaſks of excellent Florence. After a great deal of merry diſcourſe, and ſeveral healths, we returned the captain thanks for his trouble and civility, and deſired the honour of his company, for an hour or two, at what tavern he pleaſed. We adjourned to the Bull-head, where we returned his compliment with very good wine, and part of a cold ſurloin; and after uſual merriment, and mutual reſpects, we took our leave of the noble captain.

Portſmouth is eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt ſea-ports in England, whether we conſider its ſituation, or the entrance to it from the ſea, which is well defended by South ſea caſtle, upon Portſmouth.

the adjacent ſhore eaſtward, all ſhips, by reaſon of ſands, being obliged to paſs under the cannon of the caſtle, with which it is well provided; and Bury Caſtle, not very far from hence, is another addition to its ſtrength. Beſides theſe two caſtles, there is a block-houſe upon the oppoſite point to Portſmouth, that commands the harbour, and has 90 guns mounted. The town and garriſon ſtand almoſt upon the ſouth point of Portſey Iſland, and have communication with Hampſhire northward by a bridge. The garriſon is ſtrongeſt towards the ſea, where there is a large platform, planted with braſs cannon; on each ſide of which is a long gallery, each having two tier of great guns, and that which runs towards the town has, at the end of it, a round tower with guns mounted. It is ſurrounded with three deep and broad ditches, with ramparts of earth between them, and has three gates all ſecured with drawbridges, and the ſhore all along by the town (which lies behind the garriſon) is planted with cannon, which renders the place very ſtrong; though it muſt be confeſſed, the fortifications, when we were there, ſeemed neglected, and much out of repair; the paliſadoes in ſeveral places being fallen into the ditch, and many of the embraſures broke down, and others filled up with dirt. A little diſtance from the town, farther up the haven, are the large and convenient ſtore-houſes for the royal navy, with the rope-houſes, of a great length; and next to theſe we ſaw the docks, the fineſt in England: two of them are entirely built of ſtone, with ſteps to deſcend by from the top to the bottom, and are large enough to hold a firſt-rate ſhip; each of theſe has a baſon to it. There is another dock, which they call a ſlip. There are many noble contrivances of ſluices and pumps, for letting-in and emptying the water out of one baſon into another, managed by horſes. Between the ſtore-houſes and the town, there is to be a large gun-wharf built into the

the haven, for the more convenient and ſpeedy ſhipping them on board. The government, towards this great work, has ordered 3000l. which when finiſhed will make this the moſt commodious port for fitting out a fleet with the greateſt expedition. We were told, that about the town and garriſon, with all the forts, and Bury-caſtle, there are reckoned to be mounted 500 guns.

The night now approaching put us in mind of retiring to Goſport. Goſport, where ſafely arriving, by the aſſiſtance of the moon, we held a conſultation concerning the further progreſs of our tour. The Count and the 'Squire declared they could not bear the Marquis's expences any further, they intending, after their arrival at London, to ſee Tunbridge in Kent. I pretended I had but enough to carry me to London: indeed I had ſo much, but I muſt have left Viatorio behind, which I could by no means reconcile myſelf to; though, I think, he merited little other treatment: beſides, he relied wholly upon my aſſiſtance. At laſt, it was reſolved to ſend the Marquis up poſt to London. The next day, thoſe who were able contributed; after which, we adjourned to our apartments. I did not ſleep very well this night, revolving with myſelf how to get ſupplies for Viatorio and myſelf. I thought no way better than by ſending a letter to a friend of mine at London by the Marquis, who was alſo acquainted with him, and to ſtay here till I received the deſired anſwer. After this, I was ſomewhat eaſier in my mind, Viatorio all this while putting on his uſual air of unconcernedneſs.

The 19th, I got up, and wrote a letter to Clementio at London, unknown to the Count or Squire, which I delivered privately to the Marquis, he promiſing to deliver it as ſoon as he arrived. The letter informed him of our neceſſity, and deſired him to ſend a few guineas incloſed, directed to Mr. Har-

wood in Portſmouth. By this time, the Count and Squire had left their dormitory, intending to ſet forward on their journey this morning, and ordered their horſes to be got ready. Viatorio was all this while by himſelf, ruminating upon his fellow-travellers' former and preſent carriage to him, whom he thought able to aſſiſt him, inſomuch that he would not come into the yard to take his leave of them. At length, by my entreaty, he performed that ceremony. They being by this time, which was about nine o'clock, mounted, and taking a parting glaſs together, they rid off, with our hearty wiſhes for their good journey. About ten, Viatorio and I accompanied the Marquis over to Portſmouth, and, after a little refreſhment, and our repeated charge about the letter, at twelve he took poſt for London, leaving us not a little dejected for the loſs of his company.

Viatorio and myſelf being thus left at Portſmouth till remittances arrived from London, which we could not expect in leſs than two or three days; we were reſolved to manage our time, and the little money left, to the beſt advantage. Accordingly we determined to ſee the Iſle of Wight on the next day, ferrying over twice a day from Goſport to Portſmouth, where we had nothing to do, but pretend buſineſs, and drink a diſh of coffee, which began to be very ungrateful. We never had any dinner ſince the lobſters on the 18th till the 24th, which was at Petworth. Our cuſtom was, every night when we came to Goſport, to call for a plate of bread and butter, and a cool tankard; our landlord, no doubt, thinking we dined every day plentifully at Portſmouth. Every morning we uſed to have the ſame for breakfaſt, with a pot of excellent bohea-tea. Our horſes all this while fared better than ourſelves; for they were our ſecurity. We commonly talked Latin in our chamber. The people uſed to liſten to our diſcourſe, always wondering we had ſuch continual buſineſs; and could never tell what to make

of

of us. We put on thoſe airs, that we might not in the leaſt diſcover our poverty, or increaſe our expence.

On the 20th about noon, we ſailed in a hoy from Portſmouth, and in three hours we arrived at Weſt Cowes in the Iſle of Wight; over againſt which lies Eaſt Cowes, where there is an ancient caſtle: between theſe two ports an arm of the ſea runs up to Newport. We walked hither from Eaſt Cowes, it being about three miles diſtant, and a very pleaſant journey. It is ſituated almoſt in the middle of the iſland, and is a town of trade, ſmall veſſels coming up to its key from ſea: it is alſo watered by two ſmall rivers. The houſes are irregular and ancient; and, I think, there is but one church. We ſaw, as we deſcended from the foreſt to the town, a neat bowling-green, where the gentlemen of the town were at their diverſions. Weſt Cowes.

After we had provided our quarters, and beſpoken a moderate ſupper, we made an excurſion about a mile to the right to Cariſbrook-caſtle. It is built upon a very high hill of difficult aſcent: the figure of it is ſquare. It is defended by two ditches, which encompaſs it; between which is a ſtrong rampart of earth, faced with ſtone. The caſtle gate is fortified with a portcullis, a drawbridge, and a platform on each ſide at the entrance of the bridge; on the inſide the caſtle wall has embraſures on it; and on three of the angles is a platform, each planted with ſix pieces of cannon. At the fourth is the citadel, towards Newport, built very high, with a very narrow aſcent of ſteps to it: there is a well in it forty fathom deep. In the caſtle yard are the governor's apartments, in which king Charles was confined in the late civil wars, but they are now all in ruins. My lord Cutts has rebuilt ſome lodgings for himſelf ſince his reſidence here as governor of the iſland. Oppoſite to this ſtands an old chapel in good repair. There is alſo another deep well of admirable water, for the uſe of the garriſon. The guns were almoſt all diſmounted, and taken Cariſbrook-caſtle.

away

away by Sir Robert Holmes, governor under king Charles II. ſince which it has been left defenceleſs, but might be made a place of good ſtrength. We had from hence a view of the iſland, which riſes very high from the ſea, and on the ſouthward towards France is inacceſſible by reaſon of its prodigious rocks. It has many rivers ſtocked with freſh fiſh; it abounds ſo plentifully with corn, that the product of one year might ſupport the inhabitants eight; they export great quantities to Portugal, &c. The place is very healthy: a woman died here this ſummer aged 112. Being by this time pretty well fatigued by our voyage and walk, we returned to our quarters, where we feaſted on a diſh of beans, &c. and ſo retired to bed. The 21ſt we left Newport, and walked to Eaſt Cowes, where we went on board with ſeveral ſea officers, and arrived at Portſmouth about two this afternoon; but, being ſick of the place, we ferried over, and retreated to a bower naturally formed by the ſhore, oppoſite to Portſmouth, and pleaſantly ſhaded by the impending buſhes: here we often reſided till duſk favoured our retreat to our lodgings. The 22d, we ferried over again about ten in the morning, according to cuſtom, expecting to find Clementio's packet. We enquired, but, alas! in vain. Upon this, we marched away in gloomy ſilence, almoſt in deſpair. I began to think my friend was not ſenſible of our neceſſity, and that he neglected time to relieve us. The afternoon we ſpent in the fields, much upon the fret, and reſolved, that if a letter did not arrive on the morrow, one only muſt ferry over for the future to inquire, for I had ſcarce left ſufficient for that expence four times more. At evening we returned to Goſport. The 23d, between hopes and fears, we croſſed over to Portſmouth about noon; I inquired at Mr. Harford's for a letter, which I found, to my great ſatiſfaction: but feeling no guineas in it, I was a little ſurprized, till I had opened it, when I found a bill drawn upon the perſon I had

had directed it to be left with, payable at ſight, which he did without the leaſt heſitation. I returned immediately to the coffee-houſe, where I found Viatorio. He was extremely joyful at the timely arrival of theſe recruits. The people of the houſe dreſſed us two good crab-fiſh, of which we eat haſtily, and then bid adieu to Portſmouth. We came to our quarters at Goſport about three in the afternoon; and ordering our baggage to be put up, and our horſes to be got ready, we left Goſport, directing our courſe to Farnham, a pretty large town, where the arm of the ſea ends that runs up between Portſmouth and Goſport. From Portſea-down, where is the fineſt riding imaginable, we had a charming proſpect of the harbour and ſea on one ſide, and a fine woody country on the other: we paſſed through Havant, a ſmall market town, and from thence in the evening reached Chicheſter, where we lay this night.

The 24th in the morning, we took a haſty view of this place. Chicheſter. Chicheſter * is a very ancient city, and a biſhop's ſee, in Suſſex: it is watered on three ſides with the river, which empties itſelf about ten miles from hence into the ſea. It is encompaſſed with good walls, in which are four gates, that lead to the four principal ſtreets, which look to the four quarters of the world, and run acroſs in the middle, where the market is kept. This place is adorned with a beautiful piazza, of an octangular form: over that arch, which fronts the Eaſt-ſtreet, ſtands a buſt of Charles I. in braſs. It is built of ſtone, and ſupported with Gothic pillars after the Gothic guſto. Robert Read, biſhop of this ſee, was the founder. There are ſeveral neat houſes, and five pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, which is a very regular ſtructure, not large, beautiful though plain, and in good repair. It has a high ſtone ſpire in the middle, and is, like other ancient churches, built in form of a croſs; the choir is decently painted and gilded; on

* An accurate Plan of this City, with the ſuburbs and liberty thereof, was engraven by Will Gardner, 1769; alſo a Map of this City, with an eaſt view of the Market-Croſs and the ſouth-weſt proſpect of the Cathedral, is engraven by T. Yeakell of Goodwood. A view of the Croſs was engraven by the Society of Antiquaries, 1743.

each ſide of the altar is a handſome monument of white marble to the memory of two of the late biſhops of this church: that on the north ſide is a pyramid, ſtanding upon a large pedeſtal, the inſcription upon a ſwelling torus for biſhop Carleton; that on the ſouth ſide an urn upon a high pedeſtal for biſhop King. The ſouth part of the croſs nave of the church is adorned with the hiſtory of the foundation, and the heads of kings of England, and of all the biſhops as well of Selſey as of Chicheſter, from whence the ſee was tranſlated. This painting was done at the charge of biſhop Shirburne. On the ſouth-weſt ſide of the church is the biſhop's palace, and the college for the dean and prebendaries; on the north ſide ſtands a large ſquare tower of ſtone, in which are the bells, &c.

Petworth. Having ſeen Chicheſter, we proceeded this morning, and about noon arrived at Petworth, famous for a ſeat belonging to the duke of Somerſet, where his grace gave king Charles III. of Spain a noble reception and entertainment. The houſe at a diſtance appears very magnificent; but the nearer we approach, its beauty rather declines. It is built of ſtone. The figure of it is oblong. The grand front, which looks towards the garden, is 320 odd feet in length: it has a projection in the middle, and a pavilion at each end. The windows are placed very regular, but ſo plain as to want an ornamental moulding; nor is the front decorated with a column or pilaſter, neither is there an attic or baluſtrade to hide the riſing of the roof, all which are great defects in ſo grand a building. The cornice is very ordinary; and upon that part of it which runs over one of the pavilions, ſome ſtatues are placed, but without pedeſtals, and ſo crouded, that nothing can be more ridiculous: nothing ever gave me a more natural idea of a company of lunatics in the higheſt frenzy running to throw themſelves headlong from the top of a precipice. And, to complete the ill guſto, under theſe is painted a ſketch piece of freſco upon the wall, which what it has to do there I know not, unleſs

unleſs it be to add a various deformity, and complete the ill guſto; for never certainly were ſtatuary, painting, and architecture ſo burleſqued as here. The other front is wholly irregular, and filled with a confuſion of windows, ſquare, oblong, round, elliptical, &c. The houſe within is half untenable, having a prodigious number of dark back rooms for ſervants, with almoſt a neceſſary ſtair-caſe to each, beſides the two grand ſtair-caſes of ſtate, one of which is deſigned to be painted. What a wonderful genius muſt our architect have, to contrive all this convenience and ſymmetry! The chapel, which is part Gothic, and part *à-la-Romain*, ſtands ſomewhere about the houſe; and, I think, the library is over it. There is a clew of thread deſigned to guide thoſe that go thither, the way being ſomewhat difficult, and the paſſage dark and intricate; ſo that when you are once got thither, you need not fear being diſturbed. The window at the end of the room is none of the leaſt; but is of ſuch a figure, as mathematicians have not yet defined. There is nothing in the houſe worth ſeeing, but rooms which look to the garden, and are placed in enfilade: the firſt we entered to, which is in the middle of the reſt, is the grand hall; on each ſide of the door you enter at, is a nich with a ſtatue in it; it is paved with black and white marble, and the cieling is lofty; the wainſcot is well-wrought, and very neat: in the great pannels are ſome good pieces of painting upon cloth; at one end of the hall, Socinus and Bellarmine; at the other, Luther, Molinos, and Calvin: here are alſo two neat chimney-pieces of marble. Through the hall to the right-hand is a very noble apartment, adorned with exquiſite carved-work in wood, by the hand of the famous Gibbons. We ſaw here the pictures of the duke and dutcheſs, with others of the family. In the room to the left are ſeveral large pictures, ſet in great pannels, of ſome of our moſt celebrated beauties, which were

preſented by the ladies themſelves to the dutcheſs. All the reſt of the rooms on this floor are very nobly furniſhed, as are thoſe over them; ſome with ſilk hangings, rich tapeſtry, beds of ſilk damaſk, and crimſon velvet, large looking-glaſſes, ſome in pannels, others in frames, tables, and ſtands of plate, marble, wood, japanned and inlaid, and other coſtly moveables. The gardens belonging to the houſe are in no good order, and meanly laid out. Indeed the avenue to the houſe is fine, through a ſhady park, which leads to a great court-yard. We were informed, before we ſaw it, that this was one of the fineſt palaces in England; but it fell much beneath our expectation. Having glutted our curioſity with this maſs of buildings, we mounted our horſes, and in the evening arrived at Guilford, where we lay this night.

Guilford. The 25th, we took a haſty view of Guilford. It is pleaſantly ſituated upon a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Wey: the ruins of an old caſtle remain near the river. The houſes are well built, of handſome brick; there is alſo a large hoſpital, founded by Abbot archbiſhop of Canterbury. It has a neat market, is a place of good trade, and the capital town of Surry. I paid my very good friend, Mr. L—b, a viſit; he entertained us with a fiſh dinner, which he had taken this morning in a friend's pond. We ſpent this afternoon in his good company; and in the evening, croſſing the Thames at Kingſton, we came to Hampton Court, and lay there.

Hampton-court. Next morning, being the 26th, we went to ſee the palace, which is finely ſeated on the Thames, and was built by cardinal Wolſey. It conſiſts of three courts: the two firſt are irregular, after the Gothic manner; the ſecond has on the north ſide a great hall, the walls of which are adorned and ſupported with large buttreſſes, and has a great aſcent of ſteps up to it; on the ſouth is a handſome portico, with double Ionic pillars, which has

has communication with the old and new buildings. From the middle of this, there is a paſſage to the third court, over the entrance of which there is an admirable piece of ſculpture in marble, repreſenting the late king William and queen Mary on a throne, patronizing and encouraging the arts and ſciences, in baſſo-relievo. The paſſage leads to the north portico of the court, which was entirely built by king William, after Sir Chriſtopher Wren's deſign. It is ſquare within, and has on each ſide an arched cloiſter of ſtone. The ſuperſtructure, which is brick, is three ſtories high above the cloiſter on three ſides; the weſt ſide has but one ſtory, with a baluſtrade and urns upon it. The windows are very regular, being ſaſhed, and all the mouldings of free-ſtone. On the ſouth ſide, anſwering to the twelve oppoſite circular windows, are the Twelve Labours of Hercules in freſco, painted by a bold hand. The eaſt ſide, which looks to the fountain-garden, has twenty-three windows: the projection in the middle is faced with ſtone, and is adorned with four three-quarter columns of the Corinthian order, ſupporting the pediment, in the centre of which is the Victory of Hercules over Envy, in baſſo relievo. On the ſouth ſide are twenty-five windows in front: the projection in the middle is faced with ſtone, and has four three-quarter Corinthian columns, and above the cornice a baluſtrade, with four caſt ſtatues of Fame, Hercules, Mars, and Victory, placed upon pedeſtals, correſponding to the columns. All the apartments within are no leſs beautiful than the ſtructure without, whether we conſider regularity, convenience, pleaſant ſituation, the loftineſs of the rooms, the magnificent furniture, and, above all, the paintings. There are twelve ſtair-caſes that lead to them, two of which are very ſpacious and grand; that at the right-hand on the ſouth-weſt angle leading to the late king's apartments is done by Signor Verrio, and eſteemed a finiſhed piece. On the plat-

fond or cieling is a Banquet of the Gods: in the firſt great pannel on the left hand, is the Table of the Gods, ſet off with rich furniture and variety of flowers and fruits; in the ſecond, the Twelve Cæſars, introduced by Romulus, with Alexander, &c. In the third, Mercury, deſcending to dictate to Julian the apoſtate writing. In the angles of the ſtair-caſe and in the leſſer pannels are painted trophies of war. Theſe three pannels compoſe three ſides of the ſtair-caſe: the fourth is taken up with the window. The cieling ſeems to be ſupported with Corinthian pilaſters, fluted: the ſhades are ſo maſterly done, that they deceive the eyes with an apparent projection; *Verrio fecit* is ſo well painted in one of the plinths, that a new inſpection muſt convince you that it is not cut in ſtone. Over the door leading to the guard-chamber is an Italian buſt. Here the arms are ranged in the moſt exact order, in various figures, and kept very clean. The king's apartments take up one part of the ſouth ſide, which is double, and looks into the privy-garden; they are nobly furniſhed with beds of ſtate, fine hangings, looking-glaſſes, china, &c.; the king has at his bed-chamber-window a little aviary. From hence we paſs to the north-weſt angle of the court, where is the other grand ſtair-caſe, not yet painted, and leading to the queen's apartments: the other part, which makes one ſide of the ſquare within, is the Cartoon-gallery, where we ſaw thoſe ſeven incomparable pieces done by the great Raphael; they are ſome hiſtorical acts of our Saviour and the apoſtles: five of them take up the whole length of the gallery on one ſide, on the other ſide are the windows, and there is one at each end: the firſt is the death of Ananias and Sapphira; 2d, St. Paul's converting Sergius Paulus, with Elymas ſtruck blind; 3d, the lame man healed by Peter and John; 4th, two diſciples fiſhing, and Chriſt walking on the ſea; 5th, Paul and Barnabas at Lyſtra, and the people going to the

the ſacrifice; 6th, St. Paul preaching at Athens; 7th, Chriſt's charge to St. Peter. Some critics find fault with the picture of the diſciples fiſhing, in which they ſay the boat is too little, and not at all proportionable to the two perſons ſitting in it. How juſt this cenſure is I ſhall not pretend to determine. Raphael had certainly a bold deſign, and underſtood Nature perfectly. He had the greateſt name of any painter in Italy, was rich in his inventions, and his manner of diſpoſing them very delicate. His deſigns were very correct: to the juſtneſs, grandeur, and elegance of the antique, he added the ſimplicity of nature. He was maſter of a particular grace, with which all his works are ſet off, and in his lateſt pieces came up to the true character of nature.

The encomium we have of him in his epitaph by Cardinal Bembo is admirable, but juſt;

Ille hic eſt Raphael, timuit quo ſoſpite vinci
Rerum magna parens & moriente mori.

The gallery is very finely wainſcotted: between every picture are placed two pilaſters of the Corinthian order, fluted, to which thoſe below the window anſwer; the entablature is very neat, and the whole extremely regular and grand. The queen generally holds her council here.

From hence we paſs to the north-weſt angle of the court, where is the other grand ſtair-caſe, not yet painted, and leading to the late queen's apartments, which take up the north ſide of the ſquare which is ſingle, and part of the eaſt. In the finiſhed part of the eaſt ſide there is another noble gallery, adorned with ſeveral large pieces of painting, done upon cloth, in water-colours, repreſenting a Triumph of Julius Cæſar. The room of ſtate in the middle of the front towards the garden is painted by Signor Verrio. On the platfond, the preſent queen

queen is repreſented by Aſtræa in the heavens crowned by Neptune and Ceres, the other deities attending: on that ſide the room as you enter is painted the ſea and the marine deities waiting about Neptune's chariot, empty, he being aſcended, as before, to crown the queen: on the oppoſite ſide ſtands his royal highneſs prince George of Denmark, as lord high admiral, with the royal fleet behind him; and on that ſide over againſt the window ſits the queen, upon a high throne, with the four continents paying homage to her. This, I believe, was the laſt work of Signor Verrio, having now loſt his ſight, but has a penſion from the queen. From hence we deſcended into the garden-fountain. At our firſt entrance through thoſe curious iron gates, we ſaw the four great urns of white marble, exquiſitely carved, and adorned with baſs reliefs: the firſt, on the right hand, has on it a Triumph of Bacchus; that on the left, Neptune and Thetis entertaining Venus with a ſea-triumph; the ſecond on the left hand, Meleager hunting, and killed by the boar, three young Satyrs ſupport this urn between them with their ſhoulders; on the top of it is an eagle, with a tortoiſe in her talents, a very bold work: the ſecond on the right has the Judgment of Paris, with two other fabulous hiſtories, which have ſlipt my memory. A beautiful Venus appears between each ſtory in alto-relievo. Theſe four vaſes were made by two great maſters: thoſe on the right-hand by Tibald a German; thoſe on the left by Pierce, an Engliſhman, to which the preference is adjudged by the greateſt artiſts. The garden is divided into four parterres, in each of which is a fountain, and in the centre one longer than the reſt. Here is a fine viſta to the long canal in the park, with ſeveral walks of trees planted on both ſides. Paſſing from hence to the ſouth front we enter the Privy-garden; it has on each ſide a high terrace-walk deſcending with a neat green ſlope, one

of them is covered over with a ſhady arbour. It is divided into five parterres, each having an Italian ſtatue of white marble in the middle. There is a fountain. The end of the garden, which is ſemicircular, is encloſed with a well-wrought baluſtrade of iron. From hence there runs a terrace-walk about half a mile in length, which leads to a fine bowling-green cut into an ellipſis: at the end of the walk on either ſide are ſome neat apartments for the queen, and oppoſite to them others for ſervants and the green-keeper; and from the green you have a viſta to a little park planted with trees regularly and ſtocked with deer. The green-houſe is very ſpacious, and takes up the lower part of the ſouth front, in which between the window are placed ſome buſts, and four antique ſtatues. On the right of the privy-garden is the magazine, about the walls of which an aviary was deſigned, and a banquetting-houſe toward the Thames. A little farther is that which they call the Green-hoy-garden, which has a particular green-houſe to it, with ſtoves for the winter. Leaving the privy-garden, and paſſing through the garden of fountains, we ſaw on the norlh ſide of the new palace the green labyrinth, affording a pleaſant variety of intricate walks. Having thus gratified our curioſity with taking a tranſient view of this royal and beautiful edifice, Viatorio and I retired to our inn to dinner, extremely pleaſed with many charming objects in gardening, ſculpture, painting, and architecture.

After dinner we rode leiſurely on to Kenſington; where we took a tranſient view of the palace. The building is large, but very irregular. The late king William purchaſed this houſe of the earl of Nottingham, ſince which it has been conſiderably augmented by ſeveral new additions both by him and her preſent majeſty. There are ſome good pieces of painting in the queen's gallery, particularly a night-piece; the prince's gallery is very neat, and hung with

Kenſington.

with crimſon velvet and ſilk, after the Italian manner: but that which makes this palace ſo agreeable is the pleaſant ſituation, in a good air, at the end of a fine park, and its curious gardens, which are very well kept, and to which there has lately been laid thirty acres of ground more, adjoining to the prince's lodgings, which, when brought to perfection, will appear very magnificent.

The evening now began to approach, and we had no little deſire to finiſh our delectable tour happily: ſo we mounted again, and, in a very little time the good Providence of Heaven conducted us to the great metropolis, which we entered about eight o'clock.

Viatorio continued in London that night and the whole of the next day; and on the morning of the 28th, ſet out for Cambridge. In his way through Enfield, he paid a viſit to Dr. Uvedale, ſaw his gardens, and a pretty piece of fortification, a regular hexagon in wood, with outworks, made by a French maſter in the Doctor's family. From Enfield he rode to Puckridge, where he halted again, and arrived at Cambridge in very good time that evening.

CORRE-

QUERIES *propoſed to the* NOBILITY, GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, *and others, of* GREAT BRITAIN *and* IRELAND;

With a view of obtaining, from their Anſwers reſpecting the Places of their Reſidence, a more perfect Account of the Antiquities and Natural Hiſtory of thoſe Kingdoms than has yet appeared.

The Anſwers to be addreſſed to the Editor of the BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA *to the Care of* J. Nichols, *Printer*, Red-Lion-Paſſage, Fleet-Street.

1. WHAT is the antient and modern name of the pariſh, and its etymology?

2. What is its diſtance from the hundred town, county town, or next market town?

3. By what pariſhes is it bounded, E. W. N. and S.? and what are its length and breadth?

4. What diſtance is it from London and the chief towns round, and what is the price of carriage per hundred weight?

5. What is the extent of the pariſh?

6. What number of hamlets, villages, townſhips, chapelries, inn-ſhips, diſtricts, wards, are in it? their names and ſituation? and to what diviſion, hundred, liberty, or conſtabulary belonging?

7. What are the number of its houſes and inhabitants of every kind, and of its teams? Liſt of freeholds and copyholds, and their holders?

8. What number of perſons have been married, chriſtened, and buried, for the ſpace of 20 years laſt paſt, compared with the firſt 26 years of the regiſter? When did the regiſter begin? Are any curious remarks made therein?

9. What manors are or were in it, and who are or were lords thereof?

10. What are the names and qualities, arms and deſcent, of their proprietors?

11. Are there any particular cuſtoms or privileges, or remarkable tenures, in any of the manors in the pariſh? What courts, and their cuſtoms? What exempt juriſdictions, civil or eccleſiaſtical?

12. What caſtle, fort, ancient manor or manſion houſe, ſeat, villa, or other remarkable buildings, are or have been in the pariſh? and the dimenſions of their largeſt apartment or galleries?

13. What coats of arms, inſcriptions, dates, or other ornaments and figures, are or were carved or painted in and about any of their buildings?

14. In what manor, dioceſe, deanery, and hundred, does the CHURCH ſtand?

15. Is it dedicated to any ſaint? When and by whom was it built, of what materials, and has it a tower or ſpire?

16. What are its dimenſions, number of ailes, chapels, and bells?

17. Are there any ancient or modern monuments, grave-ſtones, or braſs plates? and what inſcriptions and arms in the church, chancel, or ſteeple, or on the bells, plate, cheſts, pews, ſcreens, &c. or, in the church-yard? Are the font, altar-piece, or plate, remarkable? Or, are there any remains of antiquity?

18. Are there any painted figures, arms, or inſcriptions in the windows?

19. Are there any tables of benefactions, or other inſcriptions which are worthy notice, painted or carved in or about the church, within or without? Or any parochial library in the church or parſonage?

20. What chantries, altars, ſhrines, lights, images, gilds, or roods, appear to have been in the church; or what privileges and indulgencies annext it; What reliques, miracles, and legends?

21. Are there any vaults or burial-places peculiar to any ancient or other families? and what extraordinary interments or preſervation of bodies?

22. Is the living a rectory, vicarage, donative, or ſinecure?

23. Are the computed worth of the living and its rate in the King's books rightly ſtated in Ecton's Theſaurus?

24. Who are, or who have been, patrons?

24. Who are, or have been, incumbents as far back as you can trace? and were any of them remarkable for their writings, ſufferings, or other particulars? of what univerſity or college, what their degrees or preferments, and where buried?

26. Are there any lands belonging to the glebe or vicarage, or any copy of the endowment, or any terrier? Has it been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty? What are the firſt-fruits, tenths, ſynodals, procurations, and penſions, paid out of the profits?

27. Who is poſſeſſed of the great tithes? what may their reputed value be? and is any modus paid thereout, and to whom?

28. Is there any chapel of eaſe in the pariſh; how is it ſupported? and who are, or have been, incumbents? and of what value may the cure be ſuppoſed?

29. What charities or benefactions belong to the pariſh? when and by whom given? how improved, or how loſt?

30. Are there any Diſſenting or other meeting-houſes, or Popiſh-chapels? and what number of each perſuaſion may be in the pariſh?

31. Are there any colleges, alms-houſes, free or other ſchool, or hoſpital; by whom and when founded, for how many objects, and whether abuſed or loſt; or the preſent ſtate?

32. Have

32. Have there been any abbies, priories, friaries, nunneries, hermitages, ſanctuaries, or other religious houſes; or are there any remains or ruins of them? by whom founded, and to whom granted? what charters, cartularies, ledger-books, rentals, ſtatutes, deeds, wills, obituaries, bede-rolls, or other writings, ſeals, habits, ſhrines, or other fragments, belonging to any church, monaſtery, chantry, gild, hoſpital, ſchool, or other charity?

33. Are there any croſſes or obeliſks, inſcribed or carved ſtones, circles of rude ſtones, ſingle ſtones on hillocks, or otherwiſe, hollows wrought into rocks, ſingle ſtones placed horizontally or over one another, or any beacons, in the pariſh?

34. Are there any barrows or tumuli, or extraordinary mounts? have any been opened, and what has been found therein?

35. Are there any *Roman*, *Saxon*, or *Daniſh* caſtles, forts, camps, roads, ditches, banks, pits, or other extraordinary earth-works, or pieces of antiquity, remaining in your pariſh; and what traditions or hiſtorical accounts are there of them?

36. Have there been any vaults, pavements, urns, pieces of pottery, lamps, weapons, armour, ſeals, rings, buckles, odd pieces of metal, ſtatues, buſts, carvings, altars, images, coins, or other pieces of antiquity, *Roman*, *Saxon*, *Daniſh*, or other, or bones of extraordinary ſize, dug up in your pariſh; when and by whom; and in whoſe cuſtody are or were they?

37. Have there been any remarkable battles fought, on what ſpot, by whom, when, and what traditions are there relating thereto? Or what the ſufferings or adventures of the clergy or gentry in the civil wars?

38. Have any councils, ſynods, parliaments, or other meetings, civil or religious, been held in it?

39. Have you any wake, Whitſun ale, doles, or other ſuch cuſtoms, uſed in the pariſh; or any annual or other proceſſions or perambulations?

40. What markets or fairs are kept in the pariſh; what commodities are chiefly brought for ſale; are they the manufactures or produce of the country, live cattle, or other things; what toll is paid, and to whom?

41. Is there any ſtatute fair for hiring of ſervants, and how long has it been eſtabliſhed? What are the uſual wages for men and maid ſervants, &c. for each branch of huſbandry?

42. Are there any manufactures carried on in the pariſh, and what number of hands are employed? What rare pieces of art have been invented or made by any of the pariſhioners?

43. What is generally a day's wages for labourers in huſbandry and other work; and what for carpenters, bricklayers, maſons, or other mechanics, &c.?

44. What are, or have been, the prices of proviſions, beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, pigs, geeſe, ducks, chicken, rabbits, butter, cheeſe, &c. ?

45. What is the annual rent or value of the lands or houſes in the pariſh, or townſhip ? what is the poor's rate in the pound *communibus annis* ? and how much land-tax is paid at 4s. in the pound ?

46. What common, or quantity of waſte land, may be in the pariſh ?

47. Are there any foreſts, chaces, parks, or warrens ; of what extent, number of deer, &c. any heronries, decoys, or fiſheries ?

48. What is the uſual fuel ? is it coal, wood, heath, furze, turf, or peat ? and the prices paid on the ſpot ?

49. Is there any great road leading through the pariſh, and from noted places ?

50. Do any rivers, or brooks, or navigable canals, riſe in or run through the pariſh ; when and on what terms were the acts for making them navigable obtained ? what ſort of boats are uſed on them, and what is the price of carriage per hundred or ton to your pariſh ?

51. What bridges, when and by whom built, of what materials, what number of piers or arches, the length and breadth of the bridge, and width of the arches ? are they ſupported by private or public coſt ?

52. Has the pariſh given birth or burial to any man eminent for learning, or other remarkable or valuable qualifications ?

53. What particular games, ſports, cuſtoms, proverbs, or peculiar words or phraſes, or names of places, perſons, animals, vegetables, or things, are uſed ; and what notions or traditions obtain among the common people ?

54. Are there, in any of the gentlemen's or other houſes, any pictures which give inſight into any hiſtorical facts, or any portraits of men eminent in art, ſcience, or literature ; any ſtatues, buſtos, or other memorial, which will give any light to paſt tranſactions ? or what manuſcripts in any language, books of arms, pedigrees, lives, ſignatures, patents, diplomas, perambulations, ſurveys, plans, pictures, or drawings, of any perſons, buildings or views relating to the pariſh, in the poſſeſſion of any perſon in the pariſh, or their acquaintance ?

To theſe Queries if applied to *Cities*, *Markets*, or *Corporate Towns*, may be added others reſpecting their hiſtory, foundations, ſtreets, buildings, walls, gates, churches, wards, pariſhes, charters, privileges, immunities, corporations, companies, gilds, government, and liſt of mayors, ſheriffs, recorders, repreſentatives, electors, biſhops, deans, and other cathedral members ; rates, taxes, trade, manufactures, ſieges, accidents by fire, or otherwiſe.

QUERIES

QUERIES *relating to the* NATURAL HISTORY *of the* PARISH.

1. WHAT is the appearance of the country in the pariſh; is it flat or hilly, rocky, or mountainous, open or incloſed; and the terms and mode of modern incloſing?

2. Do the lands conſiſt of woods, arable, paſture, meadow, heath, or what?

3. Are they fenny or mooriſh, boggy or firm, fertile or barren?

4. Is there ſand, clay, chalk, ſtone, gravel, loam, or what is the nature of the ſoil?

5. Have you any marble, moorſtone, lime-ſtone, free-ſtone, ſtone for building, coal, ſlate, pipe-clay, brick-clay? how is it got out, and how worked?

6. What minerals, ſalts, ochres, chalks, clays, marles, molds, earths, ſands, gravels, flints, pebbles, &c. does the ſoil contain?

7. Is there any marl, fullers earth, potters earth, or loam, or any other remarkable ſoils?

8. Are there any bitumen, naphtha, alum, calamine, black-lead, biſmuth, mercury, antimony, or other ſubſtances of that nature, found in the earth?

9. What ſtrata of ſoil do they meet with on digging wells or other openings, and at what depth?

10. What petrifactions or foſſils, either ſtone or wood, are found in the pariſh, and in what ſtrata? Are there any figured ſtones, ſuch as echinitæ, belemnitæ, &c.; any having the impreſſion of plants or fiſh, or any foſſil marine bodies, ſuch as ſhells, corals, &c. or any petrified parts of animals; any tranſparent pebbles, cryſtallizations, or any ſubſtances otherwiſe remarkable; or foſſile-trees, nuts, &c.?

11. Are there any mines? to whom do they belong, and what do they produce; their courſe and depth, the manner of working, and what obſervations have been made on them, or accidents by damps or otherwiſe? and what are the laws and cuſtoms of theſe ſeveral mines?

12. How low do the ſprings lye, and what ſort of water do you meet with in the ſeveral parts of the pariſh?

13. Are there any periodical ſprings, which riſe and fall, ebb and flow, and at what ſeaſons, or bury themſelves under ground, or petrify and incruſt, or produce any extraordinary effects?

14. Are

14. Are there any mineral ſprings, frequented or not; at what ſeaſons of the year reckoned beſt, and what diſtempers are they frequented for? What are their qualities, virtues, weight, and analyſis; and what cures atteſted or wrought by them?

15. Are there any hot waters or wells for bathing, and for what diſtempers frequented? any wells or ſtreams formerly acounted holy?

16. Are there any lakes, meers, pools, or water-falls; what their depth and height; where do they riſe, and whither do they run?

17. Are there any ſubterraneous rivers, which appear in one place, then ſink into the earth, and riſe again?

18. Are there any mills on the rivers, and to what uſes are they employed?

19. What is the proportion of arable, and meadow or paſture?

20. What are the chief produce of the lands, and in what proportion?

21. What is the general price paid for lands, arable, meadow, paſture, &c.

22. What ſort of manure is chiefly uſed for the land, and what is the price of it on the ſpot?

23. What are the methods of tillage; what ſort of ploughs and other inſtruments of huſbandry are uſed; or have any new methods of cultivation been introduced?

24. What experiments have been made in agriculture, gardening, or the management of orchards, vineyards, hop-grounds, woods, or underwoods, cattle, poultry, bees, or fiſh-ponds?

25. Does the pariſh produce any quantities of timber, of what ſort; and what are the prices on the ſpot per load or ton?

26. What trees thrive beſt, or are moſt common?

27. What plants, ſhrubs, grains, moſſes, graſſes, trees, fruits, flowers, are peculia or moſt common? what uſes are they applied to, and what their virtues?

28. Are there any and what quantities of ſaffron, woad, teazels, or other vegetable of that ſort, growing in the pariſh; and what prices do they ſell for on the ſpot?

29. Are there any hop or cherry gardens, or vineyards? and what is the price of their produce on the ſpot?

30. Are there any apple or pear orchards in the pariſh; what kind of cyder or perry is made, and at what ſold for per hogſhead on the ſpot?

31. Is the pariſh remakable for breeding any cattle of remarkable qualities, colour, ſize, value, or number, and how ſold? with other general obſervations.

32. Are

32. Are any quantities of ſheep raiſed or fed in the pariſh; and on what do they chiefly feed?

33. What is the nature of the air; is it moiſt or dry, clear or foggy; healthy,, or ſubject to produce agues, fevers, or other diſorders; and at what time is it reckoned moſt ſo, and by what probable cauſe?

34. A regiſter of weather and general ſtate of the air, for one year at leaſt, kept by different perſons, with incidental remarks, on the plan of "The Naturaliſts Journal," by the Hon. Daines Barrington.

35. What are the kinds of birds, inſects, or reptiles, common or rare?

36. What ſorts of fiſh do the rivers produce, what quantities, what are their prices on the ſpot, and in what ſeaſons are they beſt?

37. What is the height of the mountains or hills, and what obſervations have been made on them?

38. Are there any remarkable caves or grottos, or other openings in the earth, natural or artificial?

39. Are the people of the country remarkable for make, ſize, ſtrength, complexion, longevity, or any bodily or natural qualities? or have there been any exceptions to the general rules in their ſeveral caſes;

40. What ſtrange accidents, wonderful events, or extraordinary diſeaſes and cures, have happened; or uncommon deaths, diſcoveries of murder, or apparitions; what legends and traditions obtain about them, or what their atteſtation?

41. Is any part of the pariſh ſubject to inundations or land floods, or to be overwhelmed by torrents of ſand, and their effects?

42. Hath there been any remarkable miſchief done by thunder and lightning, ſtorms, whirlwinds, or earthquakes?

43. Are there any remarkable echoes?

44. Have any remarkable phænomena or meteors been obſerved in the air?

If the Pariſh is on the Sea Coast.

45. Is the ſhore flat, ſandy, high, or rocky, and the encroachment or returns of the ſea on it?

46. What are the courſes of the tides on the ſhore, or out at ſea, the currents at a mile's diſtance, and other things worthy remark?

47. What kind of fiſh are caught there, in what quantity, at what prices ſold, when moſt in ſeaſon, how taken, and to what market ſent?

48. What number of fiſhing veſſels, of what ſort, how navigated, and what number of hands are there in the pariſh?

49. How many ſhips, and of what burthen, belong to the pariſh?

50. What

50. What are the names of the creeks, bays, harbours, head-lands, ſands, rocks, or iſlands, near the coaſt?

51. What ſea animals, plants, ſponges, corals, ſhells, &c. are found on or near the coaſt?

52. Are any remarkable ſea weeds uſed for manure, or curious on any other account?

53. Are there any remains of piers, camps, batteries, block-houſes, or other works, on the cliffs or ſhore; or any extraordinary caverns under them?

54. Have there been any remarkable battles or ſea fights near the coaſt, any remarkable wrecks or accidents, which can give light to any hiſtorical facts?

55. What light-houſes, or beacons?

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BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA, N° I.

CONTAINING

1. QUERIES for the better illuſtrating the Antiquities and Natural Hiſtory of Great-Britain and Ireland.
2. The Hiſtory and Antiquities of TUNSTALL, in Kent, by the late Mr. Edward-Rowe Mores.

The Second Part of RELIQUIÆ GALEANÆ is nearly finiſhed at the Preſs, and will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

Mr. S. GALE's *Account of ſome Antiquities at* Glaſtonbury, *and in the Cathedrals of* Saliſbury, Wells, *and* Wincheſter, 1711.

GLASTONBURY.

The kitchen of the abbey is entire, a large octangular building, covered with a cupola, in the centre of which is a lanthern; in four of the ſides are great chimnies, in the other four the windows and doors. At a little diſtance is the abbot's houſe, in which ſeveral rooms are ſtill entire.

The great church of the abbey is in ruins. There remain yet ſtanding one ſide-wall of the Weſt nave of the church, one arch of the croſs northwards, and about three arches of the South croſs, and two pillars that ſupported the vaſt ſide of the great tower towards the choir. Both the ſide-walls of the choir remain, containing eight windows in each, and about three feet in heighth of the Eaſt wall is yet to be ſeen above the rubbiſh. Weſtward of the great church ſtands the chapel of St. Joſeph of Arimathea, which is ſtill entire, excepting the roof, and one great arch, which ſeparated the chapel from the ſpacious entrance to it, which is broken down, as is the pavement quite into the vault underneath. It is an oblong ſquare, very curiouſly wrought and pointed after the Gothic manner, and had at each angle a lofty pyramid, and a ſtaircaſe in each, one of which is thrown down as far as the roof of the chapel.

A little to the North-Weſt of this chapel the Holy Thorn ſtill flouriſhes.

All the South area of the church diſcovers vaſt foundations and heaps of ruins, where, I ſuppoſe, the refectory, dormitory, and the groſs of the monaſtery ſtood. The whole extent of the abbey is ſurrounded with a very high and ſtrong wall of ſtone, in which is a very ſpacious gate leading between the abbey-church and monaſtery*.

WELLS Cathedral.

A very great piece of Gothic architecture. The Weſt front is handſomely ſet off with ſtatuary of our Saviour and the apoſtles, and nine orders of the angels, of the biſhops of the church, and ſeveral of the Saxon kings. The great Weſt window of painted glaſs, amongſt other figures, has that of king Ina the founder, given not long ſince by biſhop Creighton, who lies under a fine monument of marble, repreſenting his effigies in a cumbent poſture, in the North croſs. In the ſide ailes by the choir are the effigies of ſeven of the abbots of Glaſtonbury, who were removed thence, and placed here, upon the diſſolution of the abbey. They are habited in their copes, mitred, and their croſiers in their hands. Only one of them has an inſcription, which is BERWOLDUS.

There are alſo ſome monuments of the biſhops in other parts of the church.

* In a letter to Mr. Hearne, June 23, 1722, now in the Bodleian Library, Mr. Gale tells him, "All our antiquarians are in great hopes of a view of the preſent "ruins, which are in themſelves large and venerable. I could wiſh the price of "your book had been greater, rather than to have wanted them. One of the "Monaſticon cuts is ſo extremely ſmall, that nothing can be conceived from it. If "you could procure a good drawing, I would engage to pay the engraving my-"ſelf." The book here referred to is "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of Glaſ-"tonbury, Oxford, 1722," publiſhed by ſubſcription of 1*l.* the large paper, and 10*s.* the ſmall, but without any view of theſe ruins.

SALISBURY Cathedral.

In our Lady's chapel is the tomb of biſhop Oſmund, a flat blue marble, MXC; alſo the tombs of Montacute earl of Saliſbury, and William Longſword, baſe ſon of Henry II. by Roſamond, with both their effigies lying in armour. In the North ſide-aile of the nave are the tombs of a Knight Templar, and the Epiſcopus Puerorum; all brought from the ruins of the church of Old Sarum.

On the North ſide of the high altar, Richard Power, biſhop, founder of the preſent church, lies interred *in pontificalibus*.

In the South croſs, a fine monument of biſhop Ward.

In the South aile of the nave, an elegant tomb of judge Hyde.

In the choir, before the high altar, the memorials of biſhop Wyvil, biſhop Gheſt, biſhop Jewell. Againſt the Eaſt wall of the South aile, a magnificent tomb of the duke of Somerſet. In the North aile, againſt the Eaſt wall, a curious monument of the lord Gorges.

Behind the high altar, John Blythe, biſhop, *in pontificalibus*.

The chapter-houſe is an octagon building, the roof ſupported by a ſmall column in the middle.

WINCHESTER.

The cathedral is a large and magnificent ſtructure; the Weſt part built by W. Wickham, in which he lies interred under a ſtately tomb repreſenting his effigies *in pontificalibus*. with this inſcription upon the verge of the monument:

Wilelmus dictus Wickham, &c.

printed in Godwin de Præſul. fol. 230.

Next is biſhop Eddington, on the North ſide of the high altar, towards the ſide-aile.

On two other monuments:

Qui jacet hic regni ſceptrum tulit Hardeca nutus
Emmæ ac Cnuetonis gnatus et ipſe fuit.
Obiit A° D'ni 1111.

Obiit A° Dom. 1261.
Corpus Ethelmari cujus cor nunc tenet iſtud
Saxum Pariſiis morte datur tumulo.

The buſt of this biſhop, ſomewhat defaced, is ſtill ſeen under.

On each ſide the altar, on the walls, are placed ſix cheſts, in which are the bones of ſeveral Saxon kings. Before the high altar, on the inſide of the choir, is the tomb of William Rufus.

On the South ſide of the altar,

Intus eſt cor Nicholai olim Winton' epiſcop', cujus corpus eſt apud Waverley.

Next this,

Intus eſt corpus Richard Wilhelmi Conqueſtoris filii & Beorniæ Ducis.

Next to this a grand monument of biſhop Fox.

Behind the high altar were the effigies of the underwritten:

Kyngulphus Rex, Sanc' Birinus, epiſ' Kinewald, Rex Egbertus, R. Adulphus R. Alured. R. filii ejus. S'ta Maria & D. Jeſus, Edredus Rex, Edgarus R. Emma Reg. Alcvinus epiſcopus, Ethel. Rex, S. Adwardus R. f. ejus Cnutus Rex, Hardicanutus R. filius ejus.

Corpora ſanctorum ſunt hic in pace ſepulta,
Ex meritis quorum fulgent miracula multa.

On the North ſide of the high altar, Stephen Gardner, under a large monument.

On the North ſide, William Wainfleet.

On the South ſide, cardinal Beaufort. Weſt of this St. Swithin. Under a large flat ſtone at his feet king Lucius.

At the end of the South aile, biſhop Langton.

At the end of the North aile, the lord treaſurer Weſton, in a cumbent poſture, in braſs, behind three buſts in marble.

In the North croſs,

Will' de Baſyng, Prior Eccleſiæ.

An

An Account of a Journey made at Eaſter, 1720. In a Letter to Dr. WILLIAM STUKELEY. *By Mr.* S. GALE.

Ryen ſanſe Travaille.

(From an old tomb at the Eaſt end of the North aile in St. Michael's church at Canterbury.)

SIR,

I ſhould not venture to interrupt your more uſeful enquiries after nature, and your other phyſical ſtudies, with ſo long a letter, but that I know you love ſometimes to divert yourſelf with accounts of this kind, which may any ways tend to illuſtrate our country; and that I hope you will excuſe the haſte of the following journey with the uſual good nature of a friend.

April 24, 1720, ſet out from London about two in the afternoon, and paſſing by Sopewell priory, came to the great abbey church of St. Alban, founded firſt by king Offa, anno Chr. 794, and afterwards rebuilt by abbot Paul, A. D. 1077, out of the ruins of old Verulamium, part of the walls of which, of immenſe thickneſs, is ſtill to be ſeen about a mile diſtant, and oppoſite to the new town of St. Alban.

In the abbey are ſeveral ancient monuments, particularly in the South wall of the ſide aile of the nave, that of two eremites:

Vir Domini verus jacet hic Heremita Rogerus
Et ſub eo clarus meritis Heremita Sigarus.

In

In the North ſide aile by the choir, over an arch, fronting the Eaſt end, is a rude picture of king Offa, ſitting robed in his throne, and under his feet the following:

Quem male depictum & reſidentem cernitis alte
Sublimem in ſolio Mercius Offa fuit.

In the choir are the tombs of abbot Frederick in the time of the Conqueſt, his effigies being finely enlayed in braſs in his abbatial habit, upon a large blewiſh ſtone, before the altar; on each ſide of which we ſee the ſtately monuments of abbot Whethamſted and Ramridge. But this abbey having been ſo largely and well deſcribed by my learned friend Browne Willis, eſq. of Whaddon Hall, in the county of Bucks, I need ſay no more, but refer to his Hiſtory of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbots, printed at London, anno 1719*.

Leaving St. Alban's, came into the great Roman road called Watling Street, which, at three miles end, leads us to Redburn, the ancient *Durobrivis*. There are no ruins of antiquity to be ſeen in the church, which is about half a mile from the town, and a neat Gothic pile, built anno .....

A raiſed monument in the South ſide aile in memory of Sir Richard Rede, and Anne his wife. At the head of the tomb, againſt the wall, is a crucifix in braſs, and on each ſide of it ſeveral of the family repreſented praying.

* Memorandum of Mr. S. Gale, from an ancient Regiſter of St. Alban's*.

" Ut igitur quod preteritorum commiſerat negligentia ſuppleat pia prudentia " futurorum, et preſens Monaſterium a tali ingratitudine hactenus a nobis viventibus " illibatum conſervetur, Monumenta & loca Sepulchrorum nobis cognita ſolo etiam " pavimento & marmoreis lapidibus cooperta in ſubſequentibus duxi plenius adnotanda. Quorum laudes et beneficia in libro benefactorum ſuper magnum Altare " Monaſterii quotidie inter Miſſarum ſolennia repoſito plenius conſcribuntur & annotantur, ut pro eorum expiatione peccatorum Domino jugiter ſacri Altaris victima " immoletur, et piæ recordationis affectu a celebrantibus puris mentibus commendentur."

* Et de ſimili libro apud Monaſterium Sancti Albani egregii Brittanorum Protomartyris. Codex antiquus manuſcriptus de monumentis et ſepulchris eccleſiæ S. Albani, penes humaniſſimum virum Johannem Warburton Richmondiæ Fæcialis clariſſime loquitur, p. 1.

15th.

15th. We came now to Dunſtable, in the Antonine Itinerary *Magiovintum*, a long ſtreet of houſes, tolerably well built; thence to Fenny Stratford, which town belongs ſolely to Browne Willis, eſq. who hath a charter granted him by king James I. for holding a weekly market there. Three miles hence we came to Blechly, where Mr. Willis hath built a very agreeable houſe, of an oblong form, four ſtories high, a flat roof, and leaded: the inſide is very curiouſly wainſcoted, and finely carved. It is built of brick, but not yet quite finiſhed. The expence is computed at 600*l.* Mr. Willis received us very courteouſly. He ſhewed us the library, which, though large, conſiſted chiefly of the writers of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Great Britain, and ſeveral valuable collections of his own in MS. that way.

Near this ſeat ſtands the pariſh church, which is a neat pile of Gothic architecture, built of ſtone, with a ſquare tower at the Weſt end, ſet off with four pinnacles 84 feet high. All the whole fabric was repaired and beautified anno MDCCV; it being then all new-paved, and embelliſhed with a new pulpit, pews, a fine chancel, ſeparated by a curious ſkreen, adorned with Corinthian columns ſupporting a pedeſtal, a new altar-piece ſet off with pilaſters ſupporting the royal arms, all of wainſcot exquiſitely well carved. The roof of the chancel is finely painted with the twelve apoſtles. In the North aile at the Eaſt end is a ſort of chapel, in which hang all the arms of the lords of this manor from William Gifford in the time of the Conqueſt to this time, Mr. Willis being the preſent poſſeſſor. On the North ſide the altar is an ancient marble monument, the effigies lying at length upon an altar-tomb; the inſcription is modern on the verge,

Edm. Gray, Baron Gray de Wilton,
obiit Maii 6° 1511.

All about the church are ſentences of Scripture written in golden letters; the arches are all painted in a red marble colour,

and all the windows have blue curtains painted over them on the walls. I can affirm it to be one of the moſt beautiful and compleat pariſh churches in England. The whole was done at the charge of Browne Willis, eſq. who likewiſe gave the eight bells.

Here alſo I met Mr. Bowles, keeper of the Bodleian library, Oxford.

The 15th, leaving Whaddon, we paſſed through Stony Stratford, a large old town on the military way, Towceſter, Green Norton, Meadford, Preſton, by Southam town-end, and ſo to Warwick, being a very bad, deep, and mirey road, where we arrived about nine at night, after having been twice overturned by reaſon of the dark night, but without any harm, *Deo gratias.*

Eaſter-day, 17th. At Warwick we went to hear divine ſervice at St. Mary's church, which was performed with great decency, being accompanied with a fine new and excellent organ, erected in the year 1719, at the expence of 700 *l.* the excellent Mr. Thomas Dean being the organiſt, and an extraordinary judge and good compoſer of muſic. The church itſelf is a magnificent ſtructure. The tower is ſquare, very high, and ſet off with pinnacles; the body of the church, with the ſide ailes, which are all of an equal height, having been not long ſince all burned, are now rebuilt, after the Gothic manner, but very elegant. There are only a few of the ancient monuments left, the reſt being deſtroyed by the fire. The late queen Anne gave 1000 *l.* to the fabrick; the reſt was raiſed by briefs and contributions of the gentry. The chancel eſcaped with the loſs of the old choir, of wood only, which is now alſo ſupplied with a new one. The chapter-houſe on the North ſide was likewiſe ſpared, in which there is now a large tomb, ſupported by pillars of black marble, which takes up the whole area, for the family of the lord Brook. On the South ſide of the chancel ſtands the fine chapel of Beauchamp earl of Warwick, which alſo happily was preſerved from the flames,

in

in the middle of which remains the noble monument of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick. He is repreſented lying at length in armour, with his helmet and creſt under his head, and at his feet a bear and griffin, his ſupporters, all of braſs, gilded. The effigies is placed on an altar-tomb, the ſides and the ends of which being marble are carved into ſmall niches, in which are placed ſmall ſtatues of many of the family in braſs, under each their coats of arms in colours finely enamelled.

At the door of this chapel, as you enter from the body of the church, is the effigies of one of the Beauchamps in braſs, ſaved out of the ruins of the old church, and placed againſt the wall, with a large inſcription under it. In the area of the chancel is a large tomb of another earl of Warwick and his lady.

All theſe are well deſcribed by Sir William Dugdale, in his Antiquities of Warwickſhire.

The whole church on the outſide is ſurrounded with a neat baluſtrade, adorned at equal diſtances with urns, which have a good effect.

Over the great arch of the Weſt front of the tower this:

Ex toto reedificatum An° MCCCXCIIII°
Conflagracõne ſtupenda non aris non
focis parcente dirutum V° Sept. MDCXCIIII°

On the South ſide,

Novum hoc pietate publica inchoatum
et provectum, regia abſolutum eſt
Sub lætis Annæ auſpiciis A° memorabili
MDCCIIII.

On the North ſide,

Teemplum B. Mariæ collegiatum primitus
A Rog. de Novo Burgo, com' War. temp. Steph. R.
Inſtauratum, poſtea a Tho. de Bello campo
C. War.

At the Eaſt end of the church ſtand the deanery and the collegiate houſes, which belonged to this ſtately church before the diſſolution.

The moſt remarkable things in the town are,

The ancient caſtle, one ſide of which is waſhed by the Avon. It is encompaſſed by a deep ditch and double walls, the innermoſt of which is fortified with ſeveral towers, round and multangular. You enter over a ſtone bridge through two ſtrong gates into the caſtle area. On the ſide towards the river are all the lodgings, which are now the reſidence of the lord Brook. They conſiſt chiefly of ſix large rooms of ſtate, which open upon a line, ſo that you have a large view through the whole length of the caſtle. They are very well finiſhed with marble chimney-pieces, having handſome furniture, ſuch as fine hangings, hiſtory paintings, and ſome family pieces by good hands. One of the rooms is entirely wainſcotted with cedar, and well carved. There is alſo an ancient chapel adjoining to the lodgings. At the end of the area is a very high mount; at the foot of which, on the other ſide, are very neat and ſpacious gardens, which overlook the river and the adjacent country. In the four principal ſtreets of the town, which are all new rebuilt ſince the great fire here, 1694, many of the houſes are ſet off with pilaſters of ſtone of the Corinthian order, which ſupport the entablatures; the windows are adorned with handſome mouldings, and ſeveral of the doors with columns and pediments of different orders, the ſtreets being generally regular and broad, eſpecially the High-ſtreet, and the houſe of Mr. Leigh is to be admired for its beautiful front of ſtone. The county-houſe, which is a large ſtructure of ſtone, the front of which contains the great windows, beſides a large triangular pediment over the entrance, the whole ſet off with columns and pilaſters of the Doric order, with its entablature. Here the affairs of juſtice are adminiſtered.

The

The priory is on the North-eaſt ſide of the town, finely ſeated on the river; it is a large building of ſtone. You enter a large old court, about the ſides of which are ſeveral ſmall doors, which lead to the different apartments of the religious. The prior's houſe is very large, and the rooms magnificent, the old hall eſpecially, the laſt reparations of which ſeem to have been made, as appears by a date under a ſmall window over the great ſkreen, anno 1566; and the great parlour, in the bow window of which are the arms of England and Wales, and ſeveral coats of the Puckerings, to whom this houſe did formerly belong. It came from them to the lady Bowyer, the preſent poſſeſſor, by whoſe obliging courteſy I obtained the following catalogue of the fine pictures in her gallery of the priory, ſeveral of which are done by good hands, and ſome by Vandyke:

King Edward VI. a full length.
Henry IVth's queen.
Queen Anne I. of Scotland.
Queen of Bohemia.
Henry VIII. a boy.
King of Bohemia.
King James I. of Scotland.
King Charles I. whole length.
King Henry IV. of France.
Ambroſe Dudley, earl of Warwick.
Jacobus Rex Scotor' AET. VI.
Robert Dudley, earl of Leiceſter.
Old earl Pembroke, lord chamberlain.
Cecilia counteſs of Bedford.
Lord Grandiſon and lady.
Old Sir Thomas Puckering.
Sir Harry Puckering and lady.
Cecil lord Burleigh.
Sir Tho. More, 3 qrs. fine preſervation.
Lord Capell.
Villars duke of Bucks.
Old duke Hamilton.
Lady Suffolk.
William prince of Orange.
Earl of Northampton.
Guſtavus Adolphus.
Lord Hunſdon in queen Elizabeth's time.
Lord Hatton.
Mary de Medicis.
Sir John Morley and lady.
A Florentine prince and lady.
Some Scripture hiſtory pieces.
A pope.
Two cardinals.

In the little ſtone gallery,

The heads and full-lengths of ſeveral popes and cardinals, of learned men of all nations, but chiefly Italians, warriors, emperors, both Chriſtians and Turks, brought from Italy by one of the Puckerings, who travelled to Venice.

A head of Henry V.

In the priory hall,

The lord Newton, by Vandyke.

Two Italian ladies, whole length.

A buſto of Charles I. in ſtone.

Leaving Warwick the 19th, at four miles diſtance I viewed the great and lofty ruins of Kenilworth-caſtle, and tracts of large ruins all about it. Thence we came in the evening to Coventry, a very old and ill-built city. The moſt remarkable building is St. Michael's church, a parochial one, of a prodigious breadth, and about 240 feet long. There is a large ſquare tower, with a ſpire, all of ſtone. Alſo Trinity-church adjoining in the ſame church-yard, a great ſtructure, but much decayed, being built with a reddiſh and coarſe ſort of ſtone frequent about this town. We ſaw alſo the great middle tower of the ruined church of the Grey Friars, ſtanding by itſelf, like a lodge in the middle of a garden of cucumbers; and the market-croſs, a fine Gothic building, adorned with the effigies of ſome of our ancient kings.

20th, paſſing by Sir Clement Fiſher's and lord Digby's ſeats, the firſt a ſquare building of brick *à-la-modern*, the latter an old timber-houſe, we came in the evening to Litchfield.

21ſt, I took a view of the cathedral, a ſmall neat Gothic ſtructure, adorned with three pyramids of ſtone, upon ſquare towers, two at the great entrance, the third and biggeſt in the middle; the outſide front ſet off with imagery in niches, repreſenting ancient kings on either ſide, and biſhop Cedd, a Saxon, in the middle of the great door of the nave; and in the pediment above all, king Charles II. in his robes, crowned; done, I ſuppoſe, by biſhop

biſhop Hackett, who repaired the whole fabrick and the choir, after the devaſtation of the civil wars, which much impaired the beauty of this church. The ſtalls and altar-piece are very neat; the canopy over the biſhop's throne is a great black eagle, with the wings of gold ſpread over. The altar-piece is of the Corinthian order, not unlike that of the pariſh church of St. Auguſtine in London, by St. Paul's; the choir and ſteps to the altar are of black and white marble. Within are but few monuments, moſt of the biſhops having been removed to other ſees. There is one of biſhop Hackett, laying in his pontifical habit on the South ſide the altar, and in the wall of the aile oppoſite in an arch, the tomb of Langton, *primus eccleſiæ inſtaurator*; and in ſeveral parts of the church are other cumbent figures, but defaced and unknown.

The epiſcopal palace and deanery are neat buildings. While we were at the ſervice, Mr. Walmſley was elected by the chapter dean of Litchfield, which was declared before the altar to the congregation by one of their body, the reſt attending, being only three more, being preceded by the vergers in proceſſion from the chapter-houſe. The city is large, but thinly peopled, having no foreign trade. There are two or three pariſh churches, one of which is now rebuilding very curiouſly of brick and ſtone, and is advanced to the roof. There is a convenient market-place, and ſeveral handſome conduits, built of ſtone. The city is divided by a great pool of water, which lies on the South ſide the cathedral, and hath two ſtone bridges over it at either end, which are in good repair, and well paved. I ſaw at a bookſeller's* here an old MS. vellum, containing the lives and acts of ſome of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, St. Auguſtine, Odo, Thomas Becket, Dunſtan, and Elphægus, written in a good hand, I believe, about 300 years ago, which MS. I bought. Being detained here by the continual rain, which occaſioned the greateſt floods in theſe

* Father to Dr. Samuel Johnſon. EDIT.

parts

parts that have been for twenty years, I drew the ground-plot of the church of Lichfield, which I have ſent to Mr. Willis this evening.

The 22d, I left this place, and came that night to Birmingham, a town in Warwickſhire, known all over England for its great trade in the iron and ſteel manufactory. It is all new-built of brick, and there are ſeveral private houſes of a good deſign. The moſt remarkable buildings are, the free-ſchool, founded by king Edward VI. It is now rebuilt, being a handſome pile, with two wings of building, ſet off with pilaſters: in the middle of the front is erected a neat ſquare tower, and in it a nich, with the effigies of the founder, and his name cut underneath in fair white ſtone.

The ſquare, which is very regular, the houſes being of an equal heighth, and entrances anſwer exactly from four ſtreets; the area is formed into graſs-plots and gravel-walks, planted with trees.

The New Church is an oblong building, ſpacious and light; the walls of it are embelliſhed with ruſtic work, and ſet off with pilaſters of the Doric order, with a proper entablature: the Eaſt end, or abceſs, terminates in a ſemicircle. The tower, which is to be a ſort of dome, is not yet built. The whole is of a good taſte, and deſigned by Mr. Archer. The market here is well frequented, and the town very rich and populous. There is another church, ancient, but well repaired, having a high ſpire of ſtone, but ſtanding in the lower part of the town.

The 23d, I repaſſed through Coventry, obſerving, as I came out of the city-gate leading to London, on the left of the road, the ancient houſe of the White Friars, inhabited, and in good repair, alſo the old gate-houſe leading to it, built of ſtone, and a curious piece of Gothic architecture entire.

I lay this night at an obſcure place called Frog-hall.

The

The 24th, I paſſed by Holmby, where king Charles I. formerly reſided. The houſe is all in ruins, and hath a melancholy aſpect. It belongs now to the dutcheſs of Marlborough, as I was told. A little below is Althorp, a fine ſeat of the earl of Sunderland: it is well wooded, hath fine gardens, and my lord is ſtill improving it. About five miles hence I came to Northampton in the evening.

On the morrow, being the 25th, I viewed this town, which is finely ſituate upon a hill, at the bottom of which is a fine river, over which we paſſed upon a long bridge of ſtone. The town is extremely well-built, chiefly of ſtone; the houſes are very ſtately, many of them fronted with pilaſters of divers orders, and ornamented with feſtoons and beautiful portals, of a neat ſymmetry. All Saints church is all new-built, of a regular architecture; at the front is a noble portico of eight columns of the Ionick order, ſupporting the entablature, upon the middle of which is placed a ſtatue of king Charles II. a great benefactor to this church, who gave it a thouſand tons of timber, and remitted ſeven years tax of chimney-money collected in this town for the repair thereof, as appears by the inſcription in the frize of the portico.

On the North ſide of the middle door is the following:

> Here under lyeth John Bailes, born in this towne. He was above 126 years old, and had his hearing, ſight, and memory to the laſt. He lived in three centuries, and was buryed the 14th April, 1706.

The inſide of the body of the church is finely pewed, and hath a fine ſkreen of wainſcot, which ſeparates the chancel. The roof, which is curiouſly adorned with fret-work, is ſupported by four columns of the Corinthian order, from whence in the middle there ſprings a neat dome, covered on the outſide with lead; upon the dome there is a ſmall lantern with windows, the ſummit of which is beautified with a ball and croſs, gilded.

The Seſſions-houſe, near the church, is a ſtately edifice, conſiſting of a long front towards the ſtreet, in which are three oblong windows, of a handſome manner. It is terminated at each end with a magnificent portal, adorned with Corinthian columns; over which is placed a circular pediment, and above all a baluſtrade, with urns and other ornaments, which have a very good effect. Nor is the Square inferior to many of the beſt in England, for largeneſs or elegancy of building. It is here the market is kept, to which there is always a great concourſe. There are three ancient churches, beſides the laſt deſcribed; and on the North Weſt ſide of the town, ſome ruins of the caſtle, a mount, with a deep dry ditch and wall about it, and ſome of the great gate yet ſtanding; the river runs at the foot of it. A little out of the town, on the ſide of the road that leads to London, ſtands a very ancient croſs, to the pedeſtal of which you aſcend by eight ſteps; it is finely carved, and in the four niches are placed four ſtatues of queen Eleanor, and under them the arms of England, Portugal, and Caſtile. On the South Weſt ſide is affixed a marble table, with a Latin inſcription in memory of the battle of Blenheim, at which time this antiquity was entirely repaired; and at the top, in the place of the old one demoliſhed, a new croſs is fixed of this form ✠, which is the only one in England now remaining perfect, that I know of.

The 24th I left Northampton, and dined at Newport Pagnel in Bucks, an old town, ſeated on a pleaſant river; it is noted for its manufactory of lace; it hath alſo a very large and ancient, I had almoſt ſaid, ruinous pariſh church, with a ſquare tower, but no remarkable monuments in it. I ſee here a very old font, with a covering of wood, carved and gilded, not unlike the ſpire of a Gothic ſteeple. In the afternoon, paſſing by Woburn, I beheld the fine ſeat of the abbey, now the young duke of Bedford's, being quite altered and rebuilt by this family, I lay this night at Dunſtaple,

Dunſtable, the old *Magiovintum* of the Romans, and paſſing by Verulam and St. Alban's, with which you are ſo well acquainted that no plan of it can be more exact than what you have obliged the literati with, I arrived, after a very agreeable journey, at London; and have nothing further to trouble you with, but to aſſure you, that I am always, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

S. GALE.

Mr. R. GALE's *Account of his Tour into* Scotland *, 1739.

DEAR BROTHER, Scruton, Aug. 17, 1739.

Laſt Sunday morning we got ſafe and ſound from the Northern regions, without either bonny-creeper or yuke upon us. We had a moſt pleaſant journey, and ſplendid entertainment at Edinburgh from ſeveral perſons of diſtinction; and I muſt do the nation ſo much juſtice as to declare, nothing can be more polite than their gentry, and nothing more rude and miſerable than their common people, who ſeem to be a complete compoſition of ill-manners, ſloth, beggary, and naſtineſs. We entered the ancient kingdom by Berwick, and travelled through a fine country quite to Edinburgh; where we reſided in great affluence, ſaw all the curioſities of the place, viſited Leith, the duke of Buccleugh's at Dalkeith, and the lord juſtice Clerk's at Burnſton, about three miles out of the town. I went then to Mavis Bank, a moſt delightful ſeat of baron Clerk: the houſe built by himſelf in the true Palladio taſte, and exceeded by few that I have ſeen either

* See Mr. R. Gale's letter to Mr. Johnſon on this journey, p. 323.

for ſituation, wood, or water. Dr. Knight was detained at Edinburgh by the illneſs of his ſon, who had a pleuretic diſorder upon him, which confined him moſt of the time we were there; but, by bleeding three times, was cured. However, the doctor dined with us one day at Mavis Bank, from whence we returned to Edinburgh, and, after two days ſtay, went to another ſeat of the baron's, called Pennycuik, eight or nine miles from the town weſtward. This is a larger houſe than the other, in the antique taſte, and has its beauties in all the particulars of ſituation as well as the other. This being upon the road to Carliſle, and the baron offering us his company thither, determined us to enter England that way. We had an opportunity of lying at Moffat Waters, that have the ſame wholeſome ſcent as thoſe at Harrowgate, though not ſo ſtrong, and are the Tunbridge of Scotland. There we were met by a ſon of the baron's, who is married and ſettled in that country, and two other gentlemen, who accompanied us within five miles of Carliſle, ſo that we travelled in a troop of fourteen or fifteen horſe, through a mountainous deſart country, fine roads, and very bad entertainment, except bread and wine, which are excellent in the pooreſt places of reception. We dined, as we thought, at a place called *Ecclefacchyn**, ſixteen miles from Carliſle, in a wretched hoſt-houſe; ſome of us got ſtools, others ſat upon the bedſide at table; but Dr. Knight ſpying a black gown and cuſhion upon the bed-teſter, it came out to be an epiſcopal church, and the two gentlemen with us part of the congregation. A little before we got to this holy place we viewed the famous Roman camps at Burnework, and after dinner the veſtigia of the city and temple of Middleby, of which you have an account in Mr. Gordon's "Iter Boreale," and Horſley's "Britannia Romana." We ſaw another place upon the road, about

* The little church.

ſeven

ſeven miles from Pennycuik, very remarkable for fourteen entrenchments, one above another, called to this day *Romana*, with a great camp juſt by them; but what is the moſt remarkable is, that the gentleman who owns theſe works, and lives among them, has written a hiſtory of the country, and never mentions one word of the matter, though under his eye every day of his life.

Somebody that had not ſo much reaſon to ſpeak ſo well of the country as we had, or whoſe converſation lay with the inferior people, had left the following poetry in a window at Belfort, the laſt town before you come to Berwick:

Cain, in diſgrace with heaven, retired to Nod,
A place, undoubtedly, as far from God
As Cain could wiſh; which makes ſome think he went
As far as Scotland, ere he pitched his tent;
And there a city built of ancient fame,
Which he from Eden, Edinburgh did name.

So much for Scotland. A little news from you of old England would be very acceptable, in the preſent poſture of affairs. The box, with the cloaths and books, came very ſafe, under the ſeal of original ſin tied to the outſide of it, which, I ſuppoſe, came too late to go under cover. Dr. Knight left me laſt Tueſday morning for Bluntſham, being engaged to preach three times next Sunday. I am, dear brother,

Your moſt affectionate brother,

R. GALE.

Part of a Tour in Derbyſhire, *by Mr.* R. GALE.

The wonderful prodigies of the earth, which we have lately viewed in the Peak, equally gave us occaſion of honour and admiration. Nothing can be finer or more admirable than that famous pillar which the queen of Scots gave a name to when ſhe was in this cavern; it being called the Queen of Scots pillar, becauſe that unfortunate princeſs, when ſhe came to ſee theſe countries, ſtopped at it, and went no further. The pillar is naturally of the Corinthian order, and is ſo curiouſly wreathed, that it would be difficult for an artiſt ever to imitate it. When a man ſurveys the prodigious arches, when he hears the impetuous waters roaring as they roll through the rocks, and when he views the amazing precipices which he is obliged to paſs, ſurely nothing can be more terrible or ſhocking. A perpetual darkneſs reigns in this diſmal region, ſo that every one of us was obliged to take a guide with a candle. We went as far as we could, and at the further end we diſcharged our piſtols, whoſe vaſt loud report was many times repeated through the vaulted roofs by officious Echo. And as we came away, we left a candle on a rock in a place called the Needle's Eye, about a quarter of a mile high from the Queen of Scots Pillar, which at a diſtance appeared like a bright ſtar. When we had got out of this diſmal hole, abundance of poor women, who attended on purpoſe, gave us ſome water and herbs to waſh our hands with, which indeed we had great need for. There is nothing elſe worth noting at Buxton, except the abundance of lead mines about it; ſo we went to the Wells again, and lay there all night, after having ſpent the evening with all the pleaſure and ſatisfaction we could

could expect or desire in such agreeable company. Wednesday morning, with great regret and unwillingness, we left Buxton Wells, and parted from the fair Gloriana, who promised to pray for our happy journey, and went to see another wonder of the Peak, called Elden Hole, which is a prodigious bottomless pit, with a dismal large mouth, 30 feet long and 18 broad. The poor people brought us stones to throw down, which we could hear about a minute as they were falling; but Mr. Cotton, who let down 700 yards of packthread into it, tells us, that it is unfathomable, so that the noise of the stones was drowned in the bottomless deep. A gentleman benighted near this place enquired at a neighbouring house for a guide; two fellows, pretending to direct him, led him to the mouth of this hole, and desired him to alight, telling him it was safer walking a step or two through a slippery way; which he complying with, they threw him into the hole, for the base lucre of his horse and portmantua.

From hence we went to see another wonder, called Mam Tor, which is a vast high mountain reaching to the very clouds, and it is so great a precipice, that in stormy weather stones and dirt fall from it so very fast, that it hath made another large considerable hill underneath it by its ruins. From viewing this vast mountain, we went to Castleton, through the most frightful ways I ever saw, almost impassable.

Castleton eight miles. Expences 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

We arrived at Castleton about two, having passed through a stony lane between two amazing rocks, which hung over our heads, and seemed to us impassable. Yet our guides, to increase our admiration, told us that a fellow who had stolen away his mistress, and was closely pursued by her friends, finding no other way was left, rode up one pass, which we thought impossible to be ascended, with her behind him, and, according to his desert for so bold a

proof

proof of his paſſion, carried her off. We reſted ourſelves at Caſtleton a little, and then went into that unſpeakable wonder called the Devil's a—, which is out of my power to deſcribe with juſtice. In the entrance or mouth there is a little village, ſtacks of hay, barns, and ſtables, all covered over by the mountains. We went through, and at length came to a great water, which we were obliged to paſs over in a tub made for that purpoſe, wherein we lay hands and feet together, and two men with a great deal of difficulty guided us through; for their heads touched the rocks, and they were almoſt up to their ſhoulders in water. Thus we ferried over this infernal lake, which may be the ſpace of ten yards, where we landed again. And then we walked for about the ſpace of fifteen yards or more on the ſands, our Charontic ferry-men going with us, and carrying the prepoſterous boat on their ſhoulders, that we might croſs over the next water, which we did with ſome horror, and landed ſafely, as I thought, in the other world, where, on the rocks, we all engraved our names. Here we were in a ſtate of imaginary purgatory, and therefore we waſhed away all the relicks of our cares in the world above us with the beſt nectar and ambroſia we could get to carry with us in this Elyſian progreſs. Then we walked on for above a quarter of a mile, as we could gueſs, when a river that runs with a rapid ſtream, and ſurprizes the curious ſtranger with a terrible noiſe, bounds this kingdom of Erebus, and ſtopped our further travel. We now reſolved to go as far as any man ever did; ſo we mounted on the ſhoulders of our guides, and rode into the middle, where we fired our piſtols, which gave a prodigious report. But although it thundered and lightened moſt of the time we were in this diſmal place, we knew nothing of it till we came out. After we had ſpent two or three hours in this ſurvey, we returned by a different way, over mountains, if I may ſo call them, of ſtone; and when we were got upon a very ſteep and dangerous precipice,

precipice, our guides at the bottom put a candle lighted, which every one was to throw at, and he who hit it firſt down was to have the honour, which Mr. Sloman gained by performing the exploit. There are many caverns in the rocks, which, as we went through, the people with us called by ſeveral names, and at laſt, with a great deal of labour, we got out again, paſſing over the ſame waters I before mentioned in our ferryboat, and ſo with joy I left the land of darkneſs. There is nothing elſe worthy obſervation at Caſtleton, except the caſtle, which being built upon a high mountain over the Devil's a—, we had much fatigue to climb. It could never be very ſtrong, but now indeed is only a heap of ruins; and ſeems to remain as it were a monument to ſhew poſterity from whence the town derived its name. On one ſide towards this town we had from this caſtle a pleaſant proſpect of a fine valley, and paſtures ſurrounded with many black mountainous rocks; and on the other ſide prodigious precipices, and mountains joining only by narrow paſſes, which, though to us they appeared dangerous, is the common road for the neighbouring people. Our guide acquainted us with a ſurprizing ſtory of the ſtrange deliverance of a poor ſervant ſent by his maſter to conduct ſome friends through one of theſe paſſes. They in requital gave him a great quantity of ſtrong drink, which diſordered him to that degree, that as he returned he miſſed the paſs, and fell from the top of the ſteep mountain into the valley under it, and yet did himſelf no damage, except receiving a ſlight wound in his head, and his horſe was not ſo much as hurt. He lay there till he got ſober, and then was forced to walk home, his horſe having made the beſt of his way before him.

At length, being well tired with walking up and down, we returned to our inn, and there enjoyed ourſelves all night with the beſt entertainment this little poor ſtony town could afford. Expences 1 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.*

CHATS-

CHATSWORTH.

The next day, being the 8th of Auguſt, we left Caſtleton, and went down to Chatſworth, where we ſaw the noble palace of the duke of Devonſhire, another ſurprizing wonder of the Peak, which contains about 60 acres of ground in the houſe and gardens, and is ſituated on a riſing rock above the river Darwent, which runs in a valley between two mountains, ſo that it can have no avenue; and it is in the moſt barren country imaginable, ſo that I may not improperly call it a Paradiſe in the deſarts of Arabia. The beſt view of the houſe is on a bridge which is over a ſmall canal before the houſe, juſt above the river, but ſupplied from a ſpring in the part which I ſhall mention by and by. As we entered the court before the palace we made our remarks upon the fine caſt-iron gate, on each ſide of which runs a rectilinear baluſtrade before all the front of the palace, and the noble pedeſtals which ſupport the iron-work at both ends, whereon are carved the trophies of war, with the cypher W. R. on every ſtandard, and on the top of each pedeſtal lyes a beautiful modern ſphynx. When we had entered the gates in the court before the Weſt front, we walked on till we aſcended, by a fine *voliere*, a grand terrace, faced with Tuſcan pilaſters. In the niches are buſts of iſicle deities, if one may ſo call them, or water-gods, and the *renflemens* of the pilaſters have froſt-work. The houſe is built in figure of an oblong ſquare, cloiſtered within on the North and South ſide; and in the middle of the ſquares is a noble baſon, of a mixed figure, with an Italian Arion ſitting on a dolphin, and a *jet d'eau* plays water into the baſon through each noſtril of the dolphin. The Weſt front of the palace contains nine windows, whoſe ſaſhes are finely gilt on the outſide. Over every window

is carved the ſtag's horns, part of the duke's arms, and between every window are Ionic pilaſters, with four three-quarter Ionic columns ſupporting a fronton with my lord's arms; and on the South ſide there are twelve windows, whoſe ſaſhes are alſo gilt on the outſide, and only four Ionic pilaſters, there being one at each end; and in the freize on the South ſide is my lord's motto, *Cavendo tutus*. We firſt entered into a ſpacious hall, paved with excellent marble, with as curious marble over the chimney-piece. In the front to the door we obſerved the ſacrifice to Janus, ſo naturally done that it perfectly ſurprized us; and on each ſide of the ſacrifice a repreſentation of a Roman battle, one of which was that of Actium, ſo livelily expreſſed that it moved us with horror; on the left ſide is the tragedy of Cæſar killed in the ſenate-houſe, where that barbarous murder appears to the very life, and moves the generous ſpectator to the abhorrence of ſo bloody and treacherous a fact. The other part of the hall is ſet off with freſco. On the roof or *plafond* we ſaw painted a ſeſſion of the gods, and every paſſion is ſo extremely well expreſſed that it raiſed the utmoſt admiration. We aſcended a noble *voliere* of marble, with iron baluſters, which conſiſts of eighteen ſteps on each ſide of an arch; and we obſerved there are placed in ſeveral niches curious marble urns, whoſe flames are gilt. Under the ſtair-caſe we paſſed through a fine alcove, and ſeveral other rooms, to a neat bathing-place, which is lined with excellent marble; but when we came back, and re-aſcended theſe *voliere* ſtairs, we went through a large dining-room to the famous long gallery, which is reputed to be one of the beſt finiſhed pieces in the world. Here, in ſeveral pannels, are painted the ſtories of Paſtor Fido to admiration, and the ſcenes are ſo livelily repreſented, that one would almoſt think every figure was acting its part in that famous play. This gallery is adorned with Ionic pilaſters, and there are gilt flower-pots between them, and the

capitals and baſes are gilt, and the ſhafts are of a porphyry colour. On the mantle-piece, in a ſquare pannel, ſeveral curious figures in *baſſo relievo*; and on each ſide the chimney is a nich, with an Italian buſt in it. Next to the gallery is a noble perſpective room. We were afterwards led into a noble ſtaircaſe of marble, leading to ſeveral fine apartments, which are adorned with various paintings. In one, the triumph of the moon, with all her attendants, and round it the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac. In another is the ſtory of Phaëton, extremely well done by Shurroon *, and nothing certainly can exceed the deſcription of the painter. It repreſents to us Phœbus, as it were with a great deal of regret, giving to his raſh ſon the command of the chariot of the ſun. It ſeems to tell us with what wonderful concern he gave his fatal inſtructions to the attentive youth. Then we ſee the horſes foaming and biting their bitts, mad to proceed on their accuſtomed journey, and poor Phaëton ſo eager to take his father's rays, that he ſeems inſenſible of his approaching ruin. In the ſtaircaſe I mentioned before, we ſaw the triumphs of Europe over the other parts of the world, with the repreſentation of Ceres attending her, and with many other proper emblems; and at the uppermoſt landing-place of this ſtaircaſe, we ſaw two of the fineſt marble doorcaſes in the world, which led into each ſide of the houſe. There is in one room a fine piece of painting, deſcribing the ſeveral Virtues and Vices. In ſeveral rooms are noble pieces of tapeſtry, of gold, ſilver, and ſilk, done at Bruſſels by Vanderbuſh. One repreſents the ſtory of Jupiter and Leda, where the deceitful god is turned into an imaginary ſwan to enjoy her. In another Apollo, and the ſiſters, and their mother Niobe weeping

* Louis *Cheron* came to England on account of his religion 1695, and was employed at the duke of Montague's at Boughton, at Burleigh, and at Chatſworth, where he painted the ſides of the gallery; a very poor performance. He had before fallen into diſeſteem when he painted at Montague-houſe, where he was much ſurpaſſed by Baptiſt, Rouſſeau, and La Foſſe. WALPOLE, Anecd. of Paint. III. 131.

into

into ſtone; by them Jupiter and Ganymede; in another the Rape of the Sabine women; and in another their reconciliation. There is a very neat chapel, paved with curious marble, and lined with cedar. The duke's gallery is ſupported by four pillars of the Corinthian order, the capitals and baſes being white, and the ſhafts black, and the nich in the middle, where my lord ſits, is adorned with a great deal of Watſon's carved work. There is a glorious altar of marble, ſupported by two black columns on white pedeſtals, which altar is aſcended to by three ſteps. There is a dove between two large figures of Juſtice and Mercy, and there is a fine painting over that, repreſenting our Saviour's appearing to St. Thomas. In the court of the altar are marble cherubs, and round the chapel are painted the ſeveral miracles of our Saviour. Beſides all theſe mentioned here, there are incredible quantities of fine paintings by Sharroon, Verrio, Laguerre, and others, which our time would not permit us to be over particular in taking an account of. Moſt of the marble is dug out of neighbouring quarries, and many ſhafts of pillars are of one entire piece. The carving is done by one Watſon of Derbyſhire, and we were told that three rooms coſt in carving 1500*l.* There are a world of fine feſtoons, flower-pieces, and trophies, and the ſculptures are almoſt inimitable. We ſaw ſome furniture; but as yet the houſe is not quite finiſhed. Here is to be a colonade on the North ſide to anſwer that on the South, and a ſemicircular piece of building for the kitchens and outhouſes. The rich beds are not ſet up; but when we had infinitely ſatisfied our curioſities within doors, and were entertained by the duke's command, we went into the gardens, which filled our eyes with freſh objects of delight and admiration; and they are the more wonderful becauſe they are cut out of a barren rock. That part of the garden that riſes above the Eaſt ſide of the palace has terraces to the caſcade, which I ſhall mention by and by. There is a large grotto, in

which are ſeveral fountains continually playing. There is a willow-tree in the center of a wilderneſs, which ſpouts out of every branch and every leaf; and there are ſeveral baſons, with a *jet d'eau* humouring the tree, and the whole wilderneſs is guarded with ſatyrs. Another fountain is a duck, which ſpouts out of its mouth. There is alſo a charming long arbour near the wilderneſs. There is likewiſe a fir-wilderneſs, with three baſons, and figures in each, in which is a gravel walk through. From this we entered a *parterre de ſtatues*, which reaches from the grand *etang* to the fir-wilderneſs. There is alſo a garden by the ſtables, which has got a good *etang*, with a green-houſe at the end, and a baſon in the midſt. In the *parterre de fleurs*, correſponding to the South front, is a baſon with a groupe, being Neptune in the midſt of four ſea-horſes, wonderfully fine, with the water ſpouting out of their mouths and noſtrils, and between the legs of each a *jet d'eau* playing. At the end of the *parterre de fleurs* is a handſome baluſtrade, which parts it from the grand canal, at the head of which are two Italian ſtatues. From this we went into the bowling-green on the South ſide, where is a noble ſummer-houſe, open, and ſupported by four Doric pillars. There are ſeveral niches in it with ſtatues, and the plafond is handſomely painted. In the center of the garden beneath is an oval baſon, with a fountain repreſenting the court of Neptune; and to theſe add a noble canal, with walks on each ſide, where, as from heaven, one may ſurvey the diſtant horrors of the kingdom of Erebus in the diſmal country round about us. But, I believe, what will be moſt admirable, when finiſhed, is the noble caſcade, which the duke is now making. The ciſtern is on the top of a very high rocky mountain, and the deſcents from the top conſiſt of 24 falls, each 24 feet ſquare; and in every other fall there are five breaks, and at the bottom . . . . .

Here the MS. ends imperfectly.

Mr.

Mr. S. GALE's *Obſervations on* Kingsbury, Middleſex.

St. George's Day, 1751.

The latter end of laſt ſummer being obliged to pay a viſit to a ſmall village, called *Kingſbury*, in the county of Middleſex, and the hundred of Goar, about eight miles North Weſt from London, and between Harrow on the Hill and the great Roman road (ſince named Watling-ſtreet) that leads from *Londinium* to *Sulloniaca*, and ſo on to *Veruſamium*, from which *Via Militaris* it is about one mile Weſtward, at its neareſt diſtance; as the name of Kingſbury had ſomething of antiquity in it, my curioſity excited me to make ſome farther enquiry into it. I muſt therefore obſerve, that the term *Bury* amongſt our Saxon writers ſometimes ſignifies a burgh or town, ſometimes a *Villa Regia*, a palace, royal reſidence, or rural retreat and pleaſure houſe of ſome Roman general, and in proceſs of time inhabited by our Saxon kings and princes. Thus the Roman *Villa Fauſtina*, called *Bederickſworth* by the Saxons, is at preſent the famous St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk. We have alſo another Kingſbury juſt without the town of St. Alban's Northward, a *Villa Regia*, the royal manor and reſidence of Offa, king of Mercia, founder of St. Albans, anno 7*. And by another ancient writer it is called *Offæ Municipium Regale*, a grand Roman appellative, no leſs than a town enjoying all the privileges granted by that great people †. But which of our Saxon kings reſided at this villa in Middleſex I am writing of, is, I think, difficult to determine, for want of authentic evidence, unleſs probably it might be king Ethelward, who gave the neigh-

* See Willis's Mitred Abbies, vol. I. p. 18.

† See *Lelandi Collectanea*, *tom.* III. 164, *per* Hearne. Oxon.

bouring manor of Hampſtead to Weſtminſter Abbey, anno Domini 986 *; yet it is highly probable that there was here a *Villa Romana*, it being a moſt delightful ſituation, upon a great riſing eminence, ſurrounded with woods, and waſhed by the little river Brenta, the name of a famous river near Padua. I am further confirmed in this opinion, by obſerving in a cloſe, on the North ſide of Kingsbury cæmitery, the veſtiges of ruins of buildings, which have been dug up, and carried elſewhere.

Upon the decline of the Roman empire in Britain under Honorius, the Saxons, after they got poſſeſſion of the iſland, generally made choice of the cities, villas, and other buildings, which had been ſo elegantly erected by their Roman predeceſſors; the firſt for ſtrength, the others for diverſion and rural pleaſures, of which the ſtupendous walls, the teſſelated pavements, the hypocauſts, their theatres, baths, and military ways, are ſtill the ſubſiſting proofs. Adjacent to theſe ruins, where I conjecture the ſite of Kingsbury, the *Villa Regia*, to have been, I was to view the church and cæmitery, both which are included in the area of a Roman camp, which is of an oblong figure, defended by double ramparts, with a ditch between them. The length of the outer rampart is two hundred and ten feet, the breadth one hundred and eighty nine, the ditch nine. The entrenchments by all-devouring Time are much depreſſed and trod down. The Southern ramparts are quite levelled to mend the roads, and a rail ſet up in their ſtead to ſecure that ſide of the church yard; thoſe at the Weſt end are now ſcarcely viſible.

This camp is raiſed upon the higheſt ground in this part of the country, from whence I imagine it to have been one of the *Caſtra Exploratorum* of the Romans, raiſed to ſecure themſelves in their various marches againſt any ſudden incurſion of their enemies, and where they ſtayed perhaps but one or two nights.

* Widmore's Hiſtory of Weſtminſter Abbey, p. 9.

With

With regard to thoſe camps, the great and learned Monſ. Bergier, in his "Hiſtoire des Grands Chemins," lib. IV. cap. 6. ſect. 3. gives us a very clear and diſtinct illuſtration: "Pour les "lieux leſquels dansl'Itineraire ſont ſurnomez du nom de *Caſtra*, "c'eſtoient places que les Romains fortifioient eux meſmes des "ramparts & des foſſes, pour s'y loger en aſſurance contre les "ſubites incurſions des ennemis. De ces camps les uns ſe fai-"ſoient pour y demeurer un nuit ou deux, et les autres pour y faire "un long ſejour. Les premiers eſtoient denomez du nom general "de *Caſtra*, & quelquefois de *Manſio*; comme qui diroit un "giſte."

From hence we have a good light into the origin and uſe of many other Roman camps found in various parts of Britain, though not always ſituated upon or near the great Roman roads.

As to the antiquity of this camp in particular, I am firmly of opinion, it was one of thoſe thrown up by Julius Cæſar*, after his famous paſſage over the Thames at Cowey Stakes †, in his haſty purſuit and march after king Caſſibelane and the Britiſh army, who fled precipitately to the *Oppidum Caſſivelauni*, a ſituation very much agreeing with Cæſar's deſcription of a Britiſh town, a place encompaſſed with woods and fens: I preſume, the preſent Caſſio Bury in Hertfordſhire. The camp at Kingſbury is about half way from Shepperton (a village on the North bank of the Thames, near which Cæſar muſt have landed, and behind which town are the remains of a large *Caſtrum* of that general's), and the *Caſſivelauni Oppidum*, though not in a direct line, but

* Dr. Stukeley was of the ſame opinion: that it was Cæſar's ſecond camp (one at Hounſlow being the firſt) after paſſing the Thames. He deſcribes it as "now the "church-yard, viſible enough, its ſituation high, and near the river Brent: the "church ſtands in the middle of it, built of Roman bricks from Verulam." Itin. II. p. 2. The church has been rebuilt.

† See Mr. S. Gale's letter to Dr. Ducarel, on Cowey Stakes, in the Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 197. See alſo p. 474.

ſuch

ſuch as the woods, moraſſes, and wildneſs of the country at that time, obliged him to take as the moſt ſafe and expeditious. For the great Roman military way, or Watling Street, leading from *Londinium* to *Verulamium*, was not then in being, but has been the work of ſome ſucceeding emperors, after their government and police became more ſettled and eſtabliſhed in Britain, probably in the reign of Claudius or Veſpaſian, under the direction of Julius Agricola, his lieutenant or governor, who had reſided here many years, whoſe whole deſign was chiefly to civilize the barbarous people, cultivate the country, and introduce the art of building in general.

But, that I may not treſpaſs too much upon your time and patience, I ſhall only add a few obſervations upon the church of Kingſbury, as it may tend further to illuſtrate the ſubject I am writing about. It is a neat and ancient fabric *, the foundations of which at the Eaſt end, and the walls for a conſiderable height where the plaiſtering is decayed, I found to be built of Roman bricks, ſeveral of which as they lay in the walls I meaſured, and found of the ſubſequent dimenſions:

Inches.
16½ long.
11½ broad.
2½ thick.

One need not, I think, be much at a loſs to account for the Roman materials with which our Chriſtian temple was erected, ſince the ruins of the Villa Regia ſo near at hand could readily ſupply all the demands of the firſt architect.

At the entrance into the church, at the North-Weſt corner, there is a very antique font, the form and cavity of which very much reſemble the fragment of a rough unpoliſhed rock, vaſtly

* There is a repreſentation of it in Chatelain's "Fifty Views round London."

injured

injured by age, *rudis indigeſtaque moles*. The figure has been an octagon, but its angles are ſcarcely viſible, and there are ſeveral great cracks in its ſides, ſo that the baptiſmal water is held in a leaden reſervoir circular within the cavity. The breadth of the church at the Weſt front is 27 feet.

The only remaining ſepulchral monument of the remoteſt æra here is a large blue ſtone in the nave, with the effigies of a man and his two wives, one on each ſide of him; under them their eighteen children, and the following inſcription, all in braſs plates:

Pray for the ſoules of John Sherrard,
And Ann and Mathild his wifes, which
John deceaſed 15 April, the year of
our Lord M°V°XX° on whoſe ſoules
Jeſu have mercy.

The dean and chapter of St. Paul's are the patrons of the living. I am, with very great reſpect, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,

S. GALE.

Mr. S. GALE'S *Account of* Barden, Tunbridge, *&c.*

At Barden, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent, is a furnace for melting iron ore, which is found in great quantities in this part of the county, and reſembles very much fine tiles when burned to a whitiſh colour and broken in pieces, having in them ſome veins of iron of a ruſty mixture. The furnace is built of ſtone, in form of a chimney. The ore and charcoal, with which the fire is made, are poured out of baſkets in at the top of the chimney, to which they aſcend by a ſcaffold. The ore being melted runs out at the bottom of the furnace into beds of ſand laid in grooves, and when taken thence is called *ſowe iron*.

This ſowe iron is afterwards carried to another fire of charcoal, where it is melted into different pieces or lumps. Theſe lumps are again taken and heated red hot at a forge, whoſe hammer is lifted up by four cogs of a wheel, turned by a current of water to what force they pleaſe. They are beat out into bars of what thickneſs or length is thought convenient. The whole machine, as to the labouring part of blowing the bellows, and hammering out the bars, is all performed by two wheels, the one overſhot, the other underſhot, to which the water is conveyed from a large pond or head of water through troughs that are opened or ſhut by ſmall ſluices pulled up and down by a ſmall cord within the forge by the labourer; the whole work being with the greateſt expedition performed by a man and a boy, as far as relates to the working of the iron.

The Wells at Tunbridge, which conſiſt of two baſons, are included in a triangular area, paved with ſquared ſtone, and encompaſſed with the walls, in one of which is the entrance by a deſcent under

under a large ſtone arch, adorned with pyramids; and over the key-ſtone was a coat of arms of the ancient lord of the manor, but now taken away by Mr. Conyers, the preſent. The old date above the arms ſtill remains, 1666, at which time, I preſume, the whole ſtructure was erected. The waters are impregnated with a ſtrong chalybeat tincture, which is moſt perceived by waſhing the hands in it.

At Penſhurſt, a ſeat of the earl of Leiceſter, in Kent, in the picture-gallery are, 1727,

An ancient picture of Mary queen of Scots, a full length.

A three-quarters piece of Sir Philip Sidney.

In the little cloſet,

Several minatures of the Hillyards.

A very ancient head of William Warham, archbiſhop of Canterbury.

A fine head of Sir Bryan Tuke, æt. 57.

Droit et avant.

Another of his lady, as believed, and both of Holbein.

Curious Memoranda relative to ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN ANTIQUITIES, *by Mr.* S. GALE.

Super effigiem LUTHERI:

Nos D. G. Johannes Willielmus dux Saxoniæ, landgravius Duringiæ marchio Miſniæ, hanc Lutheri effigiem, non cultus, ſed memoriæ gratia poſuimus, A. D. MDLXXI.

Peſtis eram vivus, moriens ero mors tua, Papa.

In margine tabulæ,

Martinus Lutherus, theologiæ doctor, conſtanter etiam in ipſo mortis articulo teſtificans veram et neceſſariam eccleſiæ doctrinam eſſe quam docuiſſet, et animam ſuam Deo in fide domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti commendans.

Supra caput LUTHERI,

Ex hac mortali vita evocatus eſt anno æt. ſuæ LIII. cum eccleſiam Dei in hoc oppido annos amplius XXX. pie et feliciter rexiſſet; corpus vero ejus hic ſepultum.

Ex utraque parte capitis, ſcutum exhibens roſam crucem Chriſti includentem. VIVIT.

Eſſaiæ LII. *Quam ſpecioſi pedes evangelizantium pacem!*

Hæc erat effigies operoſe facta Luthero
Poſſet ut ad cineres ejus habere locum.
Paſſa fuere tamen non illuc tempora poni;
Tunc pure concuſſis anxia rebus erant.
Inclytus hac Saxo Gulielmus in æde locari
Juſſit, et huic urbi tale dicavit opus.
Non ut vana fides aliquo celebretur ab uſu,
Signa ſed admoneant hujus ut iſta viri
Auſpice Teutonicis quo fraus innotuit oris
Qua Chriſti populos impia Roma premit.

Qui

Qui tulit auguſtos Latii ſeptemvir honores
Imperii magnis Jan-Fredericus aris,
Eſſet ut hæc ſanctæ doctrinæ ſtrenua cuſtos,
Condidit ad Salæ pulchra fluenta ſcholam,
Quæ tumidos docto confunderet ore ſophiſtas,
Nec ſineret falſis dogmata vera premi.
Sed quia mox ætas mundi trahit ægra ruinam
Pullulat errorum nunc numeroſa ſeges.
Chriſte, tui nobis ergo decus aſſere verbi
Ut ſint qui vera te pietate colant.
H. Olius f.

Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
Reſtituet pietas. Hor. 4 Carm. vii. 22.

A fine piece of alto releivo, being 4 feet 5 inches in breadth, and 3 feet 7 inches in height, in white marble, repreſenting the tent of Darius, in which the figures of Alexander, Parmenio, and Siſigambis are very bold, the guards, ſlaves, and attendants under the tent being well grouped. On the border, in the inſide of the tent, is cut the following inſcription,

CHRISTOPHERVS VEIRENIES TRITENSIS FECIT AQVIS.

There was a date, but was cut out. It ſeemed to be 1575. This was brought over, with ſeveral cabinets inlaid with braſs, marble buſts, and medallions of the Roman emperors, which ſculptures were collected in France by Mr. Hubert, and the tent ſold to my lord Cobham for 75*l.* 12*s.*

An inſcription upon the die of a pedeſtal in the picture of my lord Inchiquin, drawn by Mr. Highmore, anno 1729;

Prænobilis Gulielmus comes
et baro de Inchiquin et
baro de Burren in com. Clare
in regno Hiberniæ et
Antiquiſſimæ Soc. Latomorum acceptorum
A° M^i 5727° archimagiſter.
Gliel° Cowper, A^r° ipſius ea occaſione,
Locumenti memoriæ ergo.
D. D.

Over

Over the Weſt door of the church at Grantcheſter near Cambridge, by Venerable Bede, Hiſt. Eccl. called "Civitatula vetus," are two eſcutcheons carved in ſtone: 1. Arms of the ſee of Ely. 2. Or, a chevron ſable between 3 croſſes fitché of the ſame.

Theſe arms are likewiſe depicted in the firſt window on the right hand, as you enter Peterhouſe-hall.

Memoriæ ſacrum
Magiſtri ROBERTI GALE,
Chriſti evangelii præconis egregii,
ui doctrina vocali & conſona vita
verbum Dei fidiſſime expreſſit;
qui mundum in Dominum ſic reſpexit
ut quem pro Domino erat deſpecturus;
qui inter poſtremi hujus & peſſimi ævi
peccata pius, morbida ſanus, mutabilia conſtans,
diverſiſſima idem pro virili permanſit;
qui poſtquam per triginta annos
Prænobili Chriſtianæ Devoniæ comitiſſæ
in ſacris domeſticis adminiſtraſſet
D. O. M. in cœleſtibus miniſtraturus abiit
Jun. 23, A. D. 1659.
Ætat. ſuæ 65.
Mœrens poſuit relicta ſed ſecutura
Conjux Sarah Gale.

1 ad Tim. iv. 12.
Eſto exemplar fidelium in ſermone, in converſatione, &c.

Ore files, virtute doces, tuaque uſque docebit
Vivere vita, fides credere, morſque mori.

In the great church at Calais, A. D. 1725, I ſaw on the left hand as you enter at the great Weſt door, a large picture hung up againſt the wall, repreſenting the laſt judgement, giving a view of heaven, purgatory, and hell, very groſs and ill performed, as are all the paintings in this church. At the upper end of the nave, on the right hand, on the top of the ſupporter of the deſk to a ſeat or pew, is carved out in the wood a terrible figure of a man, half way to his navel, burning in the flames of purgatory, painted in proper colours, with this label coming out of his mouth:

Miſeremini mei ſaltem amici.

The Jeſuits church at Namure in Flanders is an exquiſite piece of architecture. The outſide is built of a beautiful ſtone, adorned with one ſingle order after the Ionic. The inſide is all caſed over with marble in great pannels, which are ſet off with columns of red marble, whoſe baſes and capitals are of black marble: the roof is an arch of ſtone, finely carved and painted.

In the abbey church of St. Bertin at St. Omer's, I obſerved, the back of the high altar was overlaid with plates of gold, of emboſſed work, repreſenting Chriſt upon the croſs, with ſix apoſtles on each ſide, in their proper habits, finely adorned with precious ſtones, and the edges of their veſtments ſet with pearls from the top to the bottom, and behind the altar the ſaint lies in a ſhrine of wrought ſilver. The convent belongs to the Benedictines, and the ſacriſtan told us there were about 900 MSS. in the library written by the monks. The revenue of this houſe is twelve thouſand pounds a year ſterling; and when I was there, an atchievement hung over the abbey gate for the deceaſed abbot, the late cardinal Dubois, who received half the income. In their veſtry we ſaw ſeveral rich coverings for the front of the altar, of velvet, damaſk, ſattin, &c. embroidered with gold and ſilver, of different colours, ſuitable to the feſtivals obſerved in the Roman church.

Anno 1729, in levelling the great road from the Eſcurial to the palace of St. Ildefonſo, near Madrid, in Spain, and in demoliſhing the ruins of an ancient building, there were diſcovered 212 Roman imperial and conſular coins, amongſt which were two Othos in copper

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At Wilton-houſe, the ſeat of the earl of Pembroke, built by Inigo Jones, amongſt the other curioſities (ſuch as one of the fineſt collection of pictures in England, there being one of every capital maſter, and above ſixty Greek and Roman marble buſtoes, beſides

beſides ſeveral ſtatues) there is a private room (which is ſeldom ſhewn to ſtrangers, my lord having the key himſelf), in which are preſerved a great quantity of ſpoils taken from the French at the battle of St. Quintin, conſiſting of ſeveral ſuits of armour for men and horſe, lances, ſpurs, ſaddles, &c. all glorioufly gained by one of his lordſhip's anceſtors, and placed in a regular order in this armoury, in perpetual honour of ſo great an atchievement. A friend of mine ſaw them here in 1728.

Anno Domini 1730, I ſaw in the hall of the King's houſe, where the governor of Greenwich Hoſpital reſides, at the foot of Greenwich Park, the famous picture of Sir Thomas More and his family, painted by Hans Holbein, in which are about thirteen figures as big as the life. This picture belonged to the family of the Ropers, one of whom married a daughter of Sir Thomas More*, by whom, it is thought, this piece came to the Ropers.

The following inſcription, written upon a copper-plate, was laid in the foundation of the new caſed ſteeple of the church at Greenwich, in the South Eaſt corner, 1730; communicated to me by Mr. Trubſhaw, one of the builders, and a Free Maſon:

> This ſteeple was caſed, and raiſed 70 feet higher, anno 1730, to make it uniform, and of a piece with the church, which was rebuilt 1713, and both at the publick expence, purſuant to an act of parliament made 1710, for building 50 new churches in and about the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

Spermaceti is either the brain, or found near the brain, of the whale; and what we call ambergriſe is the ſperm of the whale, and found in the loins of that fiſh, as I am informed by capt. Atkyns, of Boſton in New England, who has by diſſection made this obſervation.

* There is a long account of Mrs. Roper, daughter of Sir Thomas More, in the "Lives of Learned Ladies."

A very

A very fine Madona belonging to Sir Robert Throckmorton, lately brought from Italy, being a curious piece of Moſaic, inlaid upon a ſort of terrace, in ſmall ſquares about the fourth part of a die, the whole carnation, eyes, and drapery, being as finely repreſented as if painted in colours on canvas; the beſt performance of this nature which I ever ſaw.

This preſent year 1731, I ſaw a fine compoſition like white marble, invented by a Frenchman at Paris, about the bigneſs of half a ſheet of paper, upon which an impreſſion from a copper-plate was taken, exhibiting the equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XIV. and all the great men and literati paſſing by, ſo exactly reſembling a print on paper, that it could ſcarcely be diſtinguiſhed but from the materials; a work, I think, of more curioſity than uſe.

Mr. Robert Thoroton, of Lincolnſhire, has a fine large coin, broader than a crown piece, of James VI. king of Scotland. On one ſide a hand with a drawn ſword, the point of it terminating in the crown, with this inſcription round it:

PRO ME: SI MEREOR IN ME.

On the reverſe the arms, and the king on horſeback:

IACOBVS D. G. SCOTORVM REX, 1557.

I preſume this menacing motto might be George Buchanan's deſign during this king's minority, and while under the regency.

Deſigned to be written under the picture of Sir H. Parſons, lord mayor of London, painted in a green hunting coat, A. *D.* 1730.

Behold the City's Chief, from Paris come!
French lace and buttons were his cargo home.
The ſcarlet gown is turn'd to frock of green,
High Church and Bedlam cloſe the merry ſcene.

Dimenſions of St. Peter's *at* Rome.

Engliſh feet.	Italian feet.	
844	617	Length of the church within.
858	774	Length without, with the porch.
610	446	Breadth within the church.
670	480	Breadth without.
212	155	Height under the baluſtrades.
220	161	Height to the vault.
275	201	Height with the vault.
110	80½	Breadth of the church.
196	143	Diameter of the cupola.
601	439	Height of it to the image of God the Father.
652	447	Height without, with pyramids, ball, and croſs.
126¼	99	Height of its lantherns or ſide cupolas.

Obeliſk at Rome.

Inches.	
78½	Long.
92	Square at the lower end.
92	At the other end.
12½	Pedeſtal ſquare.
19½	Croſs at top, high.
110	The whole high.

Mr.

Mr. S. GALE *to (probably Dr.* STUKELEY.)

DEAR SIR,

I received your laſt agreeable letter with the pleaſant proſpect of your nunnery, which now appears with a primitive ſimplicity and ſolitude. The views of ſuch places often excite in me a deſire of retirement; but when that happy time will come, remains a ſecret in the book hid from mortal eyes. I preſume theſe remaining edifices were only ſome granges belonging to the diſſolved or demoliſhed houſe. This morning I called at Mr. Noel's, who was gone out, but I left not only my Cotovicus, but likewiſe father Bernadin's (for both whom I have a ſingular reſpect) at his lodgings. If I was not fully perſuaded they were in good hands, I ſhould hardly have ventured them ſo far, therefore doubt not but to ſee them again next Chriſtmas. The Society laſt Thurſday night were much pleaſed with your view, at which were preſent Mr. Martin and Sir Praſutagus. All here ſend their reſpects; which be pleaſed to accept from,

SIR,

Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

S. GALE.

Biſhop FLEETWOOD *to Mr.* R. GALE.

SIR,

Ely Houſe, Oct. 19, 1716.

I am faſtened to my bed by ſomething like the gout, which has ſeized on my left knee, or otherwiſe I would myſelf have brought the paper that comes with this letter, and have aſked your favour and aſſiſtance in the thing deſired. The young man concerned is the ſon of a very honeſt man, and I believe well qualified for the favour which he ſeeks. If it be eaſy to you, and reaſonable in itſelf, that he ſhould obtain it, I hope you will favour me herein, and let it be by your means, for I know nobody elſe to whom I may apply, or by whom I would rather be obliged.

I am, SIR,

Your affectionate friend and humble ſervant,

W. ELY.

Biſhop

Biſhop GASTRELL *to Mr.* R. GALE.

SIR,

Chriſt Church, Oxon,
June 14, 1721.

Since my return to Oxford, I have conſulted with my old regiſter, and have from thence tranſcribed a ſhort account of what I find relating to the archdeaconry of Richmond. If any part of it be thought neceſſary to be added to what is intended concerning the Honour of Richmond, it will be proper to employ ſome perſon here ſkilled in old hands and abbreviations to take an exact copy of it, which he ſhall have free leave to do. Be pleaſed to communicate the incloſed, with my ſervices, to Mr. Gale. I ſet out for Cheſter the beginning of next week, and therefore deſire a line from you before I go.

I am your humble ſervant,

FRAN. CESTRENS.

N. B. What I have tranſcribed entirely without an &c. I believe is pretty exact, if it can be eaſily read.

Mr.

Mr. WILLIS *to Mr.* S. GALE.

DEAR SIR,

Whaddon-Hall, Aug. 30, 1739,
near Fenny Stratford, Bucks.

I trouble you with three or four lines about Suſſex, to pray you to entreat the gentleman of the board, who is a native of Suſſex, being born at Framfield, who was pleaſed to tell me, if I put down the places I wanted, he would endeavour to procure them for me in Suſſex *. I am exceedingly imperfect in that county, and ſo any improvements would help, if he could get but half a ſcore in the whole of thoſe dedications I want. When we dined at the Swan together, he ſeemed to give me great hopes and encouragement. I have written down the places on the other ſide; the gentleman's name is out of my memory at this inſtant, but I doubt not you know who he is, as he is of your board. I congratulate you on Dr. Stukeley's getting the living of Somerby, co. Lincoln. I have the happineſs of hearing from your good brother from Scruton. He and Dr. Knight have had a pleaſant journey to Edinburgh, and are returned well †. I hope to ſee the doctor here next week. I heard on Sunday from the biſhop of Glouceſter. I ſuppoſe my couſin Henſon is not yet returned; my beſt reſpects heartily attend him and all friends, particularly the gentleman I give this trouble to, which I deferred ſo long, in hopes of hearing from ſeveral reverend gentlemen of Suſſex I wrote to; but they being ſilent, I take the liberty to trouble you, which I pray, dear Sir, excuſe, and be pleaſed to favour me with a line in anſwer. I hope the gentleman will, by Michaelmas at fartheſt, give me ſome intelligence. If I had got Devonſhire done, I need not give farther trouble; who am, Sir,

Your moſt aſſured friend, and ſervant to command,

BROWNE WILLIS.

* This probably relates to Mr. Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.
† See before, p. 65*.

Biſhop

Mr. Arthur Bedford *to Dr.* Z. Grey.

Rev. Sir,

Hoxton, near London,
July 1, 1742.

Yeſterday I received a letter from Mr. Allen, miniſter of Kettering in Northamptonſhire, in which he deſired me to write to you concerning his "Archæologia Univerſalis," or Univerſal Hiſtory, which he hath prepared for the preſs. I have read it over, and found in it a more ſolid learning and better judgement than I expected. He deſigns it as an abridgement and improvement of Dr. Prideaux. He hath really taken a great deal of pains in this affair, and hath given us a ſhort account of the 27 years of the Peloponneſian war, which the Doctor omitted. He hath interſperſed many very good obſervations, to vindicate the juſtice, power, wiſdom, goodneſs, providence, and truth of God, in the government of the world, and the honour of our dear Redeemer, &c. After all, I fear that he will not have intereſt enough to get it printed, which I have often told him, but nothing will convince him. I ſhould adviſe him, if he would be adviſed, to leave off at the birth of our Saviour, and not carry it down to the deſtruction of the Roman empire, anno 476, becauſe it will very much inhance the price, and to leave out St. Barnabas's Epiſtles, and Hermas's Paſtor, which he hath tranſlated wholly, and deſigns to print with them, though they are ſo foreign to his title. Both theſe authors are certainly ſpurious. Barnabas's arguments are too poor and low to prove what he intends, and Hermas ſeems to be but an enthuſiaſt, like the ſecond book of Eſdras, and we have too much of that ſort already. Theſe books will greatly betray his want of judgement to the world, and ruin the im-

preſſion of the reſt; and this I have often told him, but cannot convince him. I have mentioned my ſentiments; but the reſt of the book I look upon to be a valuable performance, and am

Your affectionate and humble brother and ſervant,

ARTHUR BEDFORD.

BIBLIOTHECA

TOPOGRAPHICA

BRITANNICA

N° II. Part II.

CONTAINING

RELIQUIÆ GALEANÆ;

OR

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES

By the late learned Brothers ROGER and SAMUEL GALE.

CONTAINING

Their CORRESPONDENCE with their learned Contemporaries.

*** To the THIRD PART will be prefixed, an Account of the LITERARY SOCIETY at SPALDING.

LONDON,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES:
AND SOLD BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
MDCCLXXXI.

[Price Five Shillings.]

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whoſe Size could not ſecure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinſic Merit entitled them to ſurvive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miſcellaneous Collections by Bookſellers, they have been recalled into Exiſtence, and by uniting together have defended themſelves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withſtand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheeſemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a ſimilar view it is here intended to preſent the Publick with ſome valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will conſiſt of Republications of ſcarce and curious Tracts; another of ſuch MS. Papers as the Editors are already poſſeſſed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore propoſed to publiſh a Number occaſionally, not confined to the ſame Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in ſuch a Manner, that the general Articles, or thoſe belonging to the reſpective Counties, may form a ſeparate Succeſſion, if there ſhould be enough publiſhed, to bind in ſuitable Claſſes; and each Tract will be completed in a ſingle Number.

Into this Collection all Communications conſiſtent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correſpondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, ſo none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reaſon.

For the following Additions and Corrections in the Memoirs of the GALES, the Editor is obliged to HENRY GALE, Eſq. the preſent Repreſentative of the Family.

P. v. *Hiſtoriæ Britannicæ Scriptores*, &c.] This is called by Dr. Gale the *firſt* volume; and that which contains the Quinque Scriptores, though publiſhed ſome years before the preſent, is called the *ſecond*, as the authors are of a more modern date. It has no connexion, as Monſ. Freſnoy and others have imagined, with the volume of Engliſh writers compiled by Mr. William Fulman, under the patronage of Biſhop Fell, in 1684.

Ibid. note, l. 10, *read* Antoninus Liberalis.

P. vii. l. 9, *for* grandſon *Roger*, *read* grandſon *Henry*.

P. ix. The little bronze of Lucretia is now in the poſſeſſion of H. Gale, Eſq.

P. x. The Letters here mentioned to have been given to Mr. Allan were only lent to that gentleman, and are ſtill the property of Mr. H. Gale.

P. xi. *The paragraph*, l. 3—9, *ſhould be corrected thus:* He married Henrietta, daughter of Henry Raper, Eſq. of Cowling, who died 1720, by whom he had Roger Henry, born 1710, admitted Fellow-commoner of Sidney college, who married Catharine daughter of Chriſtopher Crowe, Eſq. of Kipling, and had iſſue, Catharine, born 1741, died 1744; Roger, born 1743, died 1751; Henry, born 1744, now living at Scruton; Harriet, born 1745; Samuel, born 1746, admitted at Trinity college, 1769, Fellow-commoner of Ben'et 1770, promoted to the rectory of Everingham, in the Eaſt Riding of the county of York, 1774; Catharine, born 1752; Chriſtopher, born 1756.

In the Pedigree, Robert, or Francis, of Akeham Grange, *dele* Robert or.

Pedigree, *dele* died in Spain, ſ. p.
Ibid. for Meſnill, *read* Meynell.
Ibid. Barbara Pepys died in 1689.
P. 17, l. 21, *for* lord mayor, *read* mayor.
P. 25, l. 26, *read* Aurelius Ambroſius.

The following pictures, belonging to perſons mentioned in this publication, are ſtill remaining at Scruton:

Dean GALE, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in 1689.
ROGER GALE, by Vanderbank, in 1722.
SAMUEL GALE, by Whood.

*** Since the publication of the former part of this Number, the Editors have been favoured with ſo many valuable Letters of the GALES, MAURICE JOHNSON, Dr. STUKELEY, &c. &c. that a THIRD Part is preparing for the publick. Much information alſo having been received relative to the Gentlemen's Society at SPALDING, it is thought adviſeable to poſtpone the publication of their Memoirs till the appearance of that Number; which will contain likewiſe the Corrections and Additions which Mr. R. GALE had prepared for a new edition of his "Regiſtrum Honoris de Richmond;" and a View of the Church and Parſonage-houſe at SCRUTON.

☞ The Hiſtories of ABERDEEN, HINCKLEY, CROYDON, and ST. KATHARINE'S Hoſpital by the Tower, will very ſoon be publiſhed; and many other Articles are getting forward.

CORRESPONDENCE

OF

CONTEMPORARY ANTIQUARIES

WITH MR. R. GALE;

AND

MINUTES OF THE SPALDING SOCIETY.

I.

Part of a Letter from E. CONY, Eſq; to ROGER GALE, Eſq; giving an account of ſome Roman Antiquities found near Walpole in Marſhland in Cambridgeſhire, Nov. 8, 1727.

I AM now at the place above, which gives name and t tle to lord Walpole. It lies near the ſea, and was fenced from it by the Romans with a ſtrong bank. We have footſteps of their being there, by many tumuli over the country; but I do not know of any coins that have been found nearer than March in the Iſle of Ely, about twelve miles diſtant, at which place I know of one who ſome years ſince dug up a large pot of copper, but they are all gone. I have a tenant who lives under the bank, and, upon digging in his garden, about three feet under ground, he found many Roman bricks, and an aqueduct made with earthen pipes; we took up about 26, moſt whole, though not without difficulty, they being almoſt as tender as the earth itſelf.

Sir Andrew Fountain tells me they are truly Roman, and made of the ſame earth as the urns, and turned, which was the cuſtom of thoſe days. I think them fine of the kind; which has induced me to ſend one of them to the curious Mr. Gale,

which you will find at Dr. Maſſey's, to whom I ſent four laſt Saturday. He has orders to deliver or ſend you one of them, the reſt are for lord Colerane, Mr. Ellis, and himſelf. I have alſo ſent one of them to Dr. Stukeley, and Mr. Johnſon of Spalding, whoſe thoughts of them I have deſired, and hope you will oblige me with yours, &c. E. CONY.

Theſe pipes were made of paliſh red earth, which grew hard again upon their being expoſed ſome time to the air; the length of them was 20 inches, the bow $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the thickneſs of their ſides $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, one of the ends much ſmaller than the other, ſo as to be inſerted into the wider end of the pipe it followed. R. G.

II.

Letter from Dr. STUKELEY to Mr. R. GALE, about Mr. PECK's endeavouring to bring a Roman road through Stamford.

SIR, Grantham, Jan. 31, 1727-8.

My neighbour Mr. Peck ſent me his book of Stanford a while ago, though I have not ſeen him. I juſt read over his account of the Roman antiquities there, which I thought very little ſatisfactory. He ſeems deſirous of making a vicinal Roman road go through his town, without the leaſt ground or probability; and indeed the reaſon is very eaſy why the Romans did not make a town upon that river, but at Brig-Caſterton, two miles further, becauſe it makes a better ſtage upon the road, being the mid-way between Durobrivis, Cheſterton by Caſtor, and Cauſennis, Great Paunton, each 10 miles, from Durobrivis to Huntington, Durocinents is 10 miles; and without doubt they would have divided the ſpace between Cauſennis and Lindum, 20 miles, into two equal parts too, but that there was no water to be met with, except at Ancaſter.

They

They find coins very frequently at Hunnington, not far from the Caſtrum Cohortis of Ancaſter; ſeveral were brought to me the other day, nothing among them remarkable.

From the words Hunnington and Ancaſter, I gueſs the boggy valley and rivulet there was called Onna, and that perhaps was the Roman name of Ancaſter, though forgot both in Antoninus and Ravennas; but I am almoſt antiquated to theſe ſort of ſtudies; I ſhall never enjoy ſo agreeably the pleaſure of a contemplative life as when I write to you, who am moſt cordially yours, &c. WM. STUKELEY.

III.

Part of a letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq; to Mr. R. GALE, giving an account of the ANTIQUARY SOCIETY at SPALDING, and of Dr. STUKELEY, September, 1729.

I doubt not but you have ſeen our worthy friend the Doctor *in pontificalibus*. He favoured me a few days ago with ſome lines before he went up for holy orders; and I had ſoon after a poſtſcript in a letter from our friend Browne Willis, giving as punctual an account of the day when, the place where, and the perſon by whom he was ordained, as if he had been a mitred prelate, and had received ſome ſacred inveſtiture *per annulum et baculum*. I ſuppoſe, at leaſt I hope, ſome deſirable ſinecure, if not the call, may prove the reward, *quod poſitâ lacernâ togatus incedit*.

As we have the honour of your being a member of our Society, I have a right to acquaint you, Sir, that we go on glorioufly, making our regulations ſtricter as to our regular and reſident members, and yet not only increaſing the number, but bettering our oeconomy.

We have lately had from an ingenious member Dr. Bolton, a doctor of phyſick at Bolton, a pretty preſent of a collection of ſpecimens of Aldgrave, Albert Durer, and other antient engravers, made by him in Holland; and ſince I had laſt the pleaſure of ſeeing you, we have admitted two doctors of divinity, one of them head of Queen's in Oxon, two ſeamen, one lawyer, two ſurgeons, a captain, and five other gentlemen. Now we can carry on a ſort of epiſtolary correſpondence with ſome fellow-member in moſt parts of the world; but I ſhall confine myſelf to a few, and leave the new to my brother. Of thoſe from whom I hope to hear when their leiſure permits, there is no gentleman who honours me with his friendſhip can give truer pleaſure than yourſelf to, dear Sir, yours, &c. MAURICE JOHNSON.

I entreat you, if you have any memoirs relating to the works of the Romans, Saxons, or Danes, in draining our fens, that you will communicate them to me—Whence were the Vaſa Myrrhina, ſo much eſteemed by the Romans, as appears from Juvenal *, ſo called in your opinion?

IV.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON Eſq; to Mr. R. GALE, concerning a curious ſmall buſto of a woman, found at York; and deſcribing the body of a Venus, found at Spalding in Lincolnſhire; and a plan of that place taken by Mr. Grundy.

SIR, July 22, 1722.

Gratitude demands it from me to acknowledge your kind invitation of me to your houſe, and of your ſo readily accommodating me with your fine antique Brigantian copper buſto, of which I procured an excellent caſt in the ſame metal, by the beſt hand in London; and my friend and kinſman Mr. Lynn

* Sat. vi. 155. vii. 133.

has

has another taken from mine, of which treaſures we are fond, for, like the Lacedemonians, let my home be never ſo homely, I conceive it beſt worth cultivating; 'tis more than enough for my leiſure and enquiries; and Britain, through its various ages, affords as much as I can wiſh, though feweſt inſtances in the ſculptile way, or arts of deſigning in general. To draw from you, Sir, who muſt have conſiderably juſter thoughts about that *molle ſpirans bronzo* than we can pretend to, I cannot forbear telling you, I conceited (as you told me, I think, that it was found among ſome ruins near Boutham-barr at York) it to be intended for Cartiſmandona by the artiſt; but from the melancholy air of the countenance, having a little farther conſidered it, I am now inclined to think it her contemporary, the unfortunate wife of the brave Caratac, when under the diſtreſs of the Roman captivity, and doomed to adorn the triumph of Claudius, or rather of Oſtorius, whoſe name, I think, Tacitus gives us not, but ſays, her huſband's noble manly carriage, and oration at the imperial tribunal, gained him, her, and his brothers, their liberty *. Methinks this face ſeems to be taken when that great man's wife was kneeling before the throne of their imperious Conqueror, and to have all that grandeur in miſery as might move *Agrippinam ſignis Romanis præſidentem*, and all that grand guſto of the Grecian ſculptors who then flouriſhed in moſt parts of the weſtern world, eſpecially at Rome (where probably this was made) and had there done many admirable

* It is impoſſible to ſay, who this fine buſto repreſents. Abbot Starbini called it Berenice, from its beautiful hair and head-dreſs; others, from the paſſion expreſt in the face, would have it to be Lucretia. R. GALE.—This buſt was found in digging a cellar in the manor or ruins of St. Mary's abbey, York, about 1716, and given to Roger Gale, eſq; who ſuppoſed it *Lucretia*, there being no goddeſs in all the Roman theology to aſcribe it to. It was drawn and engraven by that very ingenious artiſt Mr. Vertue, F. A. S. and the plate given by Mr. Gale to Mr. Drake's Hiſt. of York, which ſee p. 65. It may have been the ornament of a ſtandard, like that bronze buſt found in rebuilding the great bridge at Cambridge, which Dr. Stukeley fancied to repreſent Oriuna, the wife of Carauſius, and which is now in the hands of the rev. Dr. Lort.

works,

works, and ſo continued to do down to the end of the Antonine family. Horace, who ſhews himſelf a connoiſſeur ſufficient whenever he but occaſionally hints at the arts of deſigning, tells us,

Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
Intulit agreſti Latio—

ſo long before as his and Auguſtus's time, who *marmoream reliquit Romam*, as he himſelf did teſtify, and I cannot perceive but the heads on his and his ſucceſſors' coins to Nero, when they commonly fix the ſtandard for elegancy *in re metallicâ*, are as bold and juſt as after; but the reverſes have rarely ſo many figures on them, and I believe their medaglions are rarer; yet ſome of the few braſs family pieces which I have ſeen in my lord Colerane's collection, the Agrippina in braſs with Neptune on the reverſe, the Auguſtus of the ſame ſize with an eagle on the reverſe, in my own few ſpecimens of ſuch remains of antiquity, and *civitatibus Aſiæ reſtitutis* there alſo, a compliment to Tiberius, which Mr. Secretary Addiſon under Naples takes ſo much notice of as to give a print of it, are proofs, in my judgment, ſufficient to fix the ſtandard of the grand guſto *in re metallicâ* higher than Nero, and why we may admit this moſt elegant buſto of the age as I imagine it. In Nero's age, they became more dreſt, affected neatneſs, and a fineneſs that will not be found ſo agreeable as the ſimple grandeur that appears from the concluſion of the Punic wars to Nero's time. There was ſome adulation; but nothing like what I have ſeen of him, in a reverſe of a mezzo-bronzo, a complex figure of that prince, both as the God Phœbus and the Fidler Nero, as he appeared on the ſtage, when the poet ſays, It was a happy piece of prudence in his competitors, brothers of the ſtring, to play ſo, that he might have the preference and the prize.

I can-

I cannot boaſt of the exquiſite beauty of the workmanſhip; but (conſidering it is cut out of a courſe wragg-ſtone, *et ex quolibet ſaxo non fiat Venus nitidiſſima*) we have lately had repoſited in our Muſeum of the Antiquarian Society (which has the greateſt honour for you, Sir) an alto-relievo trunk from the neck to the navel, with one arm left of Venus, the old titular patroneſs of this place, in a ſort of recumbent poſture. It was lately found buried very deep, under the foundation of a ſtack of chimneys of our Society-houſe, which were pinned up and repaired, the foundation having given way. Perhaps there might have been long agone a temple conſecrated to her in that very place, afterwards demoliſhed, and thereon a Chriſtian church erected, as is not uncommon; for the old conventual church ſtood thereabouts, and facing the high bridge, I believe, extended ſo far as to cover the ground our Society-houſe now ſtands upon. This, however, is the moſt remarkable ſculpture I have ever ſeen found in theſe parts; and appearing never to have been cloathed, and being in ſuch a poſture, makes me conclude, is no remains of any Chriſtian monument, or ſcripture hiſtory. The Saxon Friga, of both ſexes, ſay ſome, was repreſented ſitting, the body naked, but muſcled more like a man, with ſhort hair; this has long locks, large breaſts, and tender muſcling.

Mr. Grundy, an accurate land ſurveyor *, teacher of the mathematics, and member of our Society, who has ſurveyed this large lordſhip lately for the duke of Buccleugh, lord of this manor, having drawn the plan of this town, as a donation to our Muſeum, propoſes to add the perſpective views of the publick buildings as decorations at the ſides of it; and for one, ſeeing we have no other authority that I know of, the form of our old conventual church (taken down and ſold by Charles

* Mr. J. Grundy was much employed in draining and in improving the navigations in Cheſhire and Lancaſhire. See Brit. Top. I. 260, 266 *. 530, 531.

Brandon

Brandon duke of Suffolk, to whom Henry VIII. gave all the buildings and perſonals), I propoſe he ſhall give a drawing of an old vellum map *, I have, made before the diſſolution; which is of the better authority, becauſe Croyland abbey-church, therein alſo depicted, is not unlike the remains of it, or what from the remains we may well judge it to have been. To this his plan I have ſubjoined a ſhort hiſtorical account † of the town at his requeſt, and the inſtance of our Society, whom I labour to ſerve all I can, and truly my labour is not in vain, for I have the pleaſure of good company there once a week for my pains; and what's to me the moſt valuable conſideration, my ſons may have, as my eldeſt has for ſome time paſt had, the advantage of an early introduction into the converſation of ſober, learned, and ingenious men, and of well-knowing ſuch of their neighbours whoſe acquaintance will be beſt worth cultivating; ſeeing what new things come out in literature at a light expence, and exerting themſelves without that immoderate awe and reſtraint which grave faces of unknown perſonages put upon youths, when they might ſpeak to the purpoſe. I entreat you, good Sir, to believe me, &c. yours, MAUR. JOHNSON.

P. S. Breval obſerves, in his Remarks on ſeveral Parts of Europe, that the Celtic coins of princes of the Sequani are much the beſt work; that many of them have a Greek-like character; and I think all agree with our great Camden ‡, that Caligula built the Arx Britannica in Dutch Holland; from whence, and the Burgh Caſtle at Leyden, according to Breval's judgement ||, a work of that age, and not Hengiſt's, it may ſeem there were Roman artificers, architects at leaſt, early in theſe parts of the world: and the other arts of deſigning, which Sir Harry Wotton ſays are ſubſervient to that, uſually attend upon it; ſculpture and painting being of chief uſe to adorn building.

* Quære if that called the Abbot's old map. See Brit. Top I. 537.
† See an extract from this account in Itin. Cur. p. 18. See alſo Brit. Top. I. 528. 536.
‡ P. 27. || Remarks, vol. I. p. 23.

V.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Antiquary Society at SPALDING, in Lincolnſhire, in a letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq. to Mr. R. GALE, Auguſt 25, 1735.

That I may ſomewhat account for our proceedings, and ſhew you it might be in ſome meaſure worth while to beſtow ſo much pains upon us, give me leave to ſend you a brief extract of our late minutes *.

1735. June 5. The reverend the Preſident in the chair. The ſtate of the Muſeum conſidered, and that of the library. Some orders made for the better regulating and augmenting them.

A drawing and an account of a large Bivalve, with a ſmall inciſure, the colour white, preſented to the Muſeum by the Rev. Mr. Ray, a member.

A drawing and an account of a large Muſhroom Coral, or Brainſtone, by Mr. Beaupré Bell, a member.

A letter from Mr. Bogdani†, a member, concerning Fluxions, in anſwer to Mr. Lyn‡, another member.

An account by the firſt Secretary of Grimeſthorpe Hall, a ſeat of his grace the duke of Ancaſter in this county, the architecture, the tapeſtry, pictures, and plate there.

A preſent, from a lady, of a ſilken ſpool artificially incloſed in a phial.

Mr. John Muller, a Lorrainer, and eminent mathematician, elected, and admitted an honorary member by ballot.

Several tranſactions in MS. of a Philoſophical Society at Dublin, 1707, read, and preſented to Dr. Green, Secretary of this Society.

* The former part of this letter concerns the Corbridge Silver plate; on which ſee another, dated May 3, 1735, with the tranſactions of the Spalding Society, in Mr. Hutchinſon's View of Northumberland I. 150.

† Mr. Bogdani was F. R. & A. SS. and had a conſiderable office in the Office of Ordnance at the Tower. He died, at Hitchin in Hertfordſhire, in November 1771.

‡ George Lyn, eſq. of Southwick, in the county of Northampton, who gave an account of an Aurora borealis ſeen there, Ph. Tr. N° 348; and, with the aſſiſtance of his ſon and Mr. Bogdani, drew the teſſelated Pavement found, 1736, at Cotterſtock in the ſame county, engraved by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries 1737. Mr. Lyn was related to Mr. Johnſon.

June 12. The Preſident and ſix other regular members preſent.

Several ſpecimens of curious ſhells, preſented by the Preſident and others, repoſited in the new drawers.

A curious ſheath for a knife and fork very long, and embroidered with bands of all colours *more teſſelato ſeu muſivo*, ſhewn by Mr. Ray.

Part of a letter from Mr. Beaupré Bell to the Secretary, ſhewing ſome hydroſtatical experiments on Roman medals, to diſtinguiſh caſts.

N. B. The ſame method had been tried by John Chickley, Eſq.

June 19. Preſident and nine other regular members preſent.

The Society's coadjutor and gardener produced a prodigious large roſe, raiſed in their garden.—Roſa incarnata Rayi, fol. 30. L. I. c. 4.

A white mole, taken by a member at Cowbitt, in his garden in this pariſh, preſented to the Muſeum; a ſpot of black hairs round each eye, and a black tail.

The caſe of Frances Wood, or Hood, whoſe feet parted from her legs, and came off in the ſmall-pox, and ſhe recovered without help of any medicine or chirurgeon, at Saltford near Bath, in the month of March, 1723.

Dr. Grew's Muſeum adapted to our Muſeum by the Secretary.

June 26. Preſident and eight other regular members.

An impreſſion from a Perſian or Armenian intaglio ſtamped on paper, which Mr. Alexander Gordon* gave the Secretary, with his deſcription and draught of the ſame, and ſome conjectures thereupon.

An account of ſome fine painted glaſs, and the blazon of the arms of Lincoln College in Oxford, drawn and written by Mr. Falkner of that college, a member of this Society.

A Latin Epiſtolary Poem, MS.† "B. Loveling Gilberto ſuo."

* Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries in London.

† Mr. Loveling and Mr. Gilbert were both of them Commoners of Trinity College, Oxon, and intimate friends.

A ſtoney

A ſtoney incruſtation, and talk, found at Shotover-hill.

Mr. Stagg, Coadjutor, preſented the Muſeum with a Murex Aculeatus Permagnus—See Grew's Catal. p. 126, upon which occaſion the Secretary gave ſome account of the purple dye, and how extracted from that fiſh, and alſo of the Buccina, whereof we have various fine ſpecimens.

July 3. The Rev. Mr. Walter Johnſon, LL. B. in the chair, and ten other members (all regular) preſent.

Mr. Falkner, a member, preſented a plan of the Phyſic Gardens, Gates, and new deſcription of the buildings for the Profeſſor's houſe and library at Oxford.

Dr. Green, Secretary, and Mr. Cox, Operator, undertook, at the inſtance of the Society, to collect and prepare a Hortus Siccus for the Muſeum, and to ſet about it forthwith, to be placed over the ſpecimens of the Materia Medica, and to be ranged in a neſt of drawers already prepared.

Mr. B. Bell, a member, preſented a collection of monumental Inſcriptions, MS. in the church of Walſingham-parva, in the county of Norfolk.

At the Ducking on Thurſday laſt, were taken up 174 dozen of malards or drakes moulting, and on Monday 46 dozen and a half, in all 2646 birds.

Dr. Green, a Secretary of this Society, read a diſſertation upon the Oſteocolla, and compared a ſpecimen of it with that we took for an incruſtation, preſented by Mr. Palmer, and found at Shotover-hill.

July 10. The Preſident in the chair, ten other regular members.

A preſent to the Muſeum of the legs and feet of the larger Loon or Diving-bird, *Πυγοσκελις of Ariſtotle, with a deſcription thereof, whence Oars were invented by a Platæan.

* See Pennant's Britiſh Zoology II. 419—422. 4to.

Mr. Button, a member, ſhewed the Society five Roman coins; one in great braſs of exquiſite work, the Apotheoſis of Antoninus Pius; another of him with a radiated crown; 3. Nero; 4. Veſpaſian; 5. Titus.

Dr. Green, Secretary, brought an unuſual Hypericum, which grows plentifully upon the banks of an old moat round the precincts of this priory, alſo the Nymphæa. See Ray's account of it. It ſeems to have been the Lotus of the Nile.

The other Secretary read a diſſertation on Text, Textum, Textus, Grammatical, Canonical, Claſſical, and Legal, &c. from a manuſcript of his own.

July 17. The Secretary, Mr. Johnſon, communicated part of a letter to him from his ſon, a member, in London, giving an account in French of a moſt magnificent Ciſtern*, made in Jermain ſtreet (by Mr. Jernegan) for Mr. Meynil, of moſt exquiſite workmanſhip, valued at 8000l.

Alſo of another letter to him from Mr. Bell, a member, with an inſcription found at Taloire concerning an Horologe, with that gentleman's learned diſſertation thereon, and ſome obſervations *(obiter)* of the ſaid Secretary's touching the ſame, and the Sciathericon, Clepſydra, and Clepſamiddion of the ancients.

As that gentleman has ſince ſhewed me ſome thoughts of yours, Sir, on this ſubject, and the ſame inſcription, it may not be unacceptable to remind you of two or three obſervations of my own inſerted occaſionally in our minutes at this place. Ὡρολογεῖον, Σκιοθηρικὸν, vel Solarium Pliny & Junius. Σκίοθηρον, v. Plutarch, in Marcello, & Diog. Laertium, Athen. lib. iv. Ὡρονομεῖον Alexand. Aphrodiſ. Problem. lib. xix. 95. Of theſe there are very ancient inſtances, as in Scripture of the Dial of Ahaz, that in the Campus Martius, and Pliny's at his villa.

Κλέψυδρα per quod aqua ſenſim diſtillat. Ariſtophanes in ....

* This is the Ciſtern of which a Lottery was afterwards made.

Hence

Hence alſo Κλεψύδριον, ſeu parva Clepſydra, apud Philoſtrat. in Vita Adriani Sophiſtæ. Ὑδροσκόπιον apud Syneſ. Epiſt. 15. Κλεψαμμίδιον, Junii, à ψάμμιον arena ſeu arenula. Alex. Aphrod. Prob. l. I. 1.

Now, Sir, it ſhould ſeem from the words of Varro, (De Re Ruſtica III. c. 5.) that in the Aviary at his country ſeat near Caſinum, his Horologium was clockwork or an automaton, according to his deſcription of its demonſtrating the hours by the moving of the figure of a ſtar to them round the inſide of the tholus or cupola; and Caſtel's tranſlation, figure and explanation in his book of Villas, to which I ſee you are a ſubſcriber, (ſee p. 70. 71. 72.) and which our Society received as the bountiful donation of our worthy and learned member, Mr. Samuel Weſley*, jun. A. M. and formerly uſher of Weſtminſter, now head-maſter of Tiverton ſchool in Devonſhire.

Whether the Signa might not ſignify Bells, and they be a ſort of chimes, which the Servus had charge of, I doubt, and ſubmit this citation to your conſideration. Ædificium, a clock-houſe or tower. " Perduravit ignis in turre eccleſiæ monaſterii de Burch (Medeſhamſted, nunc Peterburgh) novem diebus, & omnia ſigna confracta ſunt." Hiſt. vet. de Petriburgo, fol. 17. citat. in J. Lelandi Collect. v. I. part I. p. 15. This was ſpoken, as I think, on the general invaſion and conflagration made by the Danes in theſe parts, when they deſtroyed all the antiquities here.

Mr. Bogdani, a member, aſſiſted the Secretary in placing all their impreſſions, &c. in proper order in the drawers; and preſented the Muſeum with many curious impreſſions of antiques, and alſo with a fine Lapis Lazuli ſtone, and of Lambert blew, both found in Suſſex, much uſed in painting, and a large plate of Muſcovy glaſs, or talk.

The Preſident communicated the following receipt, which I preſent you with; he had it from Mr. Norman Cany, who made

* Brother to the Methodiſts; and author of a Volume of Poems, in which are ſome Tales very well told.

the fine bed of feathers, ſold for ſome thouſand pounds to the king of Pruſſia.

Take of gum arabic ½ lb, melt in water one quart; white roſin the bigneſs of a walnut, beat to powder the fineſt flower of wheat ½ lb. mix them gradually in another quart of water, boil them gently at leaſt half an hour, ſtir them conſtantly till they are almoſt cold, ſtrain the whole through a piece of crape well waſhed, ſo that the black is taken out, and pour it into china ſaucers. It will keep 40 years. When you would uſe it, break a bit as you want it, and diſſolve it in warm water. It preſerves againſt moths and other inſects.

July 24. The rev. the Preſident and ten other members.

A paper manuſcript was read, intituled, "A project touching a "petition to Q. Elizabeth, for erecting her library and new aca-"demy of Antiquaries."

Mr. Spelman's, &c. accounts of the ſame, collected by the Secretary, and the original draughts of the rules of the preſent Antiquarian Society.

July 31. The rev. the Preſident, nine regular and two honorary members preſent.

The Secretary preſented a caſt of the medal of Gregory XIII. on the maſſacre of Paris, with ſome account of the original medal whence this was taken, in the cabinet of Dr. Middleton Maſſey*, a member of the Society, and of the fact.

Read ſome farther account of the ſilver table found near Corbridge, from the London Evening Poſt, N° 1199†.

Aug. 7. The Preſident, ſix regular, two honorary members preſent.

Mr. B. Bell, a member, ſhewed the ſociety two Roman fibulæ, lately dug up near Reculver in Kent. (See plate III. fig. 1, 2, 3.)

* Richard Middleton Maſſey, M. D. was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries, 1718, to whom he acted as Secretary during the abſence of Dr. Stukeley 1725, 1726. He was alſo F. R. S. He died at Roſtherne in Cheſhire, March 27, 1743.

† The account of it in the Newcaſtle newſpaper is printed by Mr. Hutchinſon, in his View of Northumberland, I. 146.

He

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

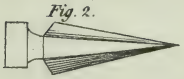


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4. Pl. III. p. 62.

Fig. 5.

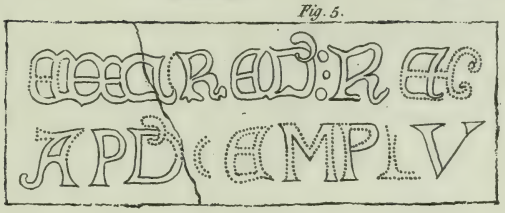


Fig. 6.

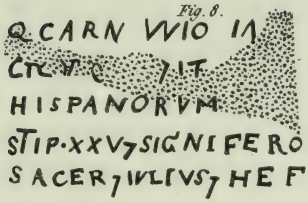
+ SC & XIGI M̄SI: OR M̄: PROMEE: GVTA. MORS:

Fig. 7.

+ MOROS ꝟDROS. T ꝗRT + GV

Fig. 10.

Fig. 8.



Q. CARN VVIO IN
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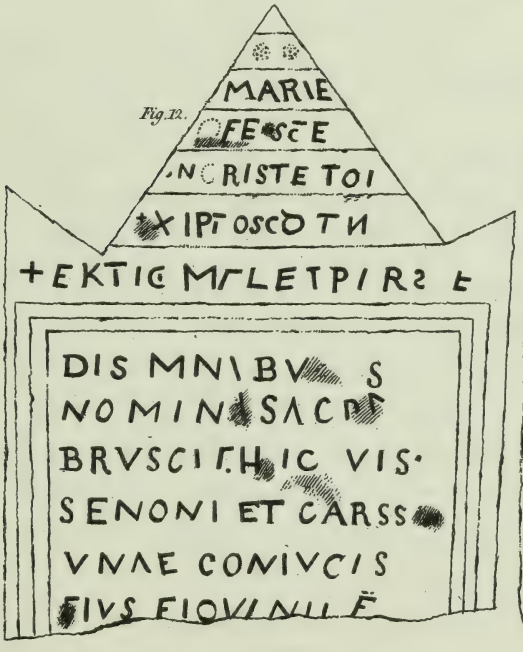
HISPANORVM
STIP. XXV7 SIGNIFERO
SACER7 IVLIVS7 HEF

Fig. 9.

LICNVS. CLOST
FHELV. ETIVS. A
XL. VII. EQVES. ALA
HIST. STIP. XXVL HS
T B. IVL. CAPITO. LI

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.



MARIE
FE SC E
NCRISTE TOI
XIPTOSCD TN
+EKTIC MTLETPIRS E
DIS MNIBV S
NOMIN SACD
BRVSCI T.H IC VIS·
SENONI ET CARSS
VNAE CONIVCIS
FIVS FIOVINII E

Fig. 13.

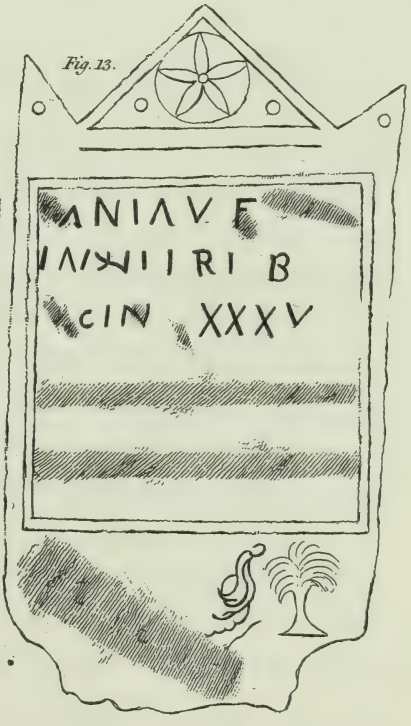
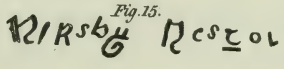


Fig. 14.

S: ꝗOM·CAMC & ꝺR·YGG·

Fig. 15.



He alſo communicated the following verſes, wrote by Mr. Titley, when at Weſtminſter ſchool*:

Sit mihi viventi decus et ſentienti
Virgilii in tumulum divini præmia vatis.
Extendit viridem laurea denſa comam.
Quid tibi defuncto valet hæc? fælicior olim
Sub patulæ fagi tegmine vivus erat.

The rev. Mr. Ray, a member, ſhewed the Society ſome pieces of very thick ſtained glaſs, which was dug up in a garden, whereon part of the conventual church of Spalding ſtood.

Mr. Bogdani drew in the minute-book two Parabolic Specula, and thereto added an explanation, ſhewing how by means thereof Archimedes might in probability fire the Roman ſhipping at the ſiege of Syracuſe. A very curious ſolution of that well-atteſted but much doubted performance.

Auguſt 14. The Preſident, ten regular, and one honorary member preſent.

Mr. Johnſon, Secretary, read a diſſertation of his own, upon the invention and improvement of glaſs. Shewed the Society part of a ribbed glaſs urn found in a ſepulchre at Port Mahon, given him by the honourable Mr. Bertie ‡, a member of the Society. It ſeems by the fragments to have been of the ſhape repreſented in plate III. fig. 4. It is of all the colours in the rainbow, like the moſt beautiful oriental pearl; but much dirt ſticking to it, and broken into a thouſand pieces when he firſt had it.

The diſſertation took notice of glaſs cups, bowls, the toreumata of the ancients. Ægypt firſt famous for them, then Venice, now England.—Of window-glaſs, painting or ſtaining it, and the three gradations of improvements made therein, and examples to be ſeen in the ancient buildings of Spalding and its neighbourhood.

* Mr. Titley was of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and envoy to the king of Denmark. His celebrated Imitation of Horace, Book III. Ode 2. and the anſwer which Dr. Bentley honoured him with, are printed in Gent. Mag. 1740, p. 616.—He is again mentioned, by Mr. Johnſon, in p. 66.

‡ Peregrine Bertie, F. A. S. 1718.

Firſt,

Firſt, ſimple in regular figures, ſquare, lozengewiſe, round, &c. placed in pieces of different colours only, without any other draught or deſign having ever been in the glaſs, or intended; as a tranſparent piece of Opus teſſellatum, or Moſaic, as in the eaſt window of the free grammar-ſchool, transferred, no doubt, from the much ancienter priory at the diſſolution, and in ſome windows in the cathedrals of Lincoln and Ely.

The ſecond ſort was when, without a proper tint, the drawings were with black, or Sanguis Draconis, or any colour, as in thoſe of the priory, exhibited at the laſt meeting of the Society by Mr. Ray. So ſome ſtill at Lincoln, Moulton, and Pinchbeck.

The third, laſt, and beſt ſort, when the colours were properly ſhaded with ſimilar tints, as in ſome glaſs in the Secretary's poſſeſſion, ſome in Gedney church, the beſt at Oxford, Fairford, Cambridge, &c.

The Secretary alſo ſhewed an oblong ſquare piece of glaſs, of a very thick fine deep Azure or Ultramarine colour, having the letters [ſee plate III. fig. 5.] annealed in gold or burnt on. This is all there was, though it has been broken, and by the ſecretary ſet together again; there are no marks on the backſide.

I read it ETHELREDVS REX APVD TEMPLVM, and humbly conceive it to have been part of a ſhrine or reliquary for ſome remains of that royal monk king Etheldred, whoſe hiſtory you have in the Saxon Chronicle ſub ann. 656, and who, on his queen Oſritha's being killed by the Danes, in a fit of deſpair and devotion, became a monk and abbot of Bardeney, in his own kingdom and this county, A. D. 704. But as for the characters, and being in real gold, very antient, and the like never ſeen before by me, I conclude it was made in the reign of his brother and ſucceſſor in the realm, perhaps not very long after his death, which happened A. D. 716, and entreat the favour of your thoughts upon it.

Communicated by George Lyn, ſen. of Southwick, near Oundle, in Northamptonſhire, a member, an addition to his former

former Tables of Meteorological Obſervations, anſwering Dr. Jurin's, a member's, requeſt and propoſals from April 1733, when we had them laſt, accurately drawn up in ſeveral columns to this time.

Read a curious account of the ſtructure of the human heart, as communicated by a learned phyſician*, attended with proper draughts illuſtrating the ſame.

The Secretary acquainted the Society, that, with the aſſiſtance of the Treaſurer, Mr. Bogdani†, Bell, and Falkner, he had put all the plans, prints, and drawings belonging to the Society in proper order into their porto folios.

Auguſt 21. Read your laſt, giving ſo full and ſatisfactory account of the Corbridge ſilver table, and took notice to the Society of the ſeal with which you had impreſſed the cover,

S. THOMAE DE DRIFFIELD.

but who was he‡?

Alſo read a letter from my ſon to me, with the legends on the inſide and outſide of an old ring, ſent by one Mr. Spruſton of Cambridge to Mr. George Vertue, a member; that on the outſide [plate III fig. 6.] ſeems to have been a prayer or invocation to St. Guthlake, though I believe not either of them originally truly cut, or not exactly copied. The inſide [fig. 7.] ſeems to be a charm. And what was much better, two drawings in Indian ink neatly done by him (as the judges then preſent were pleaſed to ſay) of two ſphinxes in Dr. Mead's collection, copied from Mr. Gordon's, one veiled like a matron, the other with her hair braided, and neatly ſet with a backward coeffeure, like a pretty young laſs.

We read two diſſertations, one about ambergriſe, another on faſcination by the eye, which I rather believe effected by the

* Alexander Stuart, M. D. F. R. S.

† William Bogdani, Eſq. (ſee p. 77) was a good ſcholar, and an excellent draughtſman. He was appointed Secretary to the Ordnance-office at the death of Mr. Buſh, and enjoyed it till his death in 1771; but lived quite retired on his eſtate at Hitchin for near twenty years before his deceaſe.

‡ The owner of the ſeal might have been a native of Driffield, in Glouceſter or York ſhires.

venom of the rattle-ſnake, ſpit out of his mouth upon the object, though at ſome diſtance, whereby it ſickens; having heard an inſtance of a gentleman who killed himſelf only by rubbing ſome venom ſo ſpit on his boot with his finger on the back of his hand.

Alſo two copies of Latin verſes, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Ray, MS.—"An Natura intendat Monſtrum?—Negatur."—"An idem ſemper agat idem?—Affirmatur."—This laſt, deſcribing the life of a foxhunter, by Mr. Titley*.

They were alſo pleaſed to take in good part my introducing that beautiful thought in the ſecond line of the Miraculum Cœnæ,

Ex hydriis, hoſpes, vinum diffundite, dixit;
Lympha pudica Deum vidit et erubuit.

So the two firſt lines of this Epigram upon "Subtilia Veneni," ſet me as a taſk by B. Bell, who made the laſt:

Auribus exceptis, dubitas ſubtile Venenum
Senſu omni humano corpore poſſe bibi.
Ipſe venenatos oculis ſitientibus ignes
Nempe bibo; teſtis ſemper amanda Chloe.

My Brother Secretary communicated part of a large quantity of ſeeming fat earth, very white, found in a moor, two yards under ground near Perith, in Cumberland, which being melted anſwered all the appearances of deer's ſuet and boar's fat, and is by him thought to have been the fat of ſome ſuch animals, long ſince there interred or fallen.

I ſhall make no apologies for this long endeavour to ſend you ſomething; but am Your moſt humble ſervant,

Spalding,
Auguſt 25, 1735. MAURICE JOHNSON.

* Mr. Titley was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, in which he for many years held the lay fellowſhip founded for a civilian. He was appointed Envoy to the Court of Denmark, in which ſtation he died. He bequeathed a ſum of money to the Univerſity of Cambridge, part of which was to be applied to their public buildings. This ſum in 1768, when Sir James Marriot Maſter of Trinity hall was Vice-chancellor, was voted to erect a Muſic room, of which a plan was engraved to ſollicit a further aid from contributions, but failed of ſucceſs.

VI.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq; to Mr. R. GALE, about a ſcutcheon of arms at the vicarage-houſe in Boſton, in Lincolnſhire.

SIR, May 2, 1737.

It is ſo long ſince I had the pleaſure of ſeeing or hearing from you, that I cannot longer forbear taking leave to renew our correſpondence this way, not knowing when we may meet, for I think not of being in town till Michaelmas term. As I know not yet if you are gone out of it; eſpecially as you may there be better able to reſolve us; I thither direct this to you: for, among other curious things communicated to our Society, a drawing of this coat of arms, [plate III. fig. 11.] carved on an oaken door and pannel over a chimney in the vicarage-houſe, in the church-yard of Boſton (the red lines ſupplying, from that better preſerved within, what had been worn or defaced on the door), was brought us many years ago, and now again lately; and the learned Mr. Rigby the vicar, and other curious gentlemen there, would willingly know to whom they belonged.

Our friend Dr. Stukeley, in his Itinerary, page 29, thus deſcribes it: "In the parſonage-houſe is a ſcutcheon, with a paſtoral ſtaff behind it, bearing a feſſe charged with a fiſh and two annulets between three plates, each charged with a croſs fitchée;" but he attributes it to no certain perſon, and omits the mitre, which is plain on both, and the motto, and two I's, which are on the carving within doors.

Leland's Collectanea, Fuller, and the other few ſuch books as I could have here to conſult, would not reſolve this doubt; but not long ſince, as I was accidentally reading in Prynne's edition of Sir Robert Cotton's Collection of Records in the Tower, p. 907. amongſt the tranſactions in parliament at Weſtminſter, 22 Ed. IV. A. D. 1483. 5. 19. I met with what may help to diſcover and aſcertain it.

Thomas Bourchier, the cardinal and archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other the king's feoffees in truſt of certain hereditaments of the Duchy of Lancaſter, do releaſe to the abbot of St. Mary's in York 80 marks yearly, parcel of 200 marks, which the ſaid abbot yearly paid to the Duchy of Lancaſter, for the manor of Whitguift, &c. In conſideration whereof the ſaid abbot, Thomas Bothe, gave to the king the advowſon and parſonage-houſe of Boſton in Lincolnſhire; the which ſaid parſonage the king appropriated to the prior of St. John's of Jeruſalem (then Sir John Weſton) in ſucceſſion; for the which the ſaid prior gave to the uſe of the king in fee certain lands called Beaumond's Lees, encloſed with pale, in Leiceſter. all which grants are confirmed by authority of parliament, 1483;

Now I preſume the two I's, one on each ſide of the eſcutcheon, may ſignify *Johannis Jeruſalomitani.*

From the time of this exchange, the following lord priors, ſtyled commonly in theſe days Lords of St. John, occur in our friend Mr. Willis's catalogue (Append. Lel. Coll. p. 251.), one of whoſe arms or device theſe probably were:

1477. Sir John Weſton, in whoſe priorate this exchange was made or confirmed.

1491. Sir John Kendall, who occurs an active and firſt commiſſioner of ſewers in our records in ſome great tranſactions in this country.

1501. Sir Thomas Docwray, who built the elegant campanile at St. John's near Smithfield, demoliſhed by the duke of Somerſet.

1519. Sir William Weſton, who continued prior till the diſſolution, May 7, 1540.

Sir William Dugdale, in the ſecond volume of his Monaſticon Anglicanum, p. 531, gives ſome account of the Knights Templars there, but that was the chapel on the bridge; Dr. Stukeley, Itin.

p. 23,

p. 23, of their having lands in Skirbeck, which pariſh encompaſſes the borough of Boſton, except on the fen ſide one way, and wherein they had a conſiderable eſtate.

As I apprehend from the paſſage in parliament, the manner of building, and theſe carvings, which I have heretofore and not long ſince ſeen, this device or arms were put up by or in honour of one of the ſaid priors, probably with ſome fanciful mixture or augmentation to the paternal or family bearing. You will oblige me in determining which of them; perhaps, on ſhewing them to our friends Mr. New, Mr. Anſtis, or ſome of the Heraldical Members of the Antiquarian Society, they may be reſolved. At your leiſure be pleaſed to favour me with an anſwer. Yours, M. JOHNSON.

The Coat armour of the four Lords Priors of St. John's, in the preceding page, are very well known, and none of them bore the arms at the vicarage-houſe at Boſton; to which I may add, that the mitre and paſtoral ſtaff ſhew they belonged to ſome biſhop or mitred abbey; but as none of our biſhopricks ever had ſuch arms, nor any of our mitred abbeys, as appears by what is extant of them, I am apt to think, they belonged to the mitred abbey of Bardney, not many miles diſtant from Boſton. Fuller, in his Church-hiſtory, tells us, he could not diſcover what were the arms of Cirenceſter and Bardney, and has therefore left blank ſcutcheons for them, in his table of arms belonging to the mitred abbeys; and as theſe arms at Boſton, by the mitre and paſtoral ſtaff, muſt have belonged to a mitred abbey, where can we look for it more rationally than at the very next of them to Boſton, whoſe lord abbot was probably ſuch a benefactor to the building of the vicarage-houſe, that he might deſerve very well to have his arms more than once placed upon it? R. GALE.

The

The inſcription [plate III. fig. 12.] is in the wall of the weſt end of St. Mary's church at Lincoln, on the left-hand of the door.

The firſt ſix lines are of later writing than thoſe that follow, and ſeem to relate to the dedication of the church. The latter may be read as follows:

DIS MANIBVS SACRVM
NOMINI SACRI
BRUSCI FILII CIVIS
SENONI ET CARISS
VMAE CONIVGIS
EIVS FL. QVINTILE.*

The inſcription [fig. 13.] was found in the ruins of the old town-houſe at Lincoln, by workmen digging for ſand, eight feet deep; no other letters are viſible upon it at preſent; but there have been five lines formerly inſcribed.

MAURICE JOHNSON.

* The firſt part of this Inſcription, which is plainly Chriſtian and poſterior to the other, was engraved by Dr. Stukeley, Itin. II. pl. lxiv. and copied in Britiſh Topography I. 520. The Doctor engraved the other, Itin. I. p. 86, and reads it ſomewhat differently, making the S at the end of the firſt line part of MANIBVS, and miſreading CARISSUNAE & EIVS ET. The Inſcription here given, fig. 13, ſeems to be mentioned by him Itin. I. p. 85. as found in a pit in the ſame part of the city, on which was only to be read D M and VIX. ANN. XXX. with carvings of palm trees and other things.

VII.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq; to Mr. R. GALE, of a braſs-ſeal found in an urn, with ſome coins of Gallienus, at Harlaxton in Lincolnſhire, with Sir JOHN CLERK's obſervations upon it, burning of the dead, and Britiſh language, obeliſks, and circular ſtones.

January 11, 1741-2.

I entreat your thoughts what ſeal, and for what uſe, was one found lately in this county, of braſs, as broad as a half-crown, weight an ounce, with a handle of the ſame metal, all of a piece, taken out of an urn with ſome burnt bones and coins of Gallienus, &c. at Harlaxton* in this county. Round it were the letters in fig. 14†; and within thoſe in fig. 15.

The ſubſtance of my anſwer was, that as to the finding of this ſeal in an urn, with the coins of Gallienus, &c. I ſuppoſe there had been ſome impoſture, either by putting it into the urn when it was lately diſcovered, or by ſending a falſe relation of the fact: that the firſt inſcription plainly denotes *Sigillum Comitatus Cantabrigiæ*; the laſt I took to be the Sheriff's name, but could not make it out. Mr. Johnſon ſent the ſame account and requeſt to Sir John Clerk, which occaſioned what follows:

"SIR,

What you write of the Viſcontal Seal, found in an urn with burnt bones, ſurpriſes me much, and the more that you make no obſervations on the manner of its being found there. It ſeems that ſuch diſcoveries are common in your country, and that in ſuch urns braſs inſtruments, with Saxon words and characters, are frequently found. I thought this had been very rare, though I have many reaſons to believe, that the Saxons, even after their ſettling in England, continued the German cuſtom of burning the dead, till they were totally converted to Chriſtianity.

* Camden ſpeaks of a golden helmet found at this place.

† To be read *Sigillum Thome Cantebrygg.*

You

You are pleaſed to make ſome obſervations upon the inſcription round the Seal, which are exceeding right; but the only one I ſhall make is, that the Seal actually belonged to the perſon whoſe bones were found in the urn*; for ſo I muſt believe, till freſher evidence ſhall acquaint me, that it has been put there by accident, long after the aſhes were depoſited in the urn.

I need not inform you, that the cuſtom of burning the dead took place almoſt all over Europe about 16 or 1800 years ago. The Germans, as well as the Romans, the Danes, Swedes, Gauls, Britons, and all the other neighbouring nations, followed this cuſtom, till, upon the introduction of the Chriſtian religion, it was then, and not till then, that they thought it inconſiſtent to deface thoſe bodies with fire, which, for any thing they knew, might the next moment be called upon to appear before the tribunal of God at the laſt day.

And, as the cuſtom of burning the dead took place among the above-mentioned nations, ſo the ceremonies of it were very near uniform; particularly it is certain, that the utenſils of all arts practiſed by the deceaſed were thrown into the fire with the bodies, or depoſited near, or in the urns. I need not inſiſt upon particulars, but deſire you to call to mind what Homer ſays was done at the burning of the body of Patroclus, Iliad xxiii. and what Virgil tells you at the burning of the body of Miſenus, Æneid vi. 224. 232.

— *Congeſta cremantur*
Thurea dona, dapes, fuſo crateres olivo.—
At pius Æneas ingenti mole ſepulchrum
Imponit, ſuaque arma viro, remumque, tubamque.

Juſt the ſame things were practiſed in Britain, as I have had occaſion to obſerve from ſeveral urns found in this country.

As I have told you, that I am ſufficiently ſatisfied that the Saxons did, for ſome time, continue the practice of burning the

* This cannot be, for the cuſtom of burning the dead was abrogated ſome hundred years before theſe ſeals were in uſe.

dead after their ſettlement here, ſo I think it was eaſy to continue a practice which they had found univerſally received here; for, by the bye, I muſt obſerve, were it doubtful, that the Saxons were not ſuch ſtrangers in Britain as the generality of our hiſtorians believe, ſince they had made us many viſits, and the language of the Britons, according to Cæſar and Tacitus, differed very little from the German, and was originally the ſame, namely, the Celtic. This language was about 17 or 1800 years ago ſpoken uniformly by five nations, the Germans, Illyrians, Gauls, Spaniards, and Britons; they had very near the ſame characters, ſo that what moſt of our writers call Saxon characters are truly old Britiſh characters, and thoſe which were uſed in the language ſpoken from the South parts of Britain to the Murray frith in Scotland; that very language, with gradual alterations and mixtures, which we ſpeak at this day.

I know that a Welſhman will laugh at this doctrine; for the people of Wales commonly believe, that, upon the invaſions of the Romans and Saxons, moſt of the true Britons retired into their country with their language, which continues among them at this time; but this I can demonſtrate to be a miſtake, for the language ſpoken in Wales and the Highlands in Scotland came from Ireland, and has no affinity with the old Celtic, of which I could give you hundreds of proofs from the antient remains of the Celtic: in the mean time, I will not ſay but that the Iriſh language may be as old, and poſſibly older, than the Celtic, but ſure I am the latter was quite different from the former.

What you wrote to me about the Viſcontal Seal led me to this digreſſion; and I only return to make this obſervation upon it, that the letter G, twice repeated in the word Cantabrigg, is the very ſame I have on a pedeſtal of a ſtatue of Mercury, found in this country, and from which I infer, that it was the letter G which was commonly uſed by the Britons, and ſometimes aſſumed here by the Romans.

As to the coins of Gallienus, found likewiſe with the ſeal, I have nothing to obſerve, except that it was common to depoſite money among the aſhes of the dead, or to place ſome near them in heaps of ſtones, ſand, or rubbiſh, uſually raiſed above theſe aſhes. Great quantities of money have been found in moſt places of Europe hid in this way, and a good deal both in England and Scotland.

I ſhall now proceed to make a few remarks on the obeliſks and circular poſition of ſtones you mention. I have ſeen ſome of the firſt you mention in Cumberland, particularly that at Beaucaſtle, deſcribed in the new edition of Camden. We have many ſuch in this country, ſome are very antient, with the oldeſt kind of Runic characters upon them, and ſome more modern; all of them, I think, have ſome reſemblance of croſſes upon them, which intimate them to be Chriſtian monuments; but I never cared to look at them, being a reproach to the artificers of thoſe times, that in their deſigns they could deviate ſo much from nature, which they had every moment before their eyes: ſuch clumſy monuments as theſe, I am ſure, can never communicate to us any inſtruction.

As to the circular ſtones, we have ſome of them in almoſt every county here, from 15 or 20 feet diameter to 300 and upwards, the firſt dimenſions are the moſt common. None of theſe come up to the grandeur of Stonehenge, the ſtones being ſeldom above five or ſix feet high, but all of them are imitations of the ſame thing, and, no doubt, have ſerved for places of worſhip, or for burial, as I have ſeveral times obſerved from urns, ſtone coffins, and burnt bones found in them. J. CLERK."

VIII.

Mr. JOHNSON's letter to Mr. GALE, of a preſent of foſſils and a book from Norway to the Society at Spalding—three golden orbs found in Sconeland—an enquiry about the bones and antiquities found in the Mount at York 1742—the coin of Carauſius with Neptune on the reverſe; and Dr. Genebrier's Hiſtory of that emperor.

DEAR SIR, Spalding, July 30, 1742.

It is ſo long ſince I had the honour of a letter from you, that you muſt pardon my writing to you again, as I much wiſh to be aſſured of your enjoying health, and have ſomething very uncommon to communicate, which may not have occurred to you, and yet may pleaſe you, for whom I have the greateſt eſteem, and our Society the juſteſt regard. Know then, my very good friend, that laſt Thurſday we received from Richard Norcliffe, an ingenious merchant at Fredericſhauld in Norway, and beneficent correſpondent member of our Society, for its Muſeum, ſpecimens of all the minerals and metals of that country, with great variety of foſſil fiſh-ſhells, all white pectens, pectunculæ, cockles, muſcles, &c. but none petrified. Of all theſe, there found in vaſt quantities *ſub terram*, they make lime. With them, that worthy gentleman was pleaſed to honor us with a preſent in itſelf curious, "An hiſtory of Greenland*" in quarto, printed laſt year at Copenhagen, dedicated to the prince of Denmark, by the Rev. Hans Egede, late miſſionary, and now ſuperintendant there for his Daniſh majeſty; rendered more uſeful by a new map of that country, and particularly of the coaſts, creeks, bays, and harbours; with copper-plates of the birds, beaſts, fiſhes, amphibious animals, plants, flowers, and a very full account of the various kinds of whales, particularly the Norhool or ſea-unicorn,

* This was tranſlated into Engliſh, and publiſhed under the title of "A deſcription of Greenland, &c. with a map and plates. Lond. 1745," 8vo.

whence I believe all called the horns of that imagined quadruped (except what has been turned out of elephants teeth for impoſition ſake) are produced, the rhinoceros's being black. But the book is rendered much more valuable and intelligible by a manuſcript tranſlation of the whole, with an index by himſelf, on interleaving, very neatly written, for the uſe and amuſement of our Society.

Nor has our induſtrious and learned brother-member's goodwill reſted here, for he has added likewiſe ſuch a like ſpecimen of ſhells from the coaſt of Sweden, and with them ſent a very curious and elegant Latin treatiſe "*De Orbibus tribus aureis in Scaniâ erutis è terra*," with the lord governor Magnus Durell's letter with them to the king, dated Nov. 17, 1674, from Chriſtianſtadt, with the icons thereof, all three much alike, but, as moſt bullas or neck-jewels, only wrought on one ſide, expreſſing,

"1. *Caput regium juvenile, crinibus nitidiſſimè complicatis et retortis, villâ latiſſimâ, et gemmatâ, faſciis etiam pendentibus à tergo.—Majeſtatis Regiæ.*

2. *Urus procumbens, cornubus margaritis ornatis, collo cinctură gemmatâ, dorſali etiam gemmato. Fortitudinis Heroicæ.*

3. *Circumcirca ſerpentes binæ maximæ, variegatæ, et maculis pulcherrimè diſtinctis, faucibus invicem rictantibus, longiſque dentibus armatis totum ambiunt. Sapientiæ ſymbola.*

"*rudi planè opere, ut iſtius aureæ bullæ in Hickeſii Theſauro à Wan-*
"*leio delineatæ in epiſtola ad epiſcop. Menevenſem*, fo. 8. tab. 11.*
"*N. viii. et fol. xx°. cum charact. Runicis (ut ille conjecturam dedit)*
"*ignotis. Sed in his nulla litera. Holmiæ, 8vo. impreſſum opus*
"1675, *compoſitum per Joh. Schefferum Jur. profeſſor, &c. Up-*
"*ſaliæ*;" a very entertaining piece, and from the pureneſs of the gold, and manner of workmanſhip, the learned Profeſſor thinks they were made elſewhere. You'd oblige us with your thoughts

* Adam Ottley was not biſhop of St. David's till 7 years after the publication of Hickes' book, the preface of which is addreſſed to him as archdeacon of Shrewſbury and prebendary of Hereford.

of

of them, and that in Dean Hickes's Theſaurus, publiſhed ſince theſe in 1705, but as there not mentioned, I ſuppoſe he might never have ſeen this treatiſe.

The Northern people interred their ornaments with their deceaſed; ſo the old Franks, and he cites p. 14. *Fiolmodini hiſtoriam Gothici cap.* 2. "*Non eſt bonum abire nudum ad Odinum.*" I ſuppoſe he means Odin's-hall in Heaven; of which their Odin, Hickes and Sheringham make mention.

I requeſt the favour of you to ſend me ſome account of the late diſcoveries near Micklegate in York, that may be depended upon, and a ſketch of the utenſils or ornaments there found, if ſuch has come to your hands; alſo of your Carauſius Neptunus which I underſtood from Dr. Kennedy you had, and which you are lately enriched with, or it eſcaped my obſervation when I had the indulgence of viewing your cabinet.

What think you of Genebrier's performance? Dr. Kennedy lent it to me for an hour; he diſapproves great part of it; but I remember Mr. Kemp was a deſigner and a medaliſt, but not a maſter of languages, much leſs much verſed in hiſtory, or the laws, uſages, habits, characters, or even the lapidary language, or medallic ſtyle, of the Greeks and Romans, with which I am not intimate, but ever pleaſed with information; with none more than from you; being, Sir, &c. MAURICE JOHNSON, jun.

IX.

Mr. GALE's anſwer to the preceding letter; Auguſt 9, 1742.

I am much obliged to you that my long ſilence has not given you occaſion to break off our correſpondence, the interval of which has been wholly owing to the want of matter and entertainment, and no other cauſe. I congratulate the worthy Society upon the valuable preſent received from Mr. Norcliffe, and wiſh them

them many ſuch: it is ſomething ſtrange, that among the ſubterraneous foſſils, no petrifactions were found; this muſt be attributed to the nature of the earth wherein they were interred, not impregnated with juices or matter proper for that purpoſe.

The Hiſtory of Greenland muſt be very curious; I ſuppoſe it was wrote in the Daniſh language, not much underſtood among us; as Mr. Norcliffe has been at the pains of tranſlating it into Engliſh, and of adding an index to it, it looks as if he had deſigned it for the preſs; and if your Society would get it printed, they would not only do honour to him, but highly oblige the curious world. I hope I ſhall ſome time or other partake of that pleaſure; why may not you gratify us with it, when you come to town next term? If I am then there, I will give all aſſiſtance to it in my power.

It would be a great preſumption in me to pretend to ſend you my thoughts upon the three golden orbs dug up in Scania almoſt 70 years ago, having never ſeen Scheffer's book upon them. He was a very learned man, and well verſed in the Northern antiquities, ſo that I cannot but think he muſt in his treatiſe upon theſe orbs or bullæ have entirely exhauſted his ſubject. To me they appear from the inſcriptions and figures to have been regal ornaments, buried with ſome prince, if ſuch inſcriptions are upon them, which I don't know how to reconcile with your quotation from that author.—*Sed in his nulla litera*, except the words *Majeſtatis Regiæ*, &c. are a ſhort comment of your own or Scheffer's upon their reſpective ſymbols. The head upon the firſt ſeems to be much in the taſte of the *bas empire*, and perhaps was made, as all the reſt, at Rome, Conſtantinople, or in Gaul; and Scheffer is of opinion they were not caſt in the country where found, but of foreign fabrick.

The beſt account I can ſend you of the antiquities lately diſcovered at York is publiſhed in the York Courant of the 29th of June laſt

laſt by Mr. Drake, and I believe may be depended upon, being drawn up by him on the place; but none of them, nor ſo much as a ſketch of them, have I ever ſeen. By the coin of Nerva, the lamps, &c. I conceive it was originally a Roman burying-place; but the bones lying eight feet thick above, without any earth intermixt, makes it appear as if they were the reliques of ſome great ſlaughter, heaped up together promiſcuouſly all at the ſame time. Their being all of adult perſons, except a very few ſkeletons, would perſuade us they were a collection after ſome bloody battle: but I have a fancy, which I don't know how it will be approved, that the carcaſſes of the Jews which were maſſacred here in the reign of Richard I. to a vaſt number, might here find a *commune ſepulchrum*. It was abſolutely neceſſary to bury them ſomewhere, even to prevent infection; the cheapeſt and eaſieſt way was to throw them together in one and the ſame pit; and how could they ſhew their deteſtation more of this wretched people, than by interring them thus in the place of an old heathen ſepulchre? If it is aſked, how comes it to paſs that ſo few bones of young perſons were found among them? I anſwer, becauſe it was uſual, when the zeal of the prieſts and populace had ſpurred them on to murder this odious nation (which was very frequently) to ſpare the children and baptize them.

I had not the Carauſius you mention till about two years ago; it is an unique and very curious; it relates particularly to his naval power and ſucceſs at ſea againſt the emperors Diocleſian and Maximilian; on one ſide it bears

Caput Carauſii laureatum, humeris paludatis, IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. On the reverſe—*Neptunus in rupe ſedens, dextra anchoræ innititur, ſiniſtrâ haſtam puram tenens erectam.* CONSERVAT. AVG. *Conſervator Auguſti.*

It is of copper, and the largeſt ſize of that emperor's coin.

I think Dr. Genebrier's performance to be good in the main, though he ſometimes advances things which I think his proofs do not ſupport. The whole is wrote with a true French air and ſpirit: he frequently miſtakes the chorography of Britain, the names of places, and their ſituation.

Since I wrote to you laſt, I have read over the Hiſtory of the Heavens by the abbé Pluche, and thank you for the recommendation of it to me. I cannot tell whether I read this book over with more pleaſure or improvement; or which I admire moſt, his great ſkill in the eaſtern and other languages and cuſtoms, his eaſy and unſtrained derivations and etymologies, or his juſt reaſoning and true philoſophy, particularly in the ſecond part, and the undeniable concluſions he forms from all his premiſſes. As ſoon as I have a little more leiſure than at preſent, I purpoſe to myſelf a double pleaſure in reading over the work of this great abbé once more, for *decies repetita placebit*.

I have herewith ſent you a deſcription of a beautiful ruin* near Kelſo upon the borders of Scotland, lately communicated to me by Mr. Francis Drake of York, which as it is little known to us, and perhaps may be demoliſhed before any farther notice is taken of it, may be acceptable to the Society, and preſerved in their records from entire oblivion. I am, dear Sir,

Your's, &c. R. GALE.

I always took Dr. King's ſkill in medals to be more that of a trader, than of a ſcholar.

* Mailros abbey. This letter of Mr. Drake's is printed in Mr. Hutchinſon's View of Northumberland, 1776, vol. I. p. 282.

X.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq. to Mr. GALE, of the New Apartments of the SPALDING SOCIETY.—Inſcriptions at Worms, and works now carrying on by ſome member of that Society.

SIR, Spalding, Sept. 28, 1743.

Next to making my grateful acknowledgements, and returning you the thanks of the gentlemen your brethren of the Society here for your laſt literary communication, and our joint congratulations on your recovery from ſo many and great perils; I am to notify to you, Sir, as a moſt worthy member who has honoured us with your preſence when we made ſhift with a ſmall ſingle room for convenience meerly, and but of indifferent acceſs, that at the inſtance of their Treaſurer, and joint requeſt of all here reſiding, I have had the pleaſure of accommodating thoſe worthy gentlemen with a porch or entrance *pluſquam* $\overline{X}$ *pedis*, wherein we have repoſited our carved ſtones, a fragment of *Venus (the antient tutelar patroneſs of Spalding, Spaltelyngeh, or Ἀφροδεσέα, Salambona, *unde forſan* Salinæ, dug up under the foundations of the conventual church of the Virgin Mary, where it was buried when her Pagan temple was demoliſhed, and that lady, as uſual, took her place. It cannot have been a Chriſtian idol, and, being in a riſing poſture, muſt probably have been as *orta mari*.—A man's head, with fine long neatly curled hair, probably Ivo de Taillebois, earl of Anjou, William the Firſt's nephew, lord of this place, who much reſided and died at his caſtle here, with ſome ſingular ornaments of ſculpture lately dug up within the ſcite of his ſaid caſtle in the road to York, and given me by the gentleman whoſe workmen diſcovered them, but the head is miſerably defaced. A pair of great gates,

* All this about Venus is *gratis dictum*.

fronting the London road, leads through a court yard (their garden) of 40 yards by 25, to this porch; thence into a hall of 16 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, well paved, hung with maps, plans, charts, &c. leading through a pair of folding-doors into a much larger and loftier room, though the firſt be above 10 feet high. The hall is the orcheſtra or concert-room, furniſhed with a preſs facing the door, well ſtored with a good collection of muſic of all maſters in requeſt, and ſome of the antients, or not now living, as Blow's, Purcell's, Baſſano's, Corelli's works, &c. an excellent harpſichord, baſſoon, baſs-viol, violins, &c. This leads you into the larger room exactly in the middle, and ſo as when the doors unfold to make them appear as one; and that lets you into the Muſeum with four book-caſes, two deeper for charts, plants, and prints, and two on them, in one of which is our Hortus Siccus, and our Materia Medica in the other, all in drawers; to which may be added in proper partitions and ſubdiviſions what medals, coins, ſmall pieces of carving, turning, or other curious works of art we have, with room abundant for the reception of more. The like proviſion for gems, minerals, metals, foſſils, petrifactions, ſhells, and inſects. This our Muſeum is 22 feet 8 inches and a half clear within, by 18 feet wide, and 11 feet 2 inches and a half high within the copartments, the cieling being divided by cornice work-beams into ſix equal platfonds; at the other end of this room are a ſervant's room and a cellar proper to the Society, which lead into a large adjoining building, for a coadjutor, or operator to the Society's officers, its Preſident, &c.

I had the ſatisfaction of hearing from my ſon, in his majeſty's and country's ſervice, from the camp at Worms, 27th of Auguſt, attended with a good account of their healths, and drawings of two equeſtrian monuments taken by him, from the marbles againſt the cathedral there, both ſepulchral, with the inſcriptions repreſented in plate III. fig. 8, 9.

This

This ſculpture ſeems good, and of early time, though I have no Gruter to conſult. They are both in niches, and equeſtrian, perhaps alto relievo, with enemies under their horſes. The cornet is armed with a ſharp-pointed ſword on his right thigh, a Contus or very ſtrong Pilum in his right, and the Signum in his left hand at top of a long ſpear, as in plate III. fig. 10. The trooper has a like ſword and ſpear in his right, and a broad ſhield on his left arm; both their horſes are elegantly trapped, and rearing on their hind legs, and they and their riders ſeem to be in action.

My ſon ſent me alſo a ſketch of a ſtrange Gothic ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, crowned, and riding aſtride upon a monſter, headed with Ezekiel's four Evangelical types, mentioned by Miſſon (Letter VIII.) as a repreſentation of the Goſpel triumphant, and ſeveral other ſtrange hieroglyphical ſculptures there, much like Egyptian; all the more acceptable, as we have, except what I cited from Miſſon, no account of them from Laſcels', Harris's, Breval's, or Wright's voyages, as I can find.—We wiſh this may afford you ſome amuſement, as it furniſhed us with, but more eſpecially, dear Sir, Your's, &c. MAURICE JOHNSON.

P. S. Our Society's members make ſome ſerviceable figure *in orbe literario*; and either as ſuch, we are partial to Dr. Taylor's Illuſtration of the Marmor Sandvicenſe, and Dr. Long's Firſt Part of his Aſtronomy, or they are judicious performances. We hope well from thoſe in hand by other brethren and fellow members. An Hiſtorico-Chronological Liſt, or rather Liſts, of all the Sheriffs of every county in England and Wales, from the Conqueſt to this year, by the Rev. Mr. Robert Smith, A. M. rector of Woodſon, near Peterborough, with their arms *. An Hiſtory of the Church and Dignitaries of the Cathedral of Lincoln, by Mr. Thomas

* Mr. Smith died 1761, before he had completed his work. See Hutchins' Dorſet, Introd. p. lxi. note z. and Brit. Topog. I. 193.

Simpſon, Clerk of the Fabrick*, and Finch's NOMOTEXNIA†, or the firſt Inſtitute of our Laws adapted to the time, with a fourth book not before publiſhed, and compared carefully with the French in folio, and two former Engliſh editions, and the MS. preſented by him to King James the Firſt, in my hands, with notice of all the alterations by ſtatutes, and references to Reports by years as before. Adieu.

XI.

Part of a letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq. on a Roman Inſcription communicated to the SPALDING SOCIETY.

January 14, 1743-4.

The Rev. Mr. Ray, from his friend the Rev. Mr. Samuel Pegge, of Godmerſham, the 22d of laſt month communicated to our Society this inſcription on a marble of his own:

Q. PACVVIVS STEPTVS‡
C. IVLIO ISOCHRYSO‖
COGNATO SVO
LOCVM DONAVIT OB
MERITIS

Such kind of names being impoſed on ſlaves, he ſuppoſes theſe manumitted by maſters of the Pacuvian and Julian families, and to have taken their Nomina from them, placed between their Prænomina and Agnomina. I preſume this was a licence to be interred in the grantor's burial-ground. OB MERITIS he takes to be a ſign of its being of the later empire. I fancy the government of præpoſitions was ever pretty much at pleaſure of the Lapidaries at all times. MAURICE JOHNSON.

* Mr. Simpſon's large collections are in the hands of his ſon, prebendary and minor canon of Lincoln, &c. who offered them to the late Biſhop Green. His lordſhip declined accepting them, and afterwards prompted Mr. Pegge to purſue the ſubject, in which he has made ſome progreſs.

† Q. if Finch's "Deſcription of the common laws of England," publiſhed in 1759, 8vo.

‡ Coronatus. ‖ Auro contra non carus.

XII.

XII.

Anſwer, by ROGER GALE, Eſq.

January 27, 1743-4.

The inſcription from Mr. Pegge, I ſuppoſe, was not found at that place; the matter of it ſeems to belong to Rome, or the neighbourhood of it. The perſons mentioned in it were rather Liberti than ſlaves of the Pacuvian and Julian familes; for ſlaves had no property, therefore could not convey *locum ſepulturæ* one to another.—There is in Gruter's Inſcriptions p. DCCCCLXXXX. 3. a monument erected by C. N. POMPEIVS. POMPEIAE CN. MAG. Filiæ LIBertus ISOCHRYSVS, and another in p. DCCCCLXXXXIX. 8. to C. VEHILLIO Caii Liberto ISOCHRYSO; ſome proof of your Iſochryſus being a Libertus; and as the name is commendatory, perhaps it was given in approbation of their good ſervices. Permit me to obſerve upon the words OB MERITIS, that the names Pacuvius and Julius ſeem rather to taſte of the Higher than the Lower Empire. Whoever will conſult the Inſcriptions publiſhed by Gruter and others, will find many ſolœciſms in the pureſt times; and no wonder, if you do but conſider the many blunders, both in grammar and orthography, that occur upon monuments erected by ourſelves at this day, and their common ſtone-cutters had no more learning or care in their buſineſs than ours have at preſent.

R. GALE.

XIII.

XIII.

Mr. Pegge's Explanation of the preceding Inſcription.

This marble, which is no bigger than the ſize of the plate*, I purchaſed out of the collection of the late John Godfrey, Eſq;† of Norton Court, in the county of Kent, of whom mention is ſo often made in Dr. Harris's Hiſtory of that county. It came from Italy, and I preſume was prefixed to an urn in ſome *columbarium*, there being the marks of the pins, on the dexter corner at top, and the ſiniſter corner at bottom, whereby it was fix'd.

The inſcription runs, "Q. Pacuvius Steptus C. Julio Iſochryſo "ſuo locum donavit ob meritis," the purport of which is, "that Quintus Pacuvius Steptus allowed a place in his family ſepulchre to his brother-in-law Caius Julius Iſochryſus, in conſideration of his extraordinary merits."

If one may judge from the form of the letters, this inſcription cannot be very old; and the ſame I think may be rationally inferred from the words *ob meritis*, where the ablative caſe being uſed for the accuſative, it makes a conſtruction ſavouring too much of the barbarity of the lower empire. However, we muſt not lay too much ſtreſs upon this argument, ſince P. Montfaucon informs us that "falſe Latin is very common in inſcriptions‡." And it is certain that we have the like ſtructure on one of our Northern marbles||.

* Which may be ſeen in Gent. Mag. 1754, p. 109; that copy being too incorrect to be uſed here.

† Mr. Godfrey was a man of learning, and fond of antiquities, of which (as well as of coins and medals) he had a good collection. He had alſo a fine library, which was bought by Mr. T. Oſborn; who ſold it again, unpacked, to Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; under whoſe article, in the "Anec-"dotes of Mr. Bowyer," will be given a farther account of Mr. Godfrey, who died about the year 1741.

‡ Antiq. Tom. vii. p. 508.

|| See Dr. Gale's Commentary on the Itinerary, p. 9.

The

The next thing to be remarked is, that tho' it be impoſſible to know who this Q. Pacuvius Steptus and this C. Julius Iſochryſus were, yet ſomething may be learned with certainty concerning their country and condition of life. Steptus and Iſochryſus are no Roman names, but Greek ones; the firſt being an adjective derived from στέφω, *corono*, and ſignifying *ſerto redimitus*; as the other is the Greek word ἰσόχρυσος, which ſignifies *auro par*, or *auro contra non carus*, and this name may be ſeen in Fabricius's Biblioth. Gr. tom. xiii. p. 304. From hence therefore one has reaſon to imagine that theſe men were both of them Greeks by deſcent, and of the order of Liberti. The Greek ſlaves at Rome during the time of their ſlavery had only one name, which was generally, if it were not the Gentile name of their country (as Davus, Geta, Syrus, &c.) ſome word of a favourite ſound and good import, as ὑγιεινὸς, ὀνήσιμος, ἐπίκτητος, and ſo here Steptus and Iſochryſus. See Fabricius Biblioth. Gr. tom. iii. p. 158. When afterwards for their good behaviour, or through the benignity of their maſters, theſe ſlaves became freed men, they took the names of their reſpective maſters, with the addition of their own; in which caſe Steptus, the ſlave of Q. Pacuvius, would be called Q. Pacuvius Steptus; and Iſochryſus, the manumitted ſlave of C. Julius, C. Julius Iſochryſus; juſt as we have C. Julius Hyginus, the freedman of Auguſtus Cæſar; and Flavius Joſephus, the noble Jewiſh hiſtorian, manumitted by the emperor Flavius Veſpaſian. Theſe freedmen, or manumitted ſlaves, were ſtiled *liberti*, and were oftentimes in great favour with their maſters; and when their maſters were great men, they became themſelves very powerful and very wealthy, of which there are a hundred inſtances upon record. It is obſervable in this caſe, that the maſter's name was always prefixed to their own; but Salmaſius, in his notes upon Achilles Tatius, p. 538, taking Achilles for one of theſe Liberti, ſuppoſes the maſter's name to be there placed after his own, his words

words are; "apparet ex his duobus nominibus Libertum fuiſſe "hunc Achillem. Achilles enim vocabatur proprio nomine, et "cum domini cognomine, quod adoptavit ſervitute emiſſus, "Achilles Tatius." See alſo his preface to that author. But I cannot think Achilles was a freedman, and for this very reaſon; becauſe then it would be Tatius Achilles, as Flavius Joſephus above. Therefore I rather believe Tatius was his father's name, agreeable to that other opinion, which was the after-thought of the ſame Salmaſius in his preface; "Sed poteſt fieri, ut Tatius "cognominatus fuerit de patris nomine, qui Tatius appellaretur. "Sic Ἡρώδες Ἀτ]ικος, Rhetor celeberrimus, qui Attici filius. Sic "Apollonius Molon, qui Molonis. Ita ergo, Ἀχιλλεὺς Τ]ος, "id eſt, Ἀχιλλεὺς Τα]ίῳ, Achilles Tatio natus;" to which I add Ἀχιλλεὺς Ἐπαφρας from Salmaſius's notes, p. 538. But to return; whenever the Liberti are expreſſed on marbles, it is generally ſaid by whom they were made free, or, in other words, whoſe freedmen they were; for the ſtyle ran thus T. Julius Aug. L. Glycon, which is to be decyphered, Titus Julius Auguſti Libertus Glycon; and our Steptus, were he a freedman, would conſequently be deſcribed Q. Pacuvius Q. L. Steptus, that is, Quintus Pacuvius Quinti Libertus Steptus; and ſo as to Iſochryſus; and this is the uſual method of the marbles, on which the manumitted ſlave is generally, if not always, diſpoſed to record his gratitude for the invaluable bleſſing of his freedom. From hence then I infer that Steptus and Iſochryſus could not be Liberti, but muſt rather have been Libertini, which was the name of the children of the Liberti, that is, of thoſe who were born of ſuch fathers as had before obtained the privilege of a manumiſſion.

It ſeems Q. Pacuvius Steptus had procured a family burying-place, of which kind of ſepulchres there are innumerable examples in the antient inſcriptions ſtill remaining*. It is as common

* See the Oxford Marbles, N° lxv. and clxxviii. Montfaucon, paſſim, &c.

for the owner of a dormitory to allot a place in it to his friends. Paſſing therefore theſe common and known facts, all I ſhall note is, firſt, that the Julian family, which gave Iſochryſus's father his freedom, conſiſted of many other branches beſides the Cæſarean, and that in ſome of its branches it was of a very long continuance: of this I have obſerved very many inſtances. Secondly, that whereas I have tranſlated the word *cognatus* by *brother-in-law*, I think myſelf ſufficiently juſtified in that, by the authority of Fabretti and Montfaucon; "the words *cognatus* and *cognata* are "proved by Fabretti, ſays Montfaucon, from the authority of ſe-"veral inſcriptions, to ſignify ſometimes *brother and ſiſter-in-law* "in antient monuments. This alſo appears farther from the di-"alect of certain provinces in France, where the words *cuignat* "and *cuignade* are at this day uſed for brother and ſiſter in law*." To which I may add that *cognato* and *cognata* in the modern Italian ſignify the ſame. And this affords us another reaſon, along with that given in the inſcription ſo expreſly (*ob meritis*) for Steptus's admitting Iſochryſus to a ſhare in his vault.

* Montf. tom. v. p. 68.

XIV.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Jun. to Dr. STUKELEY.

DEAR DOCTOR, Spalding, October 14, 1719.

It is ſo long ſince I enjoyed your good company, and you are ſo much in my thoughts, that I preſume you will excuſe an old friend's enquiring this way of your ſtate of health, and progreſs in the practice of your profeſſion; for, believe me, Sir, you have friends no where more earneſtly wiſhing you felicity and ſucceſs than in your own country, to which you muſt give me leave to ſay, you are an ornament: and amongſt your countrymen let me beg you will be aſſured no one can be rejoiced more in your proſperity than I do. But your gains are our loſs, that your aſſiſtance when we want health, and your good company for its preſervation, are too remote; this epidemic diſtemper has rambled and raged ſo throughout our parts of England from Borough Bridge to your metropolis. 'Tis true indeed from all we can hear, that the malady has not been attended with ſuch fatal conſequences in our Fenny Tracts as in what we vulgarly call the High Countries. Perhaps, Doctor, your Epidaurean Serpent, ſprung from the ſlimy mud of ſuch a level, protects us as a good genius; however, the like of this illneſs has not ever been known here, and as it is from an infected air, the curious enquirers of your humble cell at Spalding would hold themſelves much obliged by an hiſtorical account from you of any ſuch univerſal contagious fever in England before this time, which we doubt not but the hiſtory of phyſic and diſtempers may have furniſhed you with, for other phyſicians tell us not of one inſtance of a general yet not fatal fever in ſo large a tract of country. With God's bleſſing, and the care and learning of your good friend and mine

Dr.

Dr. Nutton, whoſe judgment I believe very ſound, and who particularly deſires me to remember him to you, I ſee my only ſon ſprightly and active again, who was the moſt ſeverely handled of all our numerous family, out of which, being 21 in number, all, ſave my ſpouſe and brother, who are very much yours. He was, Sir, ſeized with it as other people, but the fever grew ſo fierce by degrees, and laſted ſo long, as to throw him into the moſt violent convulſions I ever did ſee, which when the Doctor had carried off, the poor rogue ſeemed lifeleſs, and without the leaſt motion, having, as his fond relations perhaps alone thought, not ſo much as the power to breathe left. It has twice handled me ſeverely, one fit of a fever for two days and a night without remiſſion, and a ſecond for 34 hours; but I thank God, I am well again; and it did interfere with my buſineſs, which I find will increaſe upon a young man if he perſeveres, and I truſt we may both live to do more than bear the charges of liberal educations. I ſhould be glad to hear you had taken to you a female to your mind, for the continuance of your family, and queſtion not but your ſucceſſors will have reaſon to eſteem you as much as any of your progenitors, though ſome of them (as I have remarked according to your commands) good and great men, of conſiderable intereſt and abilities in their country. I ſhall ever be moſt ready to ſerve you in any thing, and the inſtance I give you in this particular, by the little extracts from divers authors, only ſerves to evince by my diligence, my perpetually bearing you in mind when any thing occurs, that is, what you deſire to preſerve. Theſe, as I believe them properly and peculiarly to relate to you, will I hope be acceptable to yourſelf; and I wiſh I could any way contribute to the entertainment of my good friends at the Mitre, whoſe healths we drink every Wedneſday night duly. It is not the affectation of being otherwiſe fully employed, which prevents my endeavouring

deavouring it; but the little abilities I have for communicating any thing not before obſerved by and well known to moſt of you, and the few opportunities I have of ſeeing here any thing but what is in print and within every man's purchaſe, deter my attempting it, leſt I ſhould only prove my ignorance, by making a common object, and what ſo well-read men meet with every day, a matter of wonder; but as a friend who will look with the favourableſt eyes on my performance, I dare venture to tell you thoughts which I dare not ſpeak out in company even the moſt candid. All our friends here are pretty well; your godfather and Joſhua, who is yet unmarried, preſent their ſervices to you. I don't need to tell you I wiſh I had been at home when you was in the country, that I might have had the ſatisfaction of endeavouring to amuſe you agreeably a while, which I almoſt deſpair of doing by any thing I can communicate from hence concerning the learned world. However, what I am told I will tell you, and though it be no more than what you knew before, yet I ſhall only then do as they who greet us with its being a very ſickly time, cold weather, &c.—The Univerſity of Cambridge is upon erecting a theatre, and have for that purpoſe lately turned ſeveral tenants out of houſes which they ſome time ſince purchaſed, to build it upon the ground where they ſtand, and reſolve, as I am told, to chuſe the ſame vice-chancellor again, and he to accept it, and to cite Dr. Bentley as maſter of Trinity, to ſhew reaſons why he will not conſent that an inſtrument they call the Programma ſhould not be fixed upon the public ſchools, and other ſuch places. Our friend Sparke* of Peterborough has lately put into

* Joſeph Sparke, regiſter of Peterborough cathedral, publiſhed in folio, 1738, a good edition of ſome of our monkiſh hiſtorians, viz. "Chronicon Johannis abbatis de Burgo," and Hugh White's Hiſtory of Peterborough, both from the Cotton Library; Robert Swapham's hiſtory of this church from a MS. in its library; another by Walter Whittleſey, a rhyming French Chronicle from the Cotton Library, and Stephanides' life of Thomas Becket, from a MS. in this library collated with one in his own. He intended a ſecond volume, to cotain Whittleſey's life of Hereward abbot

good

good order and a new method the earl* of Cardigan's library at Dean in Northamptonſhire, in a noble large room which that lord has aſſigned for that purpoſe, and fitted up accordingly. Mr. Young, now LL.D. who wrote the poem on the Laſt Day and Buſiris, is taken into the earl of Exeter's family as tutor to his Lordſhip's eldeſt ſon Lord Burleigh†, and is going to travel with him. Your townſwoman and my pretty neighbour Sally Hibbins has written a very diverting comedy ſince ſhe has been in Shropſhire. I muſt not forget to let you know how our little Society goes on, which is very well. We meet conſtantly, but are likely to loſe one of our members, Mr. Atkinſon, who through a complication of diſtempers is brought ſo low that I fear we ſhall loſe him very ſoon. Your own pariſh Holbeach affords one remarkable article in the parochial charge, where the laſt year the churchwardens paid 4l. 6s. for the deſtruction of the urchins or hedgehogs, at but one ſingle penny a piece, and the preſent officers have paid above 30l. on the ſame account already: the vaſt ſtocks of cattle in this noble pariſh and ſome coney burroughs, have drawn thoſe creatures from all parts hither, as one would think‡. You know that ingenious old gentleman your townſman Mr. Rands is dead there, the remaining part of whoſe collection of prints devolve upon me by purchaſe, and I wiſh he had not ſo far indulged the ignorant as to have let them cull out ſome of

of Peterborough, and had actually engraved the arms of the knights whoſe fiefs were inſtituted by abbot Thorold; but died 1740. His dedication of the firſt volume to Dr. Mead is dated from the library of *John Bridges*, eſq. who furniſhed him with tranſcripts of the Cottonian MS. and died the year after him. The Society of Antiquaries engraved, 1720, a ſeal of Peterborough minſter in Mr. *Sparke's* poſſeſſion.

* *George Brudenel*, who died 1732, and whoſe ſon George is the preſent duke of Montague.

† It does not appear whether Dr. Young actually travelled with this young nobleman. But it is certain that, in a diſpute with the duke of Wharton's creditors in the court of Chancery, Young ſwore that "he quitted the Exeter family, and refuſed an annuity of 100l. which had been offered him for life, if he would continue tutor to lord Burleigh, upon the preſſing ſolicitations of the Duke of Wharton, and his Grace's aſſurances of providing for him in a much more ample manner." See 2 Atkins's Reports, p. 136. Styles verſus The Attorney General, March 18, 1740.

‡ See a vindication of the hedgehog, Gent. Mag. vol. XLIX. p. 395.

them.

them. I desire you will send me word, good Mr. Secretary*, how the impression of the Registrum Honoris de Richmond goes on†, and to set down Edward Horseman of Lincoln's Inn, Esquire, for a subscriber for one copy, and let Mr. Treasurer know I am much his humble servant, and will answer the subscription for that gentleman to him when next I have the pleasure to see you all. I have not yet been able to gain any thing worthy the press relating to that book, which I yet hope to do, and will endeavour; the whole and large Soke of Kirkton, in our fens, being parcel of that Honour, and now the possession of the Earl of Exeter, Lord thereof, and my father Steward of the Courts of that Soke. I have not yet procured what I wrote for, a MS. of that Earl's, relating, as I hope to find, to that district or jurisdiction; but more of this hereafter. I beg of you, when next you see Mr. Norroy, our learned President, to present my most humble service to him, and desire him to tell you the meaning of these words not unfrequent in Domesday, title Lincolnshire, *Tailla*, & *Berew*, which last is by Ingulphus rendered *Manerium*, but desire him to tell you what sort of manor he takes it to be, and, if I shall not be too troublesome to him, I would beg of him to tell me whose coat of arms is, Az. on a chief Argent, 3 (I don't know what they are except Buckles) Az.‡ and this bearing enquire about also; Jacob's staff Or between a Chevron Or. charged with 5 Mullets Az. and for the Crest to this coat, an horse's head, erased Gules, bridled Az. or rather a blue ribband tied round his neck‖. My humble service also to Mr. Hare and to Mr. Holmes, and tell him I beg of him

* To the Society of Antiquaries, from its revival in 1717-18, till he retired into the country 1725.

† See Brit. Topog. II. 444. n.

‡ *Thorowgood.*

‖ *Evington* of Hasted and Spalding, Lincolnsh. C. 23. f. 12. b. A patent by Camden.

to

to let me have copies of the inquiſition, and alſo of the claim at the coronation of king Richard the Second, made out for me againſt I come to town, where I long to be for the ſake of converſing with you, Sir, and the good company at the Mitre. I hope Mr. Hill goes on with his Hereford*; but he either has not finiſhed the poem† he read part of to us, or forgot his promiſe of ſending me a copy of it. Pray how does Mr. Baxter's Grammar go on? If you have any where met with any thing relating to my anceſtors in your turning over your old books or papers, I beg you in return to ſend it me with an anſwer to my queries, &c. in your own good time; and am, wiſhing you very much joy of all your honours and long health, dear Sir, your ſincere ready friend, and humble ſervant, MAURICE JOHNSON, jun.

P. S. I had almoſt forgotten another coat of arms which I beg you to aſk of Mr. Le Neve or Mr. Hare, as of the others, whoſe name it belongs to. Gules, 3 ſiniſter wings Or, between a feſſe Argent, in the middle of which is a Lion Or, in a round ſpot Gules; two Wings above the feſſe and one below it. I believe I ſhould ſay a feſſe charged with ſuch a thing, but he will pardon my want of proper terms, and teach me better from your anſwer‡.

* Mr. James Hill, of the Middle Temple, publiſhed propoſals for a Hiſtory of the city of Hereford, 1717, in two parts, and one volume, the plan of which may be ſeen in Rawlinſon's Engliſh Topographer, p. 71. It was to have been followed by another volume, treating of the county. His death 1727 probably rendered the deſign abortive. He ſhewed the Antiquary Society, 1718, a vaſt collection of drawings, views, inſcriptions, places, and obſervations in MS. the fruits of his travels in the Weſt of England that ſummer, well worthy of his judgment and ſkill in antiquity, for his diligence and accuracy in which he had their deſerved thanks. (Minutes by Dr. Stukeley.) His collections, which were made by him before 1715, were in the hands of Mr. R. Gale 1729. See a particular account of them, Brit. Topog. vol. I. p. 418*.

† Mr. Iſaac Taylor of Roſs has a beautiful ſoliloquy by Mr. Hill, on hearing a parent correct his child with curſes. Brit. Topog. ubi ſupra.

‡ Other coats drawn in this letter, and explained by Le Neve, are Quarterly O. & G. a border vaire, nebule, or wavy. *Richard Fitz John*, (Vincent, N° 164. 376. fol. 115. a.) Sa. 2 barrs Arg. in chief 3 plates. *Adam Fitz John*, (Vincent, N° 155. fol. 13. a.) Ermine on a chevron, Az. 3 bezants. *Johnſon* of *Boſton*, (Vincent, N° 183. fol. 92. b.)

XV.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON Esq. to Mr. W. BOWYER.

DEAR SIR, Spalding, ult. Jun. 1744.

THE copy of Dr. Wotton's Welsh Laws of Howel Dha, your donation to the public library of our Society, I lately received, and carried in to those Gentlemen at their meeting, who are much obliged to you for that useful and valuable present. Our friend the Reverend Mr. Prebend William Clarke might have much enlarged his preface, and, I conceive, not improperly, if as an introduction to those he had prefixed what I promised the Doctor* in London, and sent Mr. Clarke notice I had made my clerk transcribe, from my common-place book, a collection in Latin from Cæsar, Tacitus, Dio, Xiphilin, &c. supplied from fragments picked up by Scaliger, Camden, Selden, Hales, &c. of all the "Leges & Conciones Britannorum & Saxonorum transmarinorum," and have his thanks for, in a letter dated from Buxted, Jan. 16, 1713; and were accordingly by me I find carried up to London for him, but judged too ancient for his purpose. I was however a subscriber, had the book when published, and still have it in Chart. Mag. and esteem it much. Some time after the receipt of yours, I sent our friend Mr. R. Gale the account you sent me in it of the coin of Caligula found at Chichester, which you had from our said friend the learned Prebendary; and he, in answer, says, it is a confirmation of the antiquities of that city, and of the inscription there found in April, 1723, of King Cogidubnus, whereon his Dissertations are published in the Philosophical Transactions†, and Dr. Stukeley's Itin. Curiof.‡ and the inscription itself by Mr. Clarke in his preface to the Welsh

* Dr. William Wotton. † No. 379. ‡ I. 188.

Laws.

Laws. I want a coin of that emperor with his head on it in large braſs in my collection; and if you ſee our friend, and he has not diſpoſed of it, ſhould be, with my ſervice to him, much obliged to him for it towards compleating my ſeries. I have too much other buſineſs to hunt after coins for that purpoſe; but when a ſtudent, having ſeveral good parcels from relations and friends, have an ample collection, and applied them to the uſe of exhibiting them chronologically at our Society's meetings to the company, with ſome little diſcourſe on them from Caſſivelaun and his contemporary Julius Cæſar, in the way of Britiſh hiſtory, bringing in the Romans only as they fill up ſpace of time; and more fully when, like Julius, Claudius, Nero, Veſpaſian, Hadrian, Antoninus, Severus, Caracalla, Geta, &c. they had perſonally or by great præfects very conſiderable dealings here. Theſe have well helped on a pinch to ſupport and enliven our chat; and laſt month I got to about anno Domini 253, where the Upper Empire ends, and which is good work; and ſhall next on like occaſion, when the company of correſpondents at any time fails to furniſh, begin with thoſe of the Lower Empire, ſcil. Valerian and his ſon Gallienus, in whoſe unhappy reign the empire was diſtracted, and XXX Tyrants uſurped in one or other of its provinces; from ſome of which there is now and then ſomething to be learned. Indeed there is a middle ſtate, both as to government and workmanſhip, reckoned from the end of the Antonines to Valerian. There was no triumphal appellation the Roman emperors were more fond (and ſome vainly proud) of than BRITANNICUS. But I think none of them but Claudius, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Severus, could be juſtly ſaid to aſſume it; though perhaps Albinus and Geta, with Carauſius, and ſome few of the Conſtantine family after him, might merit it. On coins of Geta, neither Spanheim, Paterol, Occo, nor any other medaliſt, rightly accounts for b[illegible]

L. SEPT. and P. SEPT. being prefixed to Geta, which they make the ſame man, ſon of Severus. On coins with the former inſcription he has a beard; theſe with the other repreſent him as a youth.

My Brother Secretary* is gone to York, and thence to go beyond; and I to Durham, to viſit a worthy antient member, and one of our firſt founders in 1710, who is his uncle†, and rector of Red-Marſhall, in the dioceſe of, and not far from, Durham; when I preſume he will bring us ſomething curious for us in draught (for he draws neatly), or in writing. We charged him to enquire for and viſit the Society at Doncaſter, through which he may in his ready road both paſs and repaſs; and if he can't in either hit the day of their Company's meeting, at leaſt to viſit the Preſident or Secretary, and ſettle a correſpondence by inviting them to become members of our, and accepting ſome of us into their, fraternity. The Secretary of the Gentlemens' Society at Peterborough, the Rev. Mr. Timothy Neve, being our Treaſurer and their Founder, when, as council to that dean and chapter, I lately preſented my duty there, carried into their library two valuable MS. Chartularies on velum in 8vo. one written by Frere Pitchley, and therein a note at the end by Dr. White, ſometime Lord Biſhop of Peterborough, concerning his recovering it, and intending to reſtore it; the other by Frere Achurch, and therein a note at the beginning by Mr. Jo. Sparke, late regiſter of that chapter, of the author's age and contents; and another of Dr. White Kennet, late alſo Lord Biſhop there, but when dean of that chapter, of his having recovered it by means of the late Rev. Mr. Francis Peck, and intending to reſtore it, which this worthy gentleman has very generouſly done by both. In one is an original Saxon charter in large cha-

* Q. Dr. Green. Stukeley's Carauſ. I. 265.

† Mr. John Rand, who was rector of Red Marſhall, 1703.

racters,

racters, Normanno-Saxon, of the grant by king Edward the Confeſſor, and his queen Ꜥgiþa, of Fiſkerton, to the church of St. Peter, which in part they ſtill enjoy, and ſhews the verſe on her ought to be read, not EDITHAM, but

SICUT SPINA ROSAM, genuit GODWINUS EGITHAM:

This grant is on thick vellum, very compleat, with the atteſtation of many witneſſes both eccleſiaſtical and laymen, with variety of croſſes, which have been gilt, before their names, and two before the ſaid queen's; all which are of the ſame hand with, and written by the ſcribe who wrote the grant and confirmation; it is ſewed in at the top to the other leaves of the Chartulary in a place where Fiſkerton is mentioned, as in Mon. Angl. I. fol. 68. 30. and Hugo Candidus in Hiſt. Petrib. ed. Sparke, fol. 25. and 42. Walt. Whytleſeye, ib. p. 208 in Extenta Maneriorum, &c. to p. 211. But I find not the whole any where printed. It ſhould ſeem from fol. 42, ſupra laudat. that a pious lady, Leviva of London, had beſtowed it on that houſe, and the crown ſeized it on ſome pretext, and this queen redeemed it for xx marks of gold, which ſhe *dedit Regi pro villa Fiſkertune pro Deo & S'co Petro, &c.* I am Sir, with all our ſervices,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

MAURICE JOHNSON.

XVI.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq. to Dr. STUKELEY.

DEAR SIR, Spalding, June 21, 1750.

Give me leave to ſhew you how good a taſte ſome folks had here ſo early as in king Henry the Third's time, about 1230, in the priorate of Simon Haughton, ſurnamed the Munificent, and firſt perpetual prior of this our priory of Spalding, which liberal lord I believe cauſed their conventual ſeal to be made, whereof I here ſend you a ſketch from an impreſſion of both the ſides, as perfect as it remains to a leaſe granted by a ſucceſſor of his lordſhip's, Richard Ellſyn Palmer, our laſt prior, 2[d] of January, 29 H. VIII. 1538, to Rauff White, then of this place, yeoman, in my poſſeſſion, which, conſidering the age, is not bad work: the N in Spalding correct thus, 𝔑 for N, the A Ā. [See plate IV. fig. 1.]

On the foreſide the B. V. Mary, who here, as in many other places, was introduced to be tutelar of this place inſtead of Venus, whoſe name it originally bore, as ſome ſea-coaſt towns in Greece did Ἀφροδίσεα, in the moſt amiable attitude of a mother as giving ſuck to the infant Jeſus. I preſume the entire reading on this ſide might be *S. Prioris & Capituli Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, and thus continued on the other ſide or counter ſeal, *Et Sancti Nicholai, Spalding*, where St. Nicholas, the biſhop to whom the abbey of Aungere was dedicated, (and who had it when this cell was taken from that of St. Guthlake at Croyland, and ſubjected thereto by Ivo Tailbois, earl of Anjou, nephew of William I.) is repreſented *in pontificalibus* and poſture of benediction, being joined with the B. V. as co-tutelar Saint, a practice formerly not unfrequent in the Romiſh church, abounding much in ſaints and holidays. This deed concludes thus, " In witneſs, &c. the ſaid *Prior and Convent put to their common ſeal in their Chapterhouſe at Spalding*,

Fig. 2. p. 200

Fig. 1. p. 200.

Fig. 3. p. 113.

Fig. 4. p. 113.

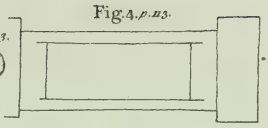


Fig. 5. p. 114.

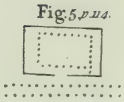


Fig. 6. p. 116.

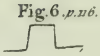
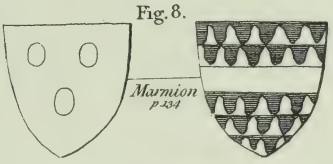


Fig. 7. p. 116.

Fig. 8.

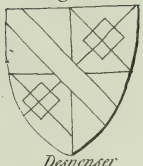


Marmion p. 134

Fig. 9. p. 134.

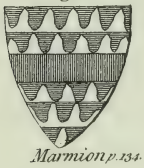
Grey de Rotherfield

Fig. 10.



Despenser p. 134.

Fig. 11.



Marmion p. 134.

Fig. 12.

St. Quintin p. 134.

Fig. 13.

Fitz Hugh p. 135.

Fig. 15. p. 172.

Fig. 17. p. 143.

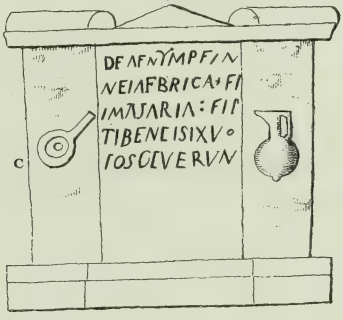


Fig. 14. p. 138.

Bawd

Fig. 18. p. 164.

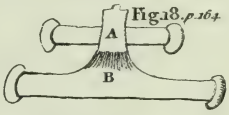


Fig. 16. p. 143.

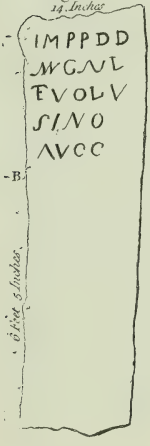
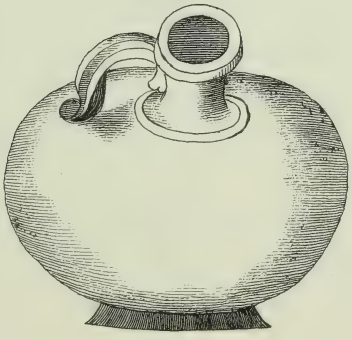


Fig. 19. p. 181.

Fig. 20. p. 184.



ing, to one part, and the ſaid Leſſee his ſeal to the other part. It is marked on the turning up thro' which the label that the ſeal is appended to is drawn in the middle, THOMAS CECIL of ..... and ANTHONY LYME. Thoſe were, I ſuppoſe, the then officers of the King's Court of Augmentation of his Revenues from the diſſolved houſes of ſuperſtition ariſing, who were to inſpect and regiſter all demiſes made by the religious, that his majeſty might know what lands were let out upon leaſe, where they lay, to whom demiſed, for what term of years, under what reſerved rents payable when, and other covenants before this, and another conventual leaſe, the ſeal whereof is appendant but leſs perfect. I had with our old friend Saunderſon* ſome years ſince ſearched the Augmentation-office, Weſtminſter, to procure ſight of and draw out this ſeal, but found there only a very ſmall part of but one left: it is, therefore, I aſſure you, the more valuable, and ſeems extraordinary that in ſo ſhort a ſpace as 212 years, of the many hundred acts that muſt have paſſed under this public ſeal, as leaſes, grants of offices, and corrodies, and augmentations of them, preſentations to benefices, manumiſſions of villans, licences to niefs to marry, diſpenſations of various kinds, petitions to kings and parliaments, appeals to popes, inſtruments of aſſociating into the fraternitie to lay-lords, ladies, and other liberal and pious benefactors, no more than this ſhould have occurred to my diligent and inquiſitive ſearch of 300 years tranſactions. In many acts the lord prior's own ſeal was ſufficient; of ſuch I have never ſo much as met with one of any of our lord prior's, or any impreſſion of one. Such as I have you ſee and are welcome to.

The errors of my amanuenſis I have corrected. As to the forms of the letters, which are thoſe of the firſt Norman times, Romano-Saxon, a ſort of mixed characters of the Roman and

* Uſher of the court of Chancery, clerk of the Rolls; died 1741. See more of him in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p 74.

Saxon, as in Domeſday capitals and other MSS. we meet with them thus; the P, B, and T, here are Roman, the reſt Saxon: as in a Latin copy of St. Paul's Epiſtle I have, written as in Edward the Confeſſor's time on vellum, with the plea of Pinnendun between the earl of Kent and the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the biſhop of Rocheſter, with the confirmation of the ſentence of the biſhop of Coutance and the whole county-court of Kent by William I. and Henry I. therein written, whereof ſee Eadmerus, and Camden, Spelman, and Selden's Commentary. This is a very eminent and moſt valuable record, and formerly belonged to Chriſt Church, Canterbury.

You have much obliged me, my good friend, with your Hiſtory of the Inſtitution of the Egyptian Society*, London, for which accept mine with the Society's thanks. What pity it is it ſhould have been diſcontinued, from whence we might have hoped ſuch rare erudition as your expoſition of the Siſtrum, which I approve as juſt, but could never have conceived the true meaning and uſe of. Whilſt vagrant gypſies peſter all countries in plenty, I am ſorry the capital of the kingdom ſhould not be able to keep up a meeting of ſuch noble and learned travellers, which might have been of benefit to thoſe who have not means or opportunities, as the antient Greek philoſopher, of going to and fetching knowledge

* "Dec. 11, 1741, an Egyptian Society was begun, under the Preſidentſhip of Lord Sandwich. The purpoſe of it was to inquire into Egyptian Antiquities; Lord Sandwich was met by Dr. Pococke, Dr. Perry, Capt. Norden the Daniſh gentleman, all having been in Egypt: they nominated Mr. Martin Folkes, Mr. Charles Stanhope, Dr. Stukeley, Dr. Milles, Mr. Dampier[a], Mr. Mitchell[b] aſſociates, and with them founders of the Society. The Dukes of Montagu and Richmond, Lord Stanhope, Mr. Dayrolles[c], and ſome others, were nominated candidates. A Siſtrum was laid before the Preſident as the *inſigne* of his office. At one of theſe meetings, Jan. 22, 1742, the Duke of Montagu was pleaſed to aſk me the purport of that ſo celebrated inſtrument. I ſpoke of it to the ſatisfaction of thoſe preſent, but particularly of the Duke, and he requeſted me afterwards to give it him in writing." Stukeley's Hiſtory of Carauſius, Ded. p. vi. vii. where ſee the Doctor's Illuſtration of the Siſtrum, p. vii—xviii. which he explains to be the inſtrument *wherewith Abraham drove the bird from his ſacrifice*. Gen. xv. 11. and thence applied by the Egyptians as a ſacrifical inſtrument.

[a] Q. the late maſter of Eton ſchool.
[b] Q. the late reſident at Berlin.
[c] Solomon Dayrolles, Eſq. the friend and correſpondent of Lord Cheſterfield.

thence;

thence; a more rational cauſe of taking ſuch a voyage than any pilgrimage, or even a cruſado. When you ſee here what good uſe we make of your excellent Memoirs of another learned Society, I hope and truſt, Sir, you will indulge us farther with the remains relating to that, and thoſe of this Egyptian too. I have an Orus, or Egyptian god of plenty, without head or feet, but with the ananas and abundant other fruits in his lap, a dog between his legs, and a Banana or Muſa leaf ſpread behind him; being of *terra cotta* he ſerved an honeſt tar as a tobacco-ſtopper from Alexandria hither. I have alſo in an hæmatites an intaglia of Cakodœmon Typhon, wherewith I impreſs the wax that joins this paper, a double-tail'd Python*; theſe may be juſtly thought *Genii boni & mali* to mankind; the terrible, and the agreeable. The horrid face and flagellum of this monſter threaten deſtruction, and he ſeems compounded of many miſchiefs.

We had at our laſt meeting the reſult of the Rev. Mr. Robert Smith of Woodſton's viſiting lately more than 60 churches in and about Lincoln, many corrections and critical hiſtorico-heraldical remarks relating to the liſts, arms, ſeats, and families of thoſe higheſt peace-officers the high ſheriffs of this county: he promiſes me a viſit, and purpoſes to inſpect thoſe of Keſteven and our Hollands. I believe and truſt, for the credit of our county, that his liſt of ours will be as ample, compleat, uſeful, and entertaining as any, and far exceed the beſt of the Faſti Conſulares. A beautiful plant of a *Lichnoides flore rubente* in full blow, with another of the *Citiſus verus Virgilii flore luteo*, I made my gardener (as frequently I have done) carry thither in their pots to ſhew the company. I wiſh, by the bye, you would *put my lord* (as you call him) *on being beneficent to our Society*. You or I ſhould long ere this have deſired to become a member of ſo good an inſtitution, and

* This ſeal is engraved in plate IV. fig. 2.

ſhewn

ſhewn our good will, and befriend this thing ſo far as to aſk him to let you or me propoſe his becoming a member.

I am ſorry, Sir, you are like to take ſo long a journey *ſolus*, but muſt inſiſt on your accepting the beſt accommodation I can make you here, and that my houſe may be your home for what time you can ſpare me, but muſt allot me more of it than you talk of; be ſure be here on a Thurſday, to favour our Society with your company; we ſhould meet at four, and may ſtay till ten; but our *readings* and *ſhew* begin at midway about eight o'clock, or ſomewhat ſooner.

I have indexed all our minutes, and am upon our Diſſertations, Eſſays, and other valuable papers; having alſo indexed all the MSS. of my own compoſing or collecting, chiefly of law and hiſtory, very full as to this place, much about Boſton, Stamford, Hitchin, Croyland, Peterborough, and ſome other towns and places where my buſineſs has lain, as counſel, recorder, or ſteward of the Soke or Manor; who am, I thank God, much better, and, with all my family's compliments to you and yours, dear Sir, your affectionate friend and obedient ſervant,

MAURICE JOHNSON.

XVII.

Letter from the Rev. Mr. CONYERS PLACE (concerning ſeveral antiquities in and about Dorcheſter) to Roger Gale, Eſq.

Dorcheſter,
July 23, 1709.

Our town of Dorcheſter has been, I am ſenſible, heretofore a place of note, and ſeveral remains do yet teſtify it. There is at the Weſt end of it a wall yet ſtanding, of an odd, and ſeemingly awkward building, and though the ſtones at firſt appear as thrown together almoſt by chance, yet by better conſidering them you will find them methodical; what is left ſhews it to have been both high and thick, and every way ſtrong,

Without its wall, the town has ſtill left, almoſt quite round, double fortifications or valla, which they call the wall, as, according to the idiom of this country, they call all running banks and ſteeps of ground; which we in our fields about Well in Yorkſhire call Reins.—There is on the North ſide of the town a ground called The Caſtle, which I find is not taken notice of by Camden; ſilver coins have been ſeveral times found there in digging of gardens pretty deep in the ground, and the Opus Teſſellatum, or floors made up of little ſquares like dice. Medals are alſo found both in the gardens and fields adjacent; the moſt frequent are thoſe of the Antonines, Severus, Gallienus, Tetricus, Probus, and Diocleſian; Tetricus, and others leſs frequently; the Conſtantines are the uſualleſt*.

As for the name Durnovaria, it is undoubtedly from the ſmall river that it ſtands upon, and that runs under it North ſide, whoſe true name is not Froom, as generally called, (which ſeems to be a general name for water) but the Vare, which I gather hence: firſt, the place where it riſes, as Camden has obſerved, is called Evarſkott, i. e. Evareſhott, about three miles below, which place is a village that ſtands upon it named Froom Vare†; five miles lower

* See Hutchins's Hiſt. of Dorſet, I. 381.—383.

† Ib. 371.

than our Durnovaria, and where it runs into the ſea Vare or Wareham. At the above ſaid Froom Vare, another ſtream of the like bigneſs joins the Fare, ſo that the village is called doubtfully Dun Frome, for Dunis the name of the other ſtream, or Vare Froom, which makes me think, that Dorcheſter's name was not Dunovaria, as ſtanding upon the river made up of the Dun and the Vare, and Camden remarks that Ptolemy called it Dunium as well as Durnium.

As to what you deſire in relation to the Ways, though Burton talks of Military Ways in the plural, appearing about it, yet I know of but one, unleſs we reckon the ſame met with on the other end of the town going forward, to be another way. It is a raiſed cauſeway coming directly from the Weſt; when you are gone from Dorcheſter about a mile from it, you ſee to the South a little [way] off Maiden Caſtle, mentioned in Camden, the moſt intire and prodigious work, I believe in England of that kind, and paſſing for a Roman ſtationary camp; though, I own, (comparing it together with a gentleman of the Royal Society, that came down to view it) ſeveral objections from its form aroſe againſt its being Roman: according to the account of thoſe camps in Sir Henry Saville upon Tacitus, if ſo conſtant, as is ſuppoſed to that method ſolely, when they had room and leiſure*.

It is ſurrounded with two prodigious ditches, to which all I ever ſaw beſide are trifles; and at the entrance, their number is encreaſed by ſeveral others, and the way cunningly blinded by diverſions.

About the like diſtance to the North of the way, is a piece of ground called Pomeroy (Pomærium, as I ſuppoſe) which has in it alſo a large ſquare, incloſed with a high bank, but without any ditch within or without; but inſtead of the ditch on the outſide, there is a raiſed area about ten yards broad, which ſhews its deſign could not be military†.

* Hutchins I. 467, where a plan of it is engraved.

† Ib. 575. where ſee a plan of it.

On

On the South ſide, about a furlong from Dorcheſter, is a place called Maumbury, being about an acre incloſed with a high bank, which is a very pretty and entire amphitheatre*.

The way, as I ſaid, runs directly weſtward ten miles, to a place called Egerton-hill†; which is ſuch another ſtation as Maiden caſtle, only not quite ſo conſiderable: I wonder that it is not mentioned in Antoninus, between Durnovaria and Maridunum, the way running to it. Its name ſhews it a Roman ſtation, for Egger is undoubtedly Agger, and the antiquity of the name is thought to be ſo great in this country, that it is proverbial, when they would expreſs what has been a long time, to ſay, "It is as old as Eggerton."—There are alſo ſeveral works of the like kind eaſtward, between Dorcheſter and Winbourn the next ſtation in the Itinerary, but whether upon the way or not I cannot tell.

Stretton is a ſmall village about two miles from Dorcheſter, and about a mile North of the military way, but I never either heard of or obſerved any foot-ſteps of a Stratum there; beſides the way over againſt it is ſo viſible, that it deſtroys the ſuſpicion of its having gone through it‡.

There is a place a mile to the North of Stretton called Foſſeton, but neither there are there any marks or probability of a way.

The way from Dorcheſter weſtward is called the Foſſe-way, though in the ſpace of twenty years I never heard it called by that name, and I enquired of ſeveral aged perſons of the poorer ſort, who likewiſe knew nothing of its being ſo called: yet one Mr. Cooper, a perſon of years (an attorney) who has had occaſion to acquaint himſelf with the country, aſſures me, that it is both called ſo, and that he has heard it called ſo a thouſand times||; ſo I enquired no farther, for you may depend on his authority.

From Saliſbury to Winbourn, being a moſt open country, the way is all notorious and very viſible, and returning laſt night from the borders of Dorſetſhire on that ſide, (ſince I wrote the foregoing part of this letter) I informed myſelf as follows:

* Hutchins I. 572, where it is engraved. † Ib. 208. 607. where is a plan of it.
‡ Ib. 465. || *Fordſton* or *Foſſardſton* in Charminſter. Ib. 452.

Firſt, I enquired at Crichill, about twelve miles from Saliſbury, whether any raiſed bank or cauſeway ran through or by this pariſh? They told me there was a great way or bank run through their grounds, and which came from Saliſbury and went to Badbury, a ſtation mentioned by Camden near Winbourn, which is about four miles from thence. I aſked by what name they called it thereabouts, and find it goes by the name of the Ditch (Foſſe) though there is nothing like a ditch: I enquired farther, if it were of earth or paved with ſtones, and find it is always paved with ſtones, and gives them on that ſcore great trouble when they would turn their paſture ground to arable *.

About five miles thence again, I enquired at a place called Crawford, where on the top of an hill I ſaw an intrenchment which they call The Caſtle† (though there is no appearance of there ever having been a building there), whether ſuch a bank did not alſo run through their fields, which I perceived it muſt, by its pointing from Badbury. They told me they had a very plain one which was called Aggleton-road, though nothing like a road, nor any ſuch place as Aggleton; what they knew of it was, that it came from Saliſbury and ran into the Weſt. Now this Aggleton is undoubtedly Aggerton or Eggerton before-mentioned, for it is often ſo called by the Way that runs to Eggerton; or at leaſt it is Via aggerata. If it would be a ſatisfaction to you, I can myſelf, I know, without much pains, ocularly trace it from Sarum hither, and give you an exact account of it, both as to the name it bears, and every Vill through or by which it paſſes; who am, Sir, your friend and humble ſervant, CONYERS PLACE.

P. S. In the midway between Crawford and this place is another Caſtrum‡, which I ſuppoſe the Way paſſes to or by Winbourn, [and] is ſixteen miles hence, though reckoned only eight in the Itinerary.

* See Hutchins' Pref. xiii. xiv.

† Ib. II. 190.

‡ Quære *Woodbury hill* at Bere Regis. Ib. I. 39.

XVIII.

Letter from ROGER GALE, Eſq. to the REV. CONYERS PLACE.

SIR, Scruton, September 5, 1709.

Having been perſuaded by ſome friends to publiſh a Commentary my father had begun upon Antoninus's Itinerary thro' Britain, but had not entirely finiſhed, it put me neceſſarily upon examining, as I review'd his work, the old Roman ways in our kingdom; I took ſome pains in it, and, by what I obſerved, I believe can give the beſt, if not a perfect, account of the four principal great ſtreets our hiſtorians make ſo much mention of, and in relation to whoſe ſeveral courſes we are much in the dark. One of the main rubs I met with is to be certain of the courſe of the beginning of the Foſſe way, which they all tell us began at Totneſſe in Devonſhire, or Cornwall as they ſay by miſtake. As far as Bath, I have traced it entirely, but there am forced to make a ſtop, meeting with the name of it no where more ſoutherly except at Dorcheſter. In Somerſetſhire I find two towns lying pretty much in a line to Dorcheſter: one is called Foſcote, which plainly retains the name, but the other almoſt puts it beyond all doubt, being named Stratton in the Vorſwey, which can be nothing but the *Street town in the Foſsway*, and you ſhall hardly find a Stratton or Stretton in England, unleſs upon an old Roman way: therefore, as you have another Stretton a little north-weſt of Dorcheſter, I was induced to think that the Foſſe way might have come to it through that town, and then turning weſtward have gone to Seaton and Exeter; Durnovaria and Muridunum with Iſca Dunmoniorum being ſo placed by Antoninus, who keeps his ſtations very much upon theſe roads. neither will the crookedneſs of the turn be any objection, for theſe four ſtreets are far from obſerving ſtreight lines in their courſes, as ſome have imagined, but will appear quite otherwiſe upon inſpection. I am ſenſible there is another

another town about a mile ſouth-weſt of Glaſtonbury called Street, to which alſo the line from Stretton in the Vorſwey, according to the maps, may point, and lead thro' Exeter to Totneſſe; and I muſt own this gives me ſome doubt of the Foſſe way's going from Bath to Dorcheſter, but unleſs it did, I cannot ſee how that old way going weſtward from it ſhould be entitled to that name. All the accounts I have yet met with of Somerſetſhire are wholly ſilent about any old ways in that county.

Your conjecture of the name Durnovaria's being taken from the river Vare, upon which Dorcheſter ſtands, carries a great probability with it, as do alſo your arguments that the name of Frome was formerly Vare. But I cannot find that *Frome* was ever a general name for Water amongſt our anceſtors. *Dour* was without controverſy, for, beſides that ſignification which the word *Dwr* retains to this day among the Welſh, we have the names of ſeveral old towns left us in Antoninus and Ptolemy beginning with this word, as Durobrivæ, which ſeems to intimate *a bridge over a water*; Briva Iſaræ in another journey of Antoninus is *Aquæ rapidæ*, from the Britiſh *Dwrbriyf*, and to come yet nearer, *Durocorinium* is Cirenceſter upon *the water Churn*; and Durnovaria may be after the ſame rule the *water Vare*, which no ways contradict your conjecture; nor will I oppoſe it, only obſerve that we never meet with Varia in the termination of any of our towns' names but it ſeems to ſignify a paſſage or *ferry* over a water there, as Varis is *Bodvary* in Flintſhire; Petuaria *Aldby* about 7 miles from York; Vindevaria *Queen's Ferry* in Scotland; at all which places to this day is a Trajectus, and ſo Durnovaria might import no more than the *paſſage over the water* there. I ſhall only add, that I cannot find in any map or the Villare Anglicanum ſuch a place as Frome Vare, unleſs Frome Vauchurch be miſpelled for Frome Vare church *.

* Mr. Baxter makes *Frau* or *Frome* ſynonymous with *Var*. See Hutchins's Dorſet, I. 509.

You

You ſeem to ſuſpect Maiden Caſtle not to have been a Roman work from its form. I don't doubt but your judgment from the form of it may be true, though the additions in the laſt edition to Camden tell us *it was a ſummer ſtation, and that ſuch as have curiouſly viewed the place have likewiſe traced out the particular uſes of each part, &c.** The Romans did not always obſerve to make their camps ſquare, as Vegetius tells us in his firſt book, cap. 23, *Interdum Romanorum caſtra fuiſſe quadrata, interdum trigona, interdum ſemirotunda, prout loci qualitas et neceſſitas poſtulabat*; and we have ſeveral camps in England, undoubtedly Roman from their coins found there, of a round form, ſome with a double vallum, as Yaneſbury in Wiltſhire, and others with a triple, as Camalet in Somerſetſhire, and, what I believe you have often viewed, Hogmagog in Cambridgeſhire, which, though generally believed to have been Daniſh, is certainly Roman, for I myſelf have ſome coins of Valentinian and Valens dug up there in the year 1685. Perhaps when the Roman diſcipline was ſtrictly kept up under their Commonwealth and firſt Emperors, they might ſtill obſerve the exactneſs we read of in ſetting out their camps; but when that relaxed in the Bas Empire, and their armies were compoſed of ſeveral barbarous nations, negligence crept in upon them, and they grew remiſs in their encampments, as well as in other parts of the military ſcience and where an army conſiſted for the greateſt part of forces not Roman, they might eaſily fall into that method of fortifying their camps, which was moſt uſual to the country where thoſe troops were chiefly levied.

The reaſon why the intrenchments at Eggerton Hill are not mentioned in Antoninus may be becauſe it was only a ſummer camp, and no fixed town or ſtation, he ſeeming only to take notice of ſuch; ſo Badbury is omitted between Sorbiodunum and Vindocladia, and he no where takes notice of any camp, except ſome town was adjoining.

I am, Sir, your moſt obliged friend and humble ſervant,

R. GALE.

* See Hutchins, I. 467.

XIX.

Account of Camulodunum, Saffron Walden, in a letter from Dr. STUKELEY to ROGER GALE, Esq.

Great Stukeley,
July 12, 1719.

After a terrible fatigue of hot weather, disputations, &c. I am got to a silent retreat. When the hurry of my degree was over, I went to Saffron Waldron to hunt for antiquities: it is the most beautiful situation I ever beheld. A narrow tongue of land shoots itself out like a promontory, encompassed with a valley in the form of an horseshoe, and that enclosed by distant and delightful hills. On the bottom of the tongue stand the ruins of a castle, on the tip or extremity of it the church, like St. Mary's at Cambridge. Round the church, upon the side of the hill and in the valley, is the town, built so, that the bottom of the church is as high as the town, and seen above the tops of the houses. I could willingly enough fancy this the Camulodunum, perhaps Camwlo-Camwallodun, from whence very easily Waldon, or from Camulus, the famous god of the Celts, who might have a Temple where now stands the Church, and where the Temple of Claudius might have stood, upon certainly one of the most noble and majestic situations in the world, which, without much fortification, might have enabled the Romans to have held out two days against the enraged Britains under Boadicea. Nor does it diffuade my assent, that there were no Roman antiquities found thereabouts, because they were settled at this colony but a short time, nor any signs of walls and ditches, and that is expressly mentioned by Tacitns.

Might not the name have some relation to the river Cam, on which it stands, as the Camboritum down lower, and the modern Cambridge? seeing it is written in Ptolemy Camulodum, if I remember right. Nothing staggers my belief but Tacitus's saying it

was

was upon the ſea, apparitions having been ſeen in the neighbouring æſtuary, which is applicable to no place ſo well as Malden: however, betwixt it and Audley Inn Park are two ſides of a ſquare camp at right angles, called Paigle Dikes.

The adjoining town of Newport ſeems to have been an old place, and there are ruins viſible in the midſt of it by the croſs, of what I cannot tell.

Littlebury and Wendon hard by have perhaps antiquity to boaſt of.

The next towns down the river are Cheſterfords where has been a royal manſion, the remains of it to be ſeen; and the great Icknild-ſtreet here croſſes the river at Cheſterford Magna.

I had the pleaſure to walk round an old Roman city there, upon the walls, which are ſtill viſible above ground; the London road goes fifty yards upon them, and the Crown inn ſtands upon their foundation. Thither I ſummoned ſome of the country people, and, over a pot and a pipe, fiſhed out what I could from their diſcourſe, as we ſat ſurveying the corn growing upon the ſpot. It contains about fifty acres within the walls, exactly ſuch a figure as Silcheſter, [ſee plate IV. fig. 3.] ſtanding North-Eaſt and South-Weſt, as Vitruvius directs. I ſaw the wall to the foundation; they are pulling it up with much labour to mend their highways, though materials might be had at eaſier charge as near, for which I heartily anathematized them. Vaſt quantities of Roman coins of all ſorts I found there, and one Saxon of king Edward; as alſo many Roman pavements within the wall: a woman at an alehouſe there has a whole room paved with them; but the moſt charming ſight that can be imagined is the perfect veſtigia of a temple, as eaſily diſcernible in the corn as upon paper. [See plate IV. fig. 4.]

The cell or naos was five yards broad within, and thirteen long. The people ſay, let the year come as it will, this place is ever viſi-

ble, and that it has been ſo ever ſince the memory of man, and fancy the fairies dancing there cauſes the appearance. I leave it to your diſcerning penetration to find out the name of this city; they call it now Burroughfield, and the money found Burrough-money. They told me, among other diſcourſe, that at Pleſhden* near Dunmow, ſuch money was found; that at Bartlow hills, beyond Linton, were bones found; that at Hadſtock, not far from thence, a Daniſh king was taken, and his ſkin by an infinity of nails faſtened upon the church-door, ſome thereof ſtill remaining.

Juſt by this city are Ickleton and Streethall; the great road runs between them by the walls of the city. I likewiſe obſerved, this Icknild or Icknall-ſtreet parts the counties of Eſſex, Hertford, and Cambridge all the way, and at Royſton, or Roy-croſſe, is croſſed by the Erming-ſtreet.

There is another Roman road which runs from Ickleton towards Newmarket; it is the London road almoſt as far as Hogmagog-hills, upon an eminence a little beyond which it is croſſed by the ditch called Fleames-dike, where is a ſquare fort, in the middle of which are the ruins of a building; it is little, and I ſuppoſe it to have been a Caſtrum Exploratorum or guard-houſe, to ſecure the roads. See Plate IV. fig. 5.

A little eaſtward of Wandlebury or Hogmagog-hills is very plainly to be ſeen the Roman way that went to Grantcheſter; there are two barrows cloſe by it; it is an elevated ridge for two hundred miles together, is beautiful, and goes on in a ſtreight line to the river, about a mile and a half above Cambridge, the other courſe of it runs towards Colcheſter.

At Trumpington they have found vaſt numbers of Roman veſſels; there are abundance of barrows about thoſe hills. Certainly in theſe parts is a vaſt harveſt of antiquity to be gathered by a diligent enquirer.

* Pleſhey.

The

The Univerſity of Cambridge has bought the ground, whereon to erect their new building; the library is finiſhed, but will not hold half the books, which amount to thirty-thouſand volumes; they are fitting up the Sophs ſchools for phyſic and law exerciſes. They have now repaired Caius College chapel, and I had a ſight of the old gentleman in his coffin.

I have learnt here, that at Sandy near Temsford is a very remarkable Roman camp, and vaſt quantities of Roman coin and antiquities are dug up there: the ſame at Somerſham near St. Ives, at Godmancheſter, and here at Great Stukeley, that Roman coins have been found, they ſtanding upon the Ermingſtreet. I am, Sir, Your moſt humble ſervant,

WILLIAM STUKELEY.

XX.

An account of Richburrough ruins, near Sandwich in Kent, by Dr. STUKELEY, Sept. 22, 1716.

The remains of Richburrough, (the Roman Rhitupæ or Rutupiæ, ſee Itin. Cur. I. pl. 97.) ſtand upon the point of a hill or promontory a mile North from Sandwich, overlooking a great flatt to the Eaſt, which ſeems, by the banks of beech ſtill ſhewing themſelves in ſeveral places, to have been formerly covered by the ſea. The Eaſt ſide of this hill is ſo high and perpendicular from the flat at the bottom, that ſhips with the greateſt burthen may have lain with their ſides cloſe to it, and it appears to have been left open for a port or key, there being no ſigns of any wall there, though thoſe on the other three ſides are ſtill pretty entire, conſidering the years they have ſtood*. It is not improbable that the ſea forſook this place, and left the flat below it dry, at the ſame time

* See Additions to Harris's Hiſt. of Kent, p. 36.

that it left the Godwin Sands, by breaking in upon Zealand, at the latter end of William Rufus, or the beginning of Henry the Fifth's reign*.

The North wall is 560 feet in length, the Weſt 484, and the South 540; they are all built of flint within, faced on both ſides with ſmall ſquared white ſtones, and laid through at every three feet four inches with two courſes of Roman bricks, ſixteen inches each in length; the remains of theſe walls are about ten feet high within, but their broken tops ſhew them to have been ſtill higher, though it is now impoſſible to ſay how much. The North wall on the outſide is above twice as high as it is within, or the other two, having been carried up from the very bottom of the hill; it appears alſo to have been ſomething longer than at preſent, by ſome pieces of it fallen down at its Eaſt end. The three walls are twelve feet thick, cemented with a mortar now as hard as the flint itſelf, and in that on the North ſide is an entrance about the middle, that lets you not directly into the place, but firſt brings you to the Eaſt ſide of it, as in plate IV. fig. 6.

In the middle of the ſquare are the ruins of ſome old walls full of buſhes and briars, which look as if there was a deſcent under ground among them; and about a furlong to the South in a ploughed field, is a large circular work with a hollow in the middle; the eaſtern and weſtern banks riſing higher than the northern and ſouthern, appear [fig. 7] from the place; it may perhaps have been an amphitheatre, and the different heights of the banks have been occaſioned by the unequal fall, or carrying away of the ruins when it was demoliſhed.

As for the ruins in the middle of the ſquare, Mr. Somner† would have them to be the remains of an old chapel, Dr. ‡Batte-

* See Somner's Roman Ports, &c. p. 20, &c.
† Somner's Roman Ports, p. 6.
‡ Batteley's Antiq. Rutup. p. 18.

ley

ley of the Prætorium, which latter ſeems to me moſt probable, they ſeeming to be of the ſame antiquity as the out-walls. It might have been perhaps one of thoſe Speculæ mentioned by Gildas, to overlook the ſea, and give warning of the approach of foreigners when they came to invade the coaſt, Mr. Somner ſuppoſing this whole caſtle to have been erected for that purpoſe.

Mr. Camden ſeems to be entirely right as to the town or city's lying juſt without theſe ruinous walls. W. S.

XXI.

Mr. R. GALE to Dr. STUKELEY, in anſwer to No. XIX.

July 14, 1719.

I was extremely rejoiced at the ſight of yours, &c. I once made a ſally from Cambridge when I was a ſtudent there, to the ſame purpoſe as you have lately; but muſt own my diſcoveries to have fallen far ſhort of yours, except in one point, which I find you have the misfortune to have miſſed, and that is a place now called by the country people Starbury-hill; it lies juſt above the London road as you go by Audley-Inn, and upon it are the viſible remains of a ſquare work, where the author of Sir Thomas Smith's * life tells us Roman money has been found, particularly a golden coin of Claudius, which is alſo confirmed by Hollinſhed †, who mentions likewiſe the finding of a great antique ſilver cup there. The pleaſantneſs of the country agreeing ſo well with Tacitus's deſcription of the ſituation of Camalodunum, *dum amœnitati potius quam uſui conſulitur*, the due diſtance of it from Canonium, which I take to be Canfield, according to Antoninus, and its lying upon the direct road to Villa Fauſtini, St. Edmund's-bury, and but a little diſtance from the croſſing of two Roman ways, have fully perſuaded me, that Camalodunum muſt have been in

* P. 130. † P. 218.

the

the neighbourhood of Walden. Where to fix it exactly I will not pretend, but do not think it ſtood juſt where the preſent town of Walden ſtands, becauſe I never heard of any antiquities diſcovered on that ſpot. It ſeems to me from the words of Galgacus in Tacitus, and the deſcription he gives of this colony in the XIV^th^ book of his Annals, as if it had been an open town, and defended only by forts and caſtles in the neighbourhood. His words are, *Nec arduum videbatur exſcindere coloniam nullis munimentis ſeptam*; and Galgacus tells his army, *Fœminâ duce exurere Coloniam, expugnare caſtra potuere:* and Tacitus again, in his Life of Agricola more expreſsly ſays, *Sumſere univerſi bellum, ac ſparſos per caſtella milites conſectati, expugnatis præſidiis ipſam coloniam invaſere*; and the colony itſelf made no reſiſtance; but what was from the ſoldiers who retired into the temple, and defended that for two days. All which, I think, make it evident, that the colony itſelf was unwalled, and the country round about full of caſtles and forts for its defence, ſuch as Sterbury, Littlebury, Great and Little Cheſterford (two Caſtrums to defend the paſſage over the river), Shady Camps and Caſtle Camps, the five latter of which lay all towards the Iceni, and muſt be forced before they could come at the colony ſomewhere near Walden. As for the name, I believe you are much in the right, when you would derive it from the river Cam, one branch of which, riſing not far from Newport, runs almoſt cloſe by Walden, and ſo to the two Cheſterfords. I have been long of the ſame opinion, and had formed the name from the Britiſh words *Cam Gwlad dun*, which being Romanized will very aptly produce Camalodunum, and denote *Civitas Regionis vel Provinciæ Camenſis*. You need not, in my mind, be ſtaggered much at Tacitus's ſaying apparitions were ſeen in the neighbouring æſtuary, ſince his words are, *viſamque ſpeciem in Æſtuario*, where there is nothing to import neighbouring. Lipſius upon this paſſage quotes a Florentine MS. that has *in*

æſtuario Tameſæ ſubverſæ coloniæ, the plain reading of which words can be no other than *viſamque ſpeciem in æſtuario Tameſæ ſubverſæ coloniæ:* but Dio Caſſius puts the matter out of diſpute, whoſe words are, Οἰκία τέ τινες ἐν τῷ Ταμέσᾳ ποταμῷ ἔφυδροι ἐωρῶντο, ſo that this prodigy appeared in the river Thames, and conſequently could relate to the ſubverſion of Malden no more than to that of Walden, foretelling rather the deſtruction of London ſituated on that river.

It is hard to conceive, how there ſhould be another city or town ſo near Camalodunum as the ruins you mention near Cheſterford. I very well remember them, and have often turned my thoughts to conſider what they might be, but could never deviſe any Roman name or ſtation that would agree with them. To tell you what ſeems moſt probable to me, is, that the firſt Camalodunum being deſtroyed by Boadicea, another roſe out of its aſhes, being removed a little lower down the river, perhaps for the greater convenience of water and defence; and that theſe walls they are now taking ſo much pains to demoliſh for repairing the highways, are the relicks of it.

That there was a new Camalodunum, is evident from an inſcription in Gruter; it does not indeed carry any date upon it, but the ſtyle and ſome particulars in it plainly evince it to have been cut much later than the reign of Nero. Camden indeed calls this place Icaldune, and in the neighbourhood is a town ſtill called Ickleton, but neither that nor the name of Buroughfield will lead us to its ancient denomination. It is alſo plain from the Itinerary of Antoninus, that Camalodunum was in being when that was compoſed, which was certainly long after Nero's time. It is generally ſuppoſed, that Barklow-hills are Daniſh, but they may be as well Roman for any thing that appears more than the tradition of the country. Two of them were formerly opened, and ſome cheſts of ſtone with bones in them taken up; that the Romans ſometimes buried ſo, is beyond all denial.

I am

I am afraid you did not wait upon Mr. Thomſon of Trumpington, who has a great many vaſes, ſome of metal curiouſly caſt, and others of ſeveral ſorts of earth, all found in his neighbourhood, between his town of reſidence and Cambridge; my Lord Harley offered him 30l. for them, but was refuſed.

I believe Sandy, which I have ſeen wrote Salnedy, near Temsford, was Ptolemy's *Salenæ*, &c. I am your moſt humble ſervant,

R. GALE.

XXII.

Account of *Ariconium*, Kencheſter, near Hereford, in a letter from Mr. R. GALE, to his brother Mr. S. GALE.

DEAR BROTHER, Leominſter, Sept. 7, 1719.

During my ſtay at Hereford, I made a viſit to the ruins of Ariconium, three miles North-Weſt from that city, ſeated on a gentle riſe in a dry pleaſant country; the ſoil ſandy, tho' all the reſt of the country is a ſtiff clay. Nothing of the walls is now left, except the banks they ſtood on, which are ſtill entire, and incloſe an oval of 50 or 60 acres, ſome of which to the Weſtward is cornfields, and to the Eaſt covered with wood or hops. In theſe banks are four openings which they call the four gates, and perhaps were ſo; two of them are on the Weſt, and two on the North ſide of the place. There is but one piece of building remaining, which ſeems to have been a wall with a nich in it, of Roman brick and ſtone. Juſt by it was a hole which I took for the mouth of a well, but was aſſured by Colonel Dantſy (a neighbouring gentleman that was with me) that it led into a large vault, which he had formerly been in, but is now ſtopt up. Several urns, as he told me, were taken out of it when it was firſt opened, of which he ſhewed me ſome fragments at his houſe, with bones, and a cement found in them as hard as marble, which I ſuppoſe was

to

to cloſe them up, tho' the country will have it to be human fleſh, hardened to that conſiſtence. I have brought ſome of it away, as alſo ſome ſmall ſquares of a teſſellated pavement lying between the nich in the old wall and the entrance of the vault. I alſo had ſome coins found there from the Colonel; the oldeſt he had were of Caracalla and Alexander Severus. There are two Roman ways ſtill viſibly meeting at this old town; one comes directly North from Tillington and Creden-hill about a mile and a half diſtant, upon the top of which is a large ſtrong oblong entrenchment, which tradition will have to have been the camp of the beſiegers that deſtroyed Ariconium; but I rather take it for the Caſtrum Æſtivum of the Roman garriſon, which is confirmed by the ways leading directly to it. The remains of the other ancient way are very plain to be ſeen in the road to Hereford; and at a little diſtance on the North from it lies a town called Stretton, thro' which I ſuppoſe it ran, as well from the name, as that it is not to be diſcovered between that place and Hereford. Within the area of the old city they continually plow up human bones; and in a heap of rubbiſh which they ſhewed me was found a great quantity of burnt wheat*. When it was firſt dug up, I ſuppoſe it was ſome granary deſtroyed by fire; and theſe two circumſtances make it very probable that the city was ruined *flamma ferroque*, and the people ſaying it was conſumed by wildfire from Creden-hill camp is a confirmation of it, tho' others have a tradition it was overthrown by an earthquake, and others that it was deſerted for want of water. You ſee by this how hiſtorians may differ, all theſe accounts being given me within the narrow compaſs of the modern Ariconium, vulgarly called Kencheſter, a village conſiſting of ſeven or eight houſes. There does indeed ſeem to be a great ſcarcity of water at the place, the only ſupply it has being a ſmall brook running at the foot of the little hill the old banks ſtand

* I have ſince had ſome of this wheat given me by Col. Dantſy.

upon, at half a quarter of a mile's diſtance, and that has now been dry theſe ſix weeks. I cannot therefore allow of Mr. Baxter's* derivation of the name Ariconium from the Britiſh words *Aricon iii, quod eſt ſuper principe aqua*, unleſs you can think ſuch a pitiful ditch as this I have deſcribed to you deſerves to be called Aqua Princeps. I wiſh I could ſay of a great many other of his etymologies that *conveniunt rebus nomina ſæpe ſuis*; for upon turning over his Gloſſary I find an infinite number of whimſical derivations of names taken from the ſites of towns, but no ways agreeing with them, as here at Ariconium; beſides a multitude of other ſtrange fancies neither juſtified by proof or probable conjecture; ſuch is that where he will have Londinium deſtroyed by Boadicea to have been Lincoln, which never was called Londinium in any author; and beſides, that heroine's march ſeems to have lain directly another way, by her taking Verolamium immediately after Londinium. Cornelius Tacitus tells us, at that very time London was *copiâ negotiatorum et commeatu maximè celebre*, which Lincoln, by its inland ſituation and ſmall river, could never pretend to. His ſole argument for Lincoln's being Londinium, is that the Trinovantes, whoſe capital the preſent London was, were allies and confederates with the Iceni; and can there be a better reaſon for their attacking Londinium in conjunction, than to drive out the Romans who had ſeized it, and ſo reſtore it to the Trinovantes its ancient proprietors?

But to return to Ariconium; I was informed the greateſt number of coins was found on the declivity of the hill, between the old banks and the brook to the Northward, ſo that the town was in all probability on that ſide, and three of the gates in the walls opening that way argues the ſame; ſo the works whoſe remains we ſtill view might be only thoſe of a caſtle or fort to protect the inhabitants of the town, and keep the country in awe,

* Vide Baxter's Gloſſary in Ariconium.

to

to which it had but one gate. I have no more to add, but that being ſince at my Lord Coningſby's at Hampton-Court, who is lord of the manor of Kentcheſter, he ſhewed me a little room there paved with Roman tiles ſix inches ſquare, the colour red, that were brought from the Ariconium ruins, in deſcribing of which, the ſcantineſs of of my paper will ſhew you I have been twice as long as I intended, but I could not give over when my hand was in, without acquainting you with all that had come to the knowledge of Your moſt affectionate brother,

R. GALE.

XXIII.

The WALLS, a Camp near Bridgnorth in Shropſhire, in a letter from Mr. R. GALE to Dr. HARWOOD*, at his houſe in Aldermanbury.

Bridgnorth,
September 17, 1719.

SIR,

I could not forbear one poſt to return you thanks for the pleaſure you have given in directing me to the ſtrangeſt ancient works I ever ſaw, and ſo much the ſtranger, that nobody as I know of has ever given the leaſt hint or intimation of them; and indeed I could meet with no one in this country that had ever heard of the place, till I came upon the very ſpot, which I attribute to its lying in ſuch a retired corner, and out of all roads. I found it as you have told me, about four miles Eaſt of Bridgenorth in the pariſh of Worvill, cloſe by a little village called Cheſterton, that joins it on the North ſide. It is called *The Walls* there; though I met with two or three people in that town who knew nothing of it when I enquired for it by that name. The form of it is neareſt to a ſquare. There have been four

* John Harwood, LL. D. educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, was an advocate in Doctors Commons, Commiſſary of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and F. R. and A. SS. See two letters to him from T. Lyſter and Mr. Baxter, about the Roman hypocauſt at Wroxeter, Phil. Tranſ. N° 306.

gates or entrances into it; one from Chesterton, in the middle of the North front, a second in the middle of the West front, a third in the South-East, and a fourth in the North-East corner. The odd position of the two last at the corners has been for taking the advantage of declivities of the rock; that in the South-East carrying you over a little hill by an easy descent into the country on that side, the whole face of which is every where a precipice of 50 or 60 yards perpendicular height, as is also the East side, except at the forementioned passage, which leads down to the rivulet running below. There is besides these a sloping way cut through the bank, and down the rock in the middle of the South face to the water, which surrounds part of the West, all the South and East, with part of the North sides of the camp, rendering it prodigious strong, and with the precipice it stands on inaccessible there. On the West side, where it wants water, and where the bank is nothing near so steep and high as on the South and East, it has been double fortified, having a deep trench cut out of the solid rock betwixt two rampiers, which would be thought very great works were it not for those on theother sides. To the North it has now only one single bank or rampire, much about the height of the innermost of those on the West; perhaps it might have been double too, but now levelled to make room for the yards of the adjoining farms at Chesterton. I had the good fortune to meet within this camp an old gentleman, the present commander of it; he told me it contained twenty-four acres within the walls, and was as sure it was Roman as if he had had a commission from one of the Cæsars to fortify it; though he owned he had never seen or heard of any coins or antiquities relating to them or any other people found there. However, I am of his opinion, that it is Roman; but a camp, and no town, since not the least ruins of any buildings were ever found there, and the walls themselves seem only to have been banks cast up from the soil of the place. The name

name of the adjacent Cheſterton, the ſquare figure, and the great care taken to ſecure the water, are all arguments of its belonging to that nation; and it might have been the Æſtiva of their garriſons lying at Uriconium and Pennocrucium, neither of them being above a day's march from it. The rivulet which runs below it is there called Stratford, and conſequently implies a ſtreet to have led over it to this camp, which, I ſuppoſe, came up to the paſſage or gate into it at the South-Eaſt angle, where the declivity before-mentioned carries you down to the water, and over againſt which a hollow way, a little to the right hand, but now overgrown with graſs, leads you up between two hills into the country. If it had not been a camp deſigned and continued for many years ſervice, the makers of it would never have been at the expence and pains of throwing up ſuch prodigious works, nor have had time to perfect them; I mean on the Weſt and North ſides, the Eaſt andSouth being chiefly formed and fortified by nature, nor to have cut the way down to the rivulet, a work not effected without immenſe labour and difficulty. All that ſticks with me is, that notwithſtanding the long plowing, hedging, and ditching in it, it being now all parcelled into ſmall fields, there have no Roman antiquities of any ſort ever been turned up within its circumference or neighbourhood, though that people, wherever they came, left large memorials behind them of their reſidence.

You will pardon the length and trouble of this, ſince it was principally written to ſhew what a regard I have to any thing recommended by you. It will yet be above a fortnight before I ſee London, and by that time a great many things and circumſtances which are now freſh in my memory might give me the ſlip, and I am ſure you would demand a particular account of it, when I told you I had been there. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

R. GALE.

XXIV.

XXIV.

Account of *Agelocum*, or Littlebury, in Lincolnſhire, in a letter from Mr. ELLA * to Dr. STUKELEY.

SIR, April 3, 1723.

The honour of yours I received the other day, and am not a little pleaſed with the hopes of ſeeing our accounts of the Roman antiquities in Britain further improved by proper draughts of the places of their ſtations and remains, and what recent obſervations may be added to thoſe of the great Camden and Gale, and to have this work fall into ſo able a hand; and I could wiſh it was in my power to contribute any thing of moment to ſo entertaining a piece of learning; but, though my inclinations have always leaned ſtrongly that way, yet the circumſtances of my life and my affairs would never allow me liberty of ſatisfying my curioſity.

This ſtation indeed of *Agelocum* † I have been in the neighbourhood of theſe eight or nine years, and the deſire of procuring ſome of the Roman coins has ſometimes led me thither; and this place has afforded no ſmall quantities of them about 40 or 50 years ago, when the preſent incloſures between the town and the bridge were tilled; and coins are frequently found at this time, but moſt of them inconſiderable pieces of the Lower Empire, and generally ſo covered with ruſt as to be of little uſe for the cabinet, for I have never heard of any Thecæ Nummariæ being met with, where one might hope to have found them better preſerved. Now and then appears a coin of the Upper Empire, and the larger ſize, as Nero ‡, Veſpaſian, Trajan, Hadrian, and I have a very fair medalion of Trajan's || found here, ſtruck upon that emperor's building the famous mole at Ancona in Italy, of which

* Vicar of Rampton, near Littlebury.

† See Stukeley's Itin. Cur. I. p. 88. where pl. lxxxvii. is a plan of this ſtation.

‡ Mr. R. Gale gave Dr. Stukeley a coin of Domitian of the large copper found here.

|| I gave the piece to Mr. Thoreſby of Leeds. See it and the others deſcribed in Stukeley's Itin. ubi ſup.

it carries the ectype on its reverſe. Another of Hadrian's, with Britannia upon the reverſe, ſitting with a ſhield at her foot, a ſpear in her left hand. and a laurel in her right; it is the coin N° 323, in Thoreſby's Ducatus Leodienſis. Theſe two are the moſt valuable coins that have fallen into my hands. Others I have ſeen, of Veſpaſian, Domitian, Marcus Aurelius, &c. and great numbers of Conſtantine, Conſtantius, Criſpus, the Tetrici, Carauſius, and Allectus, of the ſmall copper. There are found, but very rarely, Roman ſignets of agate and cornelian: one of the faireſt and largeſt I ever ſaw was found at this place; I thought it ſo valuable as to beſtow the ſetting upon it, but the workman did it ſo ſlightly that to my great regret it dropt out I know not when, and was loſt. The engraving was well performed, and the poliſh, though it muſt have lain 1300 years at leaſt in the ſoil, much exceeded any thing I have ſeen of Engliſh workmanſhip. Fragments of the fineſt coral coloured urns* are frequently diſcovered, and ſome with curious work in baſſo-relievo upon them, and the workman's name generally-impreſſed with extant letters at the inſide of the bottom. I have in my hands the fragments of ſome urns and veſſels, and one which is the largeſt part of a Roman Diſcus, or ſacrificing platter; another which ſeems to be a cover; but I never had the good fortune to meet with any urn or veſſel entire, nor heard of any, except one of a ſingular make with an emperor's head emboſſed upon it, the ſame with that which Dr. Gale has given us the figure of, found at York†. The urns or veſſels are moſt of them of this coral colour, and but few of the coarſe grey ſort which are met with in other places; tho' we might have expected great numbers of this coarſe ſort, this ſtation being within a few miles of one of

* In 1701, as I was ferrying over the Trent at Littlebury into Nottinghamſhire, I obſerved in the oppoſite bank waſhed away by the water one of theſe coralline urns; I pulled it out, but it was broken in pieces; as it ſtood it had bones in it, and the coin of Domitian before-mentioned.

† Gale's It. Anton. p. 23.

the

the moſt noted potteries in this iſland, Santon near Brigg, in Lincolnſhire, where theſe were made. (Phil. Coll. N. 4. p. 88.) Teſſeraic work, ſuch as is frequently diſcovered in Roman ſtations, as at Iſurium in particular, I have met with none, nor is there any traditionary account of any ſuch among the inhabitants. Inſcriptions I have ſeen none, for thoſe on the two Roman altars which were found here in 1718, and now placed on each ſide the ſteps as you aſcend to the inn from the ferry, are not viſible: I do not doubt but you made ſome remarks upon them. The one appears to be a ſacrificing altar, from the Diſcus on the top; the mouldings are all entire and clean as if new cut, yet no inſcription in the field, tho' it is very ſmooth and plain. I was in great hopes when I firſt heard of their being diſcovered, to have met with ſomething inſtructive from them, but found myſelf diſappointed, and could not forbear exclaiming againſt the malicious hand that cut and poliſhed out the inſcription; for I cannot but think it was eraſed upon ſome revolution of the Roman affairs in this part of Britain, becauſe the plain where the inſcription was is very ſmooth, and there are ſtill theſe letters very legible—LIS. ARAM. DD. The other I take to be monumental. They were found both together in digging a ſand-pit; the ſtone is of that courſe gritt which Dr. Liſter has obſerved to be made uſe of for all the Roman altars he had met with. Theſe, and other remains of the Romans, are ſufficient evidence of its being a conſiderable ſtation of theirs, and made uſe of as a ferry, to convey their forces to their Northern garriſons at Danum, Legeolium, Calcaria, &c. probably as early as the time of Nero, if his coins which are found here can be any evidence, and continued ſo down as low as Gratian without interruption; forI have ſeen here a great many Imperial coins between Nero and Gratian; and if we do not allow the meeting with Nero's coins to be a ſufficient proof of its being a Roman

Roman ſtation at that time, yet what Mr. Gale has told us of his finding an urn* here with a coin of Domitian incloſed (1701) will prove it to have been in the Roman hands at that time, and a ſtation not above 27 years after Nero's time; for, I think, it is the opinion of the antiquaries, that where a coin is found incloſed in an urn with the aſhes, it is of the emperor reigning at the death of the perſon, as ſeveral urns found in Spittle-fields, London, A. D. 1576, had each a coin of the emperor then in being incloſed with the aſhes: however, we muſt allow it as old as the Antonines; the number of urns will juſtify us in this opinion, ſince urn-burial was laid aſide and prohibited in the time of Antoninus Philoſophus, and I cannot but look upon the former evidence of coins to be ſufficient to raiſe its antiquity conſiderably higher, and near the time of Nero; but theſe conſiderations I leave to perſons more verſed in the ſtudy of antiquity than myſelf; I only take the liberty of conjecture, which I obſerve moſt authors make uſe of upon the ſame ſubject. The Romans ſeem to have had a ſummer camp on the hill upon the Eaſt ſide of the river, as Dr. Gale obſerves, Anton. Itin. p. 96. and I have had accounts of their coins being frequently found there, tho' time and tilling the ſoil has deſtroyed all the remains of ſuch a camp; yet the commodiouſneſs of ſo advanced a ſituation for their explorations, would be an inducement to believe they could not well neglect that advantage. It is a notion ſtill among the inhabitants, that the town of the Romans extended farther Eaſt than the preſent does, and poſſeſſed ſome part of the channel of the river; and their coins are often found upon the very edge of the river, after its loweſt retreat in drieſt ſeaſons, upon the withdrawing of the tide.

I have here given you the legends or inſcriptions of what coins I have at preſent in my hands, found at this place; as to the ho-

* Comment. in Anton. Itin. p. 36.

nour you design to do me by inscribing the plate you intend to engrave of this town, if you please, it will not be disagreeable. Arms I have none. This performance of yours will be very acceptable to the curious antiquary, who has a mind to entertain himself with surveying Roman stations, and would be of singular use in the perusal of Dr. Gale's Comment upon Antoninus. I am, Sir, with the greatest respect, your most humble servant,

WILLIAM ELLA,
Vicar of Rampton, com. Nottinghamiæ.

1. IMP. CAESAR . VESPATIAN. AVG. COS. III. Reverse, An eagle standing upon a globe: a consecration medal of the middle copper.
2. IMP. CAES. NERVAE. TRAIANO. AVG. GERMAN. DAC. PM. TRP. COS. V. P. Reverse, The Mole of Ancona, SPQR. OPTIMO *PRINCIPI.* Large copper.
3. IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO. OPTIMO. AVG. GERM. D. Reverse, Fortune sitting with a Cornucopia in one hand, and a rudder in the other.—SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS. Exergue. FORT. RED. S. C.
4. IMP. CAES. &c. as No. 2. Reverse, An image sitting upon armour, a spear in its left hand, and Victoriola in its right hand. SPQR. the two last of the large copper.
5. IMP. CAES. TRAIANVS HA. Reverse, Britannia sitting with a shield at her left foot, a spear in her left hand, and right foot upon a rock. Exergue, BRITANNIA. S. C.
6. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. Reverse, COS. II. This is of mixed metal resembling silver.
7. DIVA FAVSTINA. Reverse, PIETAS.
8. The same. Reverse, VESTA.
9. GALLIENVS AVG. Reverse, IOVI STATORI.

IO, IMP.

10. IMP. PIVESV TETRICVS CAES. Reverſe, SPES. AVG. Tetricus ſenior.
11. IMP. TETRICUS AUG. Reverſe, FI DES MILITUM. Tetricus, ſenior.
12. IMP. C. VICTORINVS P. F. AVG. Reverſe, SALVS AVG.
13. IMP. CARAVSIVS. PF. AVG. Reverſe, MARS VICTOR.
14. IMP. ALLECTVS P. F. AVG. Reverſe, Navis Prætoria VIRTVS AVG. Exergue, Q. 4.
15. CONSTANTINVS AUG. Reverſe, SOLI INVICTO COMITI.
16. The ſame. Reverſe, ALEMANNIA DEVICTA.
17. CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. CAES. Reverſe, The front of a caſtle, PROVIDENTIAE CAESS. On the Exergue, S. T. P. Signata Treviris Pecunia.
18. The ſame. Reverſe, A Roman killing an enemy. FELIX TEMP. REPARATIO.
19. Five more, the ſame. Reverſe, A ſoldier, two enſigns; ſometimes one enſign, and ſometimes the pearl diadem betwixt the two enſigns, GLORIA EXERCITVS.
20. More of this emperor when called AVGVSTVS.
21. Another.—Reverſe, BEATA TRANQVILLITAS, an altar inſcribed VOTIS XX.
22. Another of Conſtantine the Great, with the ſame reverſe.
23. Another, with a Corona Civica, and in it, VOT. XX.
24. CRISPVS NOB. CAES. Reverſe, a Labarum inſcribed VOT. XX. with two captives on the ground.
25. Several coins ſtruck about Conſtantine's time, with a juvenile head having a helmet on, and inſcribed VRBS ROMA, with Romulus and Remus, and the wolf.
26. Others of the ſame age, with a juvenile head, and round it CONSTANTINOPOLIS, with a winged Genius on the reverſe, having a ſpear in one hand, and a ſhield reſting at its foot in the other.

XXV.

Letter from THOMAS ROBINSON, Eſq. of Pickering in Yorkſhire, to Mr. R. GALE, concering Wade's Cauſeway, and other Antiquities.

SIR, Oct. 10, 1724.

I hope the criticiſing on the learned Doctor's way of writing will be ſoon over. It is agreeable news, that he has made ſo good a progreſs North of Trent, and deſigns alſo a review. We build upon many viſits of yours into theſe parts, country ones too in our phraſe, when we ſhall not loſe you ſo ſoon, and then the Antonine roads to have new honours done them.

I have applied to my friend, and it is owned that the road from York to Sinus Dunus does not lead to any Antonine ſtation; but, as your curioſity continues, the following hints perhaps may not be too tedious.

The moſt diſtinguiſhable of Mr. Warburton's military roads here that I have met with, is now commonly called Wade's Cauſeway; and, the tradition is, that Duke Wada of whom the Britannia is not ſilent, was the erector; but this ſeems not to need a confutation. I was ſurpriſed when I firſt met with it, diſtant about two miles from any town or dwelling, of the common ſtone of the country, fit enough for the purpoſe, in a black, ſpringy, rotten moor, which continues about ſix miles to near the Sinus.

The diſpoſition of the ſtone is to the beſt advantage imaginable in it. In view of it are many Tumuli, probably the burying places of the great, in the following ages. One in view is called Blackay-topping, on this More commonly of that prænomen, which, according to the learned Doctor's deſcription in his Itin. Curioſ. p. 128, may well be called King's-barrow here.

Among

Among many traces of camps near this remain, very many for the compaſs of ground, one is near to its entrance of the More from York, called Cauthorn-Burroughs, not unlike the camp at Ardoch, under the title Thule in Camden's Britannia. Within a few miles, upon the edge of this More, are two tracks of trenches which may be well titled vaſt, as p. 155 of the Doctor's Itinerary. Theſe camps are near one to another too, and a third alſo not above two miles diſtant ſtrangely large. We have indeed no name of caſtle near them, but as they are in the fineſt ſcite of our ſheep-walks next Blakay-More, mere Dorſetſhire Downs next their Blackmore Foreſt; the Doctor's quotation ſuits them not ill,

Hinc auræ dulces, hinc ſuavis ſpiritus agri.

Theſe are about the like diſtance from the ſea too as the other, have no names but that of Dykes heard of, and chiefly lie about Swainton in this hundred.

But now, though the ſound of Caſtle is not heard of near here, nearer to the Cauſeway's remain is a Caſtlegarth, ſcited ſufficiently well for ſtrength at Cropton near Cauthorn, named before. It and its large Barrows are mentioned in the Foreſt lters of Pickering, but when its erection was is not found, though thoſe of others which are of note at preſent, between the Yorkſhire coaſts and its city are known, unleſs that of Pickering, lying in the midway from York to Whitby, and about four miles from this Cauſeway's remains: only another Caſtlegarth, about nine miles from the remain in the ſame road, has its ruins left from the ſoil and name of it, of which Camden's vouchers in the Cotton library make mention before the Conqueſt. However, near this Blakay More we have remains of Roman gates and walls, according to the Doctor, p. 78.

A little within Blakay More, about three miles from the Cauſeway's remain, are two ſtones about ſeven yards diſtant from each other, of about 20 feet high, and half the breadth each way, which muſt have been fetched ſome miles, and are of the gritty mill-ſtone

ſort;

ſort; they muſt have come through wet rotten roads, but they have a ſofter name than thoſe you note near Burrowbridge, and between Cunetio and Spinæ in the Itinerary, viz. the Bride-ſtones; the rationale is recommended to yourſelf.

If you would pleaſe to have any of theſe points explained, your commands would be the higheſt pleaſure, &c.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Whitby had a Pharos according to Bede, and Camden gueſſes the like at Flamborough, nor is it corrected in the new edition.

Prætorium, according to the Doctor, p. 118, muſt probably have been another; the Burgh of Scarburgh was granted in Henry the Second's reign by him.

XXXVI.

Tombs and arms in WEST TANFIELD church, Yorkſhire.

On an ancient tomb* on the North ſide. 1. 3 annulets or roundels. 2. *Marmion*; ſee Plate IV. fig. 8. 3. *Grey of Rotherfield.* fig. 9. 4. *Deſpenſer.* fig. 10.

On another in the ſame place, a knight in armour croſs-legged; and two more ancient tombs on the ſame ſide, without arms or inſcription.

In the ſame aiſle, a fine alabaſter tomb with the effigies of a large man in armour†, and a woman lying by him upon it, with iron-work over it; no arms or inſcription: all theſe belonging to the family of the Marmions.

In the South window, *Marmion*, fig. 11. and *St. Quintin*, fig. 12.

In another South window, a man kneeling in a ſurcoat, with the arms of *Marmion*, and over his head,

Prie p^r. Johan Marmyon chival^r.

* This was probably the tomb of John Grey of Rotherfield, who married the heireſs of Marmion.

† Probably John lord Marmion, who built the caſtle of Tanfield in the reign of Edward II. or of his ſon John lord Marmion, whoſe widow Maud, daughter of the lord Furnival, founded a chantry in this church.

In one of the chancel windows, *Fitzhugh*, fig. 13.
On a braſs plate on an ancient grave-ſtone in the chancel;

Dum vixit Rector de Tanſield nomine Thomas
Sutton, en jacet hic, Graduatus et ille Magiſter
Artibus, ac etiam Canonicus hicque Weſtcheſter,
Sic Norton Victor, fundite vota pro me.

R. G.

XXVII.

Letter from Mr. N. SALMON to Mr. R. GALE, relating to the fixing of ſeveral Roman Stations in Hertfordſhire.

SIR, April 17, 1725.

I muſt aſk pardon for the freedom I take of giving you this trouble, not having the honour of an acquaintance to introduce me.

I have been for ſome time collecting the antiquities and curioſities of Hertfordſhire, in which Mr. Willis has been ſo kind as to furniſh me with ſome materials; if any other, Sir, have fallen in your way beſides thoſe in Antonine's Itinerary, I would beg the favour of your inſtructions. One or two conjectures I beg leave to propoſe to you.

Camden having a mind to make Aſhwell *Magiovintum*, put me upon trying if I could make it a ſtation by another intermediate ſtation from *Lactorodum*, and keep pretty near to the number of miles. Sandy then will be 19 ſmall miles (according to the beſt of my remembrance) the computation being made from Stoney-Stratford. And if Sandy may be allowed to be *Magiovintum*, thence to Aſhwell will be but 8, if we could make Aſhwell *Durocobrivæ*; but if for a plain road we go firſt to Baldock, and then turn into the Icknal-way, it will be 12 ſmall miles; whether that be uſual, you are the beſt judge.

The

The etymology from the Britiſh *Dour* and *Cyfre*, Concurrence, agrees well with the many ſprings that burſt out of a rock here in great plenty, and ſoon join; there is alſo a ſtone quarry here, from which moſt of the churches in the county ſeem to have been built; can the other part of the compound with Duro ſignify any ſuch thing? Hence then would be inſtead of XII miles to Verulam XXI, if ſuch a fault were in the tranſcribers.

But I am rather apt to believe, if I may indulge my gueſſes, which I am far from inſiſting on without better authority, *Magiovintum* may be Sandy in Bedfordſhire, and *Durocobrivæ* Dunſtable. Sandy was a large camp and conſiderable place, and coins and urns are daily found there. So from Sandy to Dunſtable, according to the beſt of my remembrance, would be 15 Roman miles, and then to Verulam 12. This would ſave Antoninus's ἐκ[ρο]πὴ, and *Dour Aqua*, and *Cyfre*, Concurrence, will anſwer at Dunſtable, to the confluence of waters from the hills, which fall into four great ponds in the town, and ſerve the inhabitants, who, according to Camden, have no ſprings.

Hartford ſeems to be derived from a hart in the ford, according to their arms; there are no red banks near it any more than at Redborn.

The above Aſhwell is a ſmall inconſiderable place in compariſon of Sandy, not containing, as I remember, above 7 acres of ground, and was therefore probably but a camp of the Exploratores: ſuch another there is with banks about it like the laſt, about four or five miles from thence upon Ickenild-way, upon Wilbery-hills near Ickleford, through the middle of which camp Ickenild-way goes. In both theſe Roman coins are found, though but few in that of Wilbery. Whence they have the name of Bery I do not know, but the country people call the other Aſhwell Arbery banks.

Camden

Camden calls Sandy Camp, or Chesterfield, *Salenæ*, and would spell it Salndy; but this is a way of writing it I never heard of.

I presume, Sir, upon your great humanity to pardon this, and to set me right in the affair; and am, Sir, your most humble servant,

NAT. SALMON.

XXVIII.

Mr. R. GALE's answer to the preceding letter.

SIR, April 25, 1725.

I acknowledge the receipt of yours, dated the 17th, in due time; but having had some business extraordinary upon my hands all the week, I could not possibly give an answer to it till this post, which I hope you will therefore excuse for the delay it has made.

I am very glad we are like to have some farther improvements in the History of Hertfordshire, and heartily wish it was in my power to promote it more than I find myself in a capacity of doing, having no materials or collections by me for that purpose, nor time to follow those studies so much as my inclinations prompt me to. I shall only therefore do my endeavour to answer the contents of yours as well as I am able; and if my opinion proves the same, in regard to the places you mentioned, as formerly, you will pardon my still differing from your conjecture, since every body has a right to think as he pleases in these amusements.

I shall in the first place observe to you, that the Second Iter of Antoninus keeps close to the Watling-street, all along from Canterbury to West Chester, except where it makes one Diverticulum to take in *Durocobrivæ*, which I suppose to be Hertford, and which is going but a small step out of the way, and returning immediately again into it at Verulam; whereas the going off from it

at *Lactorodum* (which in truth is Old Stratford, a mile to the Weſt of Stony Stratford) firſt to Sandy, and then to Aſhwell, would be a leaving of that ſtreet for 24 miles together, and ſeems contrary to the intent of that journey. If we place *Bennavenna* at Caſtle-dykes or Heyford, either of them a mile on this ſide Weedon, and at both of which ſeveral Roman remains have been diſcovered, the diſtances will be as follows, viz. from *Bennavenna* to *Lactorodum* (Old Stratford) XII miles; thence to *Magiovinium* (Dunſtable) XVI miles, as they are numbered in the Sixth Iter, and confirmed again in the Eighth, in which though *Lactorodum* is omitted, the numbers betwixt *Bennevonna* or *Bernevantum*, and *Magiovinium*, are XXVIII. Thence to *Durocobrivæ* (Hertford) XVIII, which indeed exceed the number in the Itinerary; but all the reſt agree very well, as will alſo the number XII between Hertford and Verulam; to which I may add, that the number XII will not fit any Roman town that we know of next from Dunſtable, except Verulam, but all the world knows where that place ſtood, and the Itinerary gives us *Durocobrivæ* no leſs than three times between that and *Magiovinium*. If you make Aſhwell to be *Durocobrivæ*, and Sandy Magiovinium, the intermediate numbers will by no means agree with Antoninus; beſides which, the diſtance from Aſhwell (*Durocobrivæ*) to Verolamium will be at leaſt XXI Roman miles, for by ſuch I all along reckon. No doubt the numbers in the Itinerary are frequently corrupted; but I think we ſhould keep cloſely to them every where, where there does not appear a manifeſt reaſon for departing from them, ſince we cannot be certain where they are truly and where they are falſely tranſcribed, and no conjectures ſhould be admitted for altering them, unleſs ſupported by good arguments.

But, Sir, as you think Sandy has a better title to the name of *Magiovinium* than Dunſtable, I will come now to that, and obſerve that

that the diſtance from *Lactorodum* (Old Stratford) is xx miles to Sandy, four more than are allowed by the Itinerary; and from Sandy to Dunſtable, as you rightly reckon, fifteen, ſo that the diſtance will not correſpond with Antonine's on one ſide or the other. Beſides, if Sandy was *Magiovinium*, where ſhall we look for *Salenæ*, which Ptolemy makes one of the two cities of the Catieuchlani, Verulam being the other? Sandy without doubt retains much of *Salenæ*; and all other names of towns among theſe people ſeem pretty well fixed, except the old name of Aſhwell, which is a ſmall inconſiderable place, as you juſtly remark, and rather a camp of the Exploratores than a city.

As for the name *Magiovinium*, it is natural and eaſy to derive it from the Britiſh *Maesgwyn*, or, as Mr. Baxter has it, in the plural *Magion uinion*, *Campi Candidi*, than which nothing can come nearerer to *Magiovinium*, nor agree better with the ſituation of the place as to the chalky ſoil about it, which cannot be ſaid if we place it at Sandy.

The etymology of *Durocobrivæ* I really take to come from the Britiſh Dwrion Cyfred, *aquarum concurſus*, and leave it to your judgement if it is not more probable that a town ſhould be called from the conflux of ſeveral rivers, as at Hertford, than from the waſh of the neighbouring hills into ſome ponds, as at Dunſtable? Bede's Hertford, however, if we read it, as we very well may, Þrutford, may be interpreted Rubrum Vadum; but as his Royal Paraphraſt has tranſlated it Þeortford, it is plain, that even ſo early as his days, it was to be underſtood *Vadum Cervinum*, and ſo I give it up, only taking notice, that this town's having a hart for its coat of arms is but a ſlender argument for the antiquity of the name of Hartford, this being no more than a rebus taken from its modern appellation many hundred years after it had got the name of Þeortford.

There is no word in the Britiſh language ſignifying a rock, a ſtone, or a quarry, that can have any analogy with the latter part of *Durocobrivæ*, a rock being called in it *Craig*, *Clogwyn*; a ſtone, *Maen*, *Carreg*, *Llecken*, *Llechvaen*; a quarry, *Cleddiwig*, *Clodd fa gerrig* from any of which, I believe it will be impoſſible for the hardieſt etymologiſt to form the leaſt ſound of *Cobrivæ*.

The termination of the names of places in *Bery* is either from the Saxon Bepȝ, a hill; or Bunȝ, a city or walled town; which is the ſame as *Burgus* or borough, and they are often confounded one with the other. *Bery* ſignifies alſo a manor, in which ſenſe I know no county that uſes it ſo frequently as Hertfordſhire; but at Wilbery I take it to ſignify a hill, though the place is called Wilbery Hills, ſuch tautologies being not unuſual, by reaſon of the country people's not underſtanding the import of the old word, of which I could give you many examples, but fear I have been too long already.

It will be a great pleaſure to me if theſe haſty remarks that I have put together may give you any ſatisfaction; I heartily wiſh you all ſucceſs in your undertaking; and am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, R. GALE.

The ἐκλογὴ from Old Stratford to Sandy will be little leſs than from Dunſtable to Hertford.

XXIX.

XXIX.

Dr. STUKELEY to Mr. R. GALE, about Roman Stations, and other Antiquities, in Lincolnſhire, and Sir Iſaac Newton's Chronology.

DEAR SIR, March 14, 1727.

Next week, I ſuppoſe, you will have at the Royal Society my account of a curious Roman pavement lately diſcovered at Denton, near us. I ſent it, and part of it drawn in colours, to Dr. Rutty. We hear of a great number of them that have been found at and about Paunton Magna, which I ſuppoſe to be *Cauſennis* of Antoninus; and the diſtances between it and *Lindum*, it and *Durobrivæ*, evince, the Hermen way all-along accompanying, *Durobrivæ* ought to be fixed at the water ſide of the river Avon, Anton, or Nen, where is a great remnant of a City * that has had a very large ditch about it, and perhaps a wall, and where the Hermen-ſtreet paſſes the river. This I take to have originally ſprung from one of the forts built along the river to the heads of it and the Severn, as Tacitus informs us, by Oſtorius. Dr. Moreton, in his Northamptonſhire, ſeems to write well on that ſubject. Caſtor, the Roman caſtle, was not *Durobrivæ*, being a mile from the river. If *Onna*, as a boggy valley, will not anſwer for Hunnington and Ancaſter † ſo well as for *fraxinus*, we need be under no concern, for Ancaſter ſtands in a valley abounding with aſhes, and the whole country under the edges of the heath does the ſame.

Mr. Conduit has ſent me Sir Iſaac Newton's Chronology. I do not admire his contracting the ſpaces of time; he has purſued that fancy too far. I am ſatisfied he has made ſeveral names of different perſons one, who really lived many ages aſunder. He

* Cheſterton near Caſtor.

† I had given the Doctor my opinion, that theſe names were derived from *Onnen*, Fraxinus and that *Onna* never denoted a low watery place, as I could find. R. G.

has

has come pretty near my ground-plot of the Temple of Solomon, but he gives us no uprights. He runs into the common error of making Sefac and Sefoſtris one perſon, with Marſham, and many others: the conſequence of which is, that the Ægyptians borrowed architecture from the Jews, when I am ſatisfied all architecture was originally invented by the Ægyptians; and I can deduce all the members and particulars of it from their ſacred delineations, and Vitruvius himſelf was as far to ſeek in the origin of the Corinthian capital, and other matters of that ſort, as a Campbell or Gibbs would be. I judge the late Biſhop of Peterborough (Cumberland), in his two poſthumous pieces, has gone further in reſtoring ancient chronology.

Weſt-thorp, where Sir Iſaac Newton was born, is a hamlet of Colſterworth. Sir Iſaac's anceſtors are buried in Colſterworth church. We have got the fineſt original picture* of Sir Iſaac by Kneller, at Mr. Newton Smith's, his nephew, at Barrowby, a mile from us. I am, yours, &c.

WILLIAM STUKELEY.

XXX.

Mr. RICHARD GOODMAN to Mr. R. GALE, concerning ſome Roman inſcriptions dug up near Greatabridge in Yorkſhire.

SIR, Aug. 17, 1727.

The hurry I have been in ſince I came home has prevented me from ſending you hitherto the incloſed. The figure A† was found in a very lonely ſituation, about 500 yards beyond Rookby Eaſtward. The buildings ſtood on the South ſide of the river Tees, and ſeem to me to have been a Sacellum; there is yet viſible a foundation of a ſmall oblong ſtructure, another that lies betwixt it and the river, and is for the ſake of the ſtones, and by the ra-

* Purchaſed in 1780 by the Duke of Rutland.

† Engraved in plate IV. fig. 15.

pidity

pidity of the water almoſt quite gone. It was in the ruins and the river's courſe this was found. To me it ſeems to have been an altar fully finiſhed, but for ſome reaſons ſince to have been cut away, ſo that now the body of it only remains. The upper part of the inſcription from the croſs line has been cut off, yet ſome part of the letters are viſible, but ſo faint that I could not draw them. It is now in my Lord Carliſle's old hall or farm-houſe, the eſtate in which it was found.

The river Greata parts this eſtate and Rookby; on the North ſide of both Tees and Greata join; and on the Weſt ſide of Rookby the Roman ſtreet very near makes a right angle, the only one I have ſeen betwixt Stamford and Netherby. The ſeveral walls and buildings here have taken up the Roman town, and ſome faint remains of it appear only now and then, but I am apt to believe it has been very large.

The figure B [fig. 16.] was found under-ground, about 20 yards from the ſtreet, and in or very near the South rampart of the old town, near the Weſt corner.

The figure C [fig. 17.] was found near the middle of the town; the lines and letters are as exactly drawn as I could do them, and have their ſeveral turns at top and bottom. I drew them twice over; leſt I ſhould miſtake any of them. I beg at your leiſure that you would be pleaſed to ſend me ſome account of them.

The river of Kirk Santon, and the ground loſt by the ſand, is in the pariſh of Millum, an eſtate long in the family of the Huddleſtones, in the South-Weſt part of the county of Cumberland. Mr. Senhouſe of Netherhall tells me, the river lies upoh a level, ſo that the water has no force in its deſcent, and is eaſily ſtopped, and that it was very true there was ſo much ground loſt as ſet forth in the brief *.

Near

* By a brief obtained in the year 1685, it appears, that, in the year 1668, a certain river, called Kirk-Santon water, was ſtopt from running in its ancient channel by the violent and frequent blowing

Near Brampton at the Catſteads on the Roman wall, there have been lately found ſome ſtones*, with figures and letters on them, the draught of which I ſhall ſend you in the beſt manner I can. Mr. Gordon will give you an account where the Catſteads ſtand, which I take to be only a corruption of Caſtle-ſteads. Be pleaſed to give my reſpects to Mr. Gordon; and when you have time favour me with a line, and believe me to be, yours, &c.

RICHARD GOODMAN.

XXXII.

Mr. GALE's anſwer to the preceding letter.

SIR, London, Auguſt 26, 1727.

I look upon myſelf as much indebted to you for the favour of your laſt, and the pains you have taken to procure me the Inſcriptions that came in it. I had the firſt ſent me a little while ago from a neighbouring clergyman; but as it came from one not much uſed to theſe things, his copy was really more imperfect than the writing upon the ſtone; what is left of that is to be read.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

ELLINVS Ellinus; the latter end of a name, as Marcellinus.
BE.COS.PRO Beneficiarius Conſulis Pro
VINCI vinciæ, perhaps L. M. or P, Lydiæ, Mæſiæ, Pannoniæ.
SVPERIOR Superioris.
V.S.L.L.M. Votum Solvit Lubens Lætus Merito.

The ſecond, marked B, ſeems to have been a piece of a co-

blowing of ſand from the ſea-coaſt, and had thereby overflowed 300 acres of land belonging to the townſhips and villages of Kirk Santon, Haverigge, Langthwaites, Layrigges, Southfield, and Heſtholme; and alſo that the lands blown from the ſea-coaſt had covered 600 acres more of other good lands belonging to the ſaid towns and villages, ſo that they had been loſt for 15 years.

* Mr. Goodman afterwards ſent theſe drawings to Mr. Gale.

lumn, as you have repreſented it, and the letters to be read as follows:

IMP. DD Imperatoribus Dominis.
N̄ N. GALLO Noſtris Gallo
E. VOLV Et Volu
SIANO ſiano.
AVGG. Auguſtis.

The third, marked C, I had ſeen a great many years ago, and the biſhop of London has publiſhed it in his laſt edition of Camden's Britannia twice over, as two diſtinct inſcriptions, both very faulty. A copy that I have of it is a little more expreſs than yours is in the letters, but agrees perfectly well with it, as you will ſee underneath:

DEAE NYMPELA	Deæ Nymphæ Ela-
NEIAE BRICA+ET	neiæ Brica et
IANVARIA:FIL	Januaria filia
LIBENTES EX Vo	Libentes ex vo-
TO SOLVERVNT	to ſolverunt.

There is no manner of difficulty in finding out the ſenſe of this, except what may ariſe from the word Elaneiæ, which I take to be the name of ſome local deity or goddeſs worſhiped in theſe parts, and was perhaps no other than the ancient name of the river* that runs under Greatabridge. An inſtance of the like nature we have in Camden's Weſt riding of Yorkſhire, where we have an altar VERBEIAE SACRVM, which was nothing elſe than the river Wharf, upon whoſe banks it was found. I return you many thanks for your account of Kirk Stanton, as I ſhall do for the figures and letters you inform me were lately found at the Caſteads near Brampton, &c. I am, Sir, &c. R. GALE.

* Lune, or Laune.

XXXII.

Part of a letter from Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, concerning an ancient Head of Braſs, found at Bath, 1727.

Edinburgh,
Auguſt 1, 1728.

I return you many thanks for the draught you ſent me. I take it to be the head of a man, and not of a woman, for the Naſus Quadratus, a beauty in men much commended, and followed by ſtatuaries, eſpecially the Grecian, is here very remarkable. The forehead is likewiſe too ſhort for a female deity, where the *Perfectiſſimum Naturæ* was always obſerved. I take it therefore to be the head of a court favourite or officer among the Romans in Britain; for heads, buſtos, and ſtatues, were ſo common, that every family poſſeſſed ſome hundreds of them both in metal and ſtone.

J. CLERK.

XXXIII.

Mr. MAURICE JOHNSON to Mr. R. GALE.

Spalding,
April 23, 1729.

I hope the Antiquarian Society have determined upon engraving the Bath-head of Apollo*, which I cannot but imagine is part of the very image of that deity, repreſented upon that coin of Conſtantine ſo very frequently found in England, naked, *et radiato capite*, with this inſcription, SOLI INVICTO COMITI.

MAURICE JOHNSON.

The Inſcription under the Bath head, engraved by Mr. Vertue, at the expence of the Antiquarian Society.

Caput hoc ex ære inauratum, antiquo opere ſummoque artificio conflatum, urbis inter rudera multis jam ſæculis exciſæ ſepultum, AQUIS SOLIS *in agro Somerſetenſi* XVI *ſub ſolo ped. effoſſum* A. D. CIↃDCCXXVII. *Æternitati conſecravit Soc. Antiquar. Londinenſis.* R. G.

* See Letter XXXII.

XXXIV.

XXXIV.

Mr. BEAUPRE BELL to Dr. Z. GREY.

GOOD SIR,

Beaupré-Hall,
December 19, 1728.

I intended to have ſent you the old piece of alchimy I mentioned before I went out of town, but did not remember it till it was too late. I have now given Mr. Betſon the writing-maſter directions to ſend it with Biſhop Atterbury's ſpeech* when Lord Harley took the degree of Maſter of Arts; and a letter which gives ſome account of our Univerſity when King William was proclaimed there. When Mr. Hearne's book comes out, I beg the favour of you to pay good Mr. Barker for my copy, and ſubſcribe for the next for me. I will order you your money at Cambridge, or return it myſelf with thanks when I come, as you think beſt. My ſtay in the country will be about a month or five weeks; if you receive the Black book ſoon, I ſhall be glad to run it over while I am here and have leiſure: if you pleaſe to ſend it to Mr. Betſon, oppoſite to Sidney college, he will convey it to me. I beg pardon for all this trouble, and deſire you to believe me, your very obliged humble ſervant, BEAUPRE BELL.

XXXV.

Part of a letter from Dr. STUKELEY to Mr. GALE, about Grantham church and Somerby.

Grantham,
April 22, 1729.

Occaſionally I collect the remains of Grantham antiquities. I wiſh you could without trouble or charge ſend me what Domeſday-book ſays of it, or of our neighbouring parts; and if you would aſk Mr. Willis what he knows of our patron Saint Wul-

* Printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1737, p. 548.

fran, who, with St. Symphorian and Ebryth martyrs, lie buried in our church, I know he would be pleaſed, finding I take notice of things in his way. When my head is antiquity turned, I am forced to think of thoſe matters near home, becauſe I can never hope for perfecting my Collections of the Druid Antiquities without being at London, by reaſon of innumerable quotations of authors I can come to no where elſe. I am ſadly at a loſs for want of books in our Engliſh or Saxon affairs, for I have no other author of that ſort but your Honor Richmundiæ, or Jo. Sparke's Collection of Peterborough writers.

Yeſterday I went to Somerby, where I had never been before. It is a very pleaſant place upon the edge of our heath; there is an old croſs-legged knight's monument in the chancel, ſaid to be of the family of Somerby, one, I ſuppoſe, that had formerly been a ſanterring.

In the North window of this church is this coat armour. [See plate IV. fig. 14.] Quære, whoſe*? There is an old braſs of the family of the Bawds, who lived long in this town.

I often think with ſome concern on what Seneca ſays, That buſineſs is a great devourer of time; buſineſs ſeems to belong only to thoſe who have no capacity of ſpending their time better. I find it true here, to my great regret; and what is worſe, our pay is ſo very bad, that we conſume our time for nought. I really believe, it is impoſſible for a phyſician here to get above 100l. a year, with his utmoſt diligence, &c. I am, yours,

WILLIAM STUKELEY.

* Q. Either Bawd, or Trekingham?

XXXVI.

XXXVI.

Mr. N. Salmon to Mr. Beaupre Bell.

Sir, Stortford, May 17, 1729.

I had the favour of your Remarks from Dr. Grey, and ſhall be glad to enter farther upon the ſubject.

Some of the coins I mentioned from Camden's plates are of Britiſh princes contemporary with Cæſar; and therefore, if his authority be good, theſe could have no impreſſed money, or we muſt imagine they had it almoſt as ſoon as he.

The tenth of the firſt plate is attributed to Comius Attrebatenſis, whom Cæſar ſent hither from Gaul, and I don't find he was a prince in Britain.

The fifteenth is thought to mean Dummacus, a prince of the Andes, mentioned by Cæſar.

The nineteenth is of Caſſibelan, general againſt Cæſar.

Even Cynobeline muſt have been contemporary with Cæſar, or within a very little of being ſo, if he was depoſed by Caſſibelan, and lived in Auguſtus' court. He is reckoned to have governed the Trinobantes in the time of Auguſtus. We have no account of the nation's being enriched under this emperor, that they ſhould have more gold and ſilver than before.

I confeſs it a miſtake, to aſſert none of theſe coins under the denomination of Britiſh were braſs; there were a few ſuch, but not a tenth part.

If Cynobeline carried home the firſt of theſe coins, thoſe princes I mentioned above could have none. It is hard to believe he ſhould take up a faſhion ſo young in the world, or that Auguſtus ſhould countenance it.

If, Sir, you will do me the honour to read over thoſe pamphlets I have publiſhed by the title of a Survey of England, I ſhall be obliged

obliged to you for your obſervations, that I may correct in the future any thing erroneous.

They are in the Univerſity library; I delivered them to Mr. Hadderton, or they are ſold at Mr. Thurlbourn's. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, N. SALMON.

XXXVII.

Mr. BEAUPRE BELL's anſwer to the preceding letter.

WORTHY SIR, Trinity College, May 19, 1729.

I was not a little ſurprized to find that Dr. Grey had ſent you thoſe obſervations which I intended only for his peruſal, and my own information. Your piece, which he was ſo kind to communicate, was ſo ſhort a time in my hands, that I could barely read it once over, and the objections which I made to it were ſuch as offered themſelves without conſulting any one author whatever on the occaſion.

Upon the unexpected receipt of your letter, I run over what few books my own ſtudy affords upon the ſubject; and muſt confeſs that I do not find any reaſon to retract what I have offered as probable, viz. *That the Britons had Impreſs'd Money.* I would not be thought to aſſert, as you ſeem to think I do, that all the coins exhibited in Camden are Britiſh: I own I am apt to believe, that many of them are aſſigned to the Britons with more zeal for the honour of our country than truth. I ſhall inſtance in the three very coins you mention of princes contemporary with Cæſar; which, if really ſo, will deſtroy my ſuppoſition, *that Cunobeline was the firſt Briton who ſtruck a coin in this iſland.*

The tenth of the firſt plate is aſcribed to *Comius* king of Arras, a man of much intereſt and authority in Britain, and therefore ſent

ſent thither by Cæſar to perſuade the inhabitants to come into an alliance with the Romans. This is ſuppoſed to be of *Comius*, from the inſcription COM. but without good reaſon, ſince, as Mr. Walker obſerves, it is on ſome coins wrote COMM. Beſides, ſhould we allow this to be his, no argument can be brought againſt what I have propoſed, unleſs it can be made appear that he was king of ſome part of Britain, which neither Cæſar, nor any other elſe that I know of, ſays.

The ſame anſwer may be given to the fifteenth.

The nineteenth is ſuppoſed to be of Caſſivellaunus; with how little ſhew of reaſon I need not add, ſince the very *letters* of the inſcription, and the *poſition* of them is allowed to be uncertain.

Theſe are the only three coins ſuppoſed to be of Britiſh princes *before Cunobeline*. Two of them are manifeſtly not Britiſh, and it does not appear that the third is of Caſſivellaun.

The argument which you deduce from the improbability of Auguſtus's indulging Cunobeline in ſuch a practice, will be of leſs weight when we remember that Britain was not a province in Auguſtus's time, and that the coining of money was a privilege granted by the emperors even to ſome provinces.

To the objection which you renew, that the Britons had no gold or ſilver, I anſwer, that they had none indeed from their own mines (nor *braſs* neither, which in your Diſſertation you aſſert they had), but that it is highly probable that they did import it. The braſs rings or plates made uſe of in exchange, both before and in Cæſar's time, were not the product of this iſland, but imported from other parts. *Utuntur*, ſays Cæſar, *aut ære aut annulis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis, pro nummo*; and a line or two after, *Ære utuntur importato*. L. V. c. 10. If they imported *braſs*, as it is plain they did, there is nothing improbable in ſuppoſing that Cunobeline, when he had ſeen the gold and ſilver coins

of

of the Romans, might import both theſe metals for the ſame purpoſe.

The novelty of ſtriking a coin *at Rome* with the emperor's head upon it, might, as I obſerved, be one reaſon among others for Cunobeline's imitation. When you call it *a faſhion young in the world*, your pen ſlipp'd: it is certain that the Greeks placed the heads of their princes on coins, even before the foundation of Rome.

You ſee, Sir, I have made uſe of the liberty you are pleaſed to allow me, in diſſenting freely from your opinion. I wiſh what I have ſaid may furniſh you with any freſh hint, or give you an opportunity of correcting an error in, good Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, BEAUPRE BELL.

Arguments made uſe of by Dr. Salmon, to prove that the coins exhibited in Camden's Britannia are not of our Britiſh kings as is commonly ſuppoſed, but brought over by the Goths, &c.

1. Cæſar affirms, that the money uſed by the Britons conſiſted of iron and braſs rings only, which paſſed according to their weight.
2. The inſcriptions are in Latin letters, whereas the Britons had no letters at all.
3. The names are not according to Britiſh but Roman ſpelling; taking it for granted, that the Welſh language is the ſame with the Britiſh.
4. The Roman Hiſtory does not repreſent Cunobeline any ways more conſiderable than the other Britiſh princes; yet a greater number of coins are attributed to him than to any other Britiſh prince whatever.
5. The coins inſcribed CVNO & CVNOBELINE have many different faces, therefore cannot be ſuppoſed to repreſent one and the ſame perſon.

6. The coins are all of gold and ſilver, which metals the Britons had not; nor are there any of braſs, which metal they had.
7. The reverſes of ſome of theſe coins are after the Greek taſte.

None of theſe arguments ſeem to me concluſive.

1. Cæſar's authority makes neither for nor againſt the queſtion, ſince no coin is pretended to have been ſtruck in this iſland till ſome years after he wrote.

The firſt we meet with is of Cunobeline, who, having himſelf reſided ſome time at Rome, may well be ſuppoſed to have brought home with him ſome of the Roman arts and manners, ſince the Romans themſelves did not diſdain to imitate the inventions of the uncivilized Britons. The Britiſh chariots for example (the ſame probably that is exhibited on the coin that the doctor excepts againſt) were at that time made uſe of at Rome, and among others by a man of no leſs figure than Mæcenas*.

Julius was the firſt Roman that dared place his own head on a coin; nor did he do it till he had got the Dictatorſhip made perpetual: ſo that this cuſtom had not long prevailed at Rome when Cunobeline was there; and it being eſteemed the greateſt mark of ſupreme power, why may we not ſuppoſe our Briton ambitious enough to imitate the emperor in whoſe court he was, in a practice new even at Rome, and entirely unknown in his own country, which would be an aſſertion of his royalty, and carry down his name to poſterity with honour?—A confirmation of this conjecture is the elegance of ſome of his coins, no ways inferior to thoſe of Auguſtus himſelf, and which, by the juſtneſs of the figures, and ſtrength of the relievo, appear manifeſtly to be of Roman workmanſhip, and that too when arts were in their greateſt perfection. This will at once obviate the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 7th arguments. Nor will the want of gold and ſilver from their

* See Propertius, L. II. El. 1.

own mines be an objection of any force, when we remember that the Britons were now acquainted with thoſe countries that had, and might eaſily procure it, at leaſt enough for coins, by exchange of thoſe pearls which their own ſeas produced.

6. That there are no coins ſuppoſed to be of our Britiſh kings of braſs, I take to be a miſtake.

5. The fifth cannot be anſwered without a ſight of the coins themſelves.

After Cunobeline's time, the Romans and Britons were perpetually at war, till the whole iſland was at length reduced into the form of a province: during all this time the Britons had neither intereſt to procure, or encouragement to tempt over Roman artificers; which ſeems to be the cauſe why the coins of our Britiſh princes after Cunobeline are ſuch rude performances, they being only imitated by the Britons, after what they had ſeen performed for Cunobeline by Roman hands.

BEAUPRE BELL.

I forgot to mention that all the coins which I have ſeen of Cunobeline are exactly of the ſame ſize with the Roman Denarius.

XXXVIII.

Dr. Cromwell Mortimer to Dr. Waller.

Sir, July 28, 1729.

I am almoſt aſhamed to write to you on this ſubject, your curious leaden bone, which has been the wonder of all I have ſhewn it to. I am ſorry you gave yourſelf the trouble of ſending the carrier to me; I ſhall keep it as choice as old gold, and return it again to you whenever you order it; but by ſeveral accidents on other bones which I endeavoured to fill with lead, and hoped ſtill of doing it better every time, I deferred ſhewing yours and my imitations of it to the Royal Society till their laſt meeting, and then Sir Hans Sloane being taken unluckily ill, and I being obliged to be with him, I could not carry it that day, and did not care to truſt it in any body's hands, ſo have not yet ſhewn it them, we having adjourned to October next: ſo I ſhould be glad if you would let me keep it yet ſome time; nay Sir Hans and ſome of our anatomiſts wiſh you would ſend the head to town, and let them cut into the Oſſa Bregmatis, to ſee whether the lead is between the tables of the ſkull, which I think it is. I have been hindered in this affair by removing from Hanover-ſquare to Bloomſbury-ſquare, to be near Sir Hans Sloane, for on Dr. Scheuchzer's death, who lived in the houſe with him, he deſired my coming into his neighbourhood, and ſo I have the pleaſure of being at Sir Hans' at all leiſure hours in the day, continually entertained with new curioſities in his prodigious collection, and having the opportunity of the uſe of his library, as well as his ingenious and learned converſation. I muſt congratulate you and the Univerſity on Dr. Woodward's legacy, and am glad you bought the remainder

of his collection. I hope this may lay the foundation for enquiries into natural knowledge join'd with experiments and obſervations, and that ſuch ſtudies may be more cultivated daily.

We hope from Profeſſor Boerhaave's having retired from the fatigue to reading lectures, that he will have leiſure to communicate to the world many curious things; his Chemiſtry is in the preſs, juſt finiſhed, under his own directions, at Leyden, in Latin and in Engliſh.

I have never heard from Mr. Halfhead. Pray my ſervice to all friends, and believe me to be your obliged humble ſervant,

CROM. MORTIMER.

A very ancient calendar, which together with the curioſities of the bones mentioned in Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 30. were given to the library of St. John's college in Cambridge, by EDMUND WALLER, M. D. and Senior Fellow of the ſaid college, 1745.

Ancient Funeral Monuments in Britain, and the Iſles adjacent, by Weever. Fol. Lond. 1631.

Chap. 6. p. 30. Of the care and coſt anciently uſed in the preſerving whole and entire the bodies of the dead.

" In the North iſle of the pariſh church of Newport-Pagnell in Buckinghamſhire, in the year 1619, was found the body of a man whole and perfect, laid down, or rather leaning down North and South: all the concavous parts of his body, and the hollowneſs of every bone, as well ribbs as other, were filled up with ſolid lead. The ſkull with the lead in it doth weigh thirty pounds and ſix ounces; which, with the neck-bone, and ſome other bones (in like manner full of lead), are reſerved, and kept in a little cheſt in the ſaid church, near to the place where the corps

corps were found, there to be ſhewn to ſtrangers as reliques of admiration. The reſt of all the parts of his body are taken away by gentlemen near livers, or ſuch as take delight in antiquities. This I ſaw."

This Mr. Weever, a perſon of veracity, aſſerts he ſaw.

The ſkull is now in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Waller at Cambridge, to whom likewiſe belongs the upper part of the *os humeri* here ſhewn, which are all the remains I can learn are in being of this ſurprizing curioſity. The account Dr. Waller gives me of theſe things coming into his hands, with an undoubted teſtimony that this before you is the ſame as Weever ſaw, is in theſe words, which are in a letter dated Sept. 10, 1728, which he did me the honour to write, and with it ſent me this *os humeri*, in order to ſatisfy the curious here in town, by ocular demonſtration of what otherwiſe would ſeem incredible and impoſſible.

As to the curioſity of the bone (ſays the Doctor), I can give no farther or better account of it than you will find in Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 30, to which I refer you, or any curious inquirer; and I can affirm this (bone) I have ſent you to be the ſame, knowing from a child all the hands it has paſſed through, and do remember an ancient relation of mine, who was a young ſchool-boy, when they were digged up. An apothecary of the ſaid town, who firſt took them out of church to ſecure them from being all taken away, had the greateſt part of the ſkull in his cuſtody, and in my remembrance diſpoſed of many of the ſmall bones; and ſome of the larger were ſold to a plumber, who only preſerved what I have, and of whom I purchaſed them. I ſhall be glad to hear a reaſonable ſolution of the matter.

This bone has retained its natural ſhape, having all the protuberances and furrows for the inſertions of the muſcles, and the cartilage pretty entire on the head of the bone, which if cut through diſcovers the bony partitions of the . . . . . .

ſubſtances

ſubſtances the . . . . . is; ſo that the lead does not cut like one ſolid piece of fluxed metal, but ſeems to have filled each cell ſeparately, and thus all the ſpongy cellular part of the bone is filled, but as the bone becomes more ſolid, and towards the middle as it is compact, the lead has not penetrated, having only filled the cavity where the marrow was lodged, as appears from the ſubſtance of the bone being broke away about the middle, between the ſhoulder and the elbow, and the metal not being bigger than that cavity uſually is, and growing gradually bigger towards the . . . . . where the bone being porous it received the lead, and could not be ſhivered by a hammer, as what was not ſtrengthened by the metal could, tho' it might be bruiſed, as is here to be ſeen. The greateſt difficulty is to conjecture how the lead could be ſo intimately carried into the minuteſt receſſes of the bone. Some have imagined, that the body might have laid for ſeveral ages in a bed or vein of lead ore, and that ſo the particles of the lead might inſinuate themſelves into the hollow cells of the bones, and ſo in time become ſolid and fixt there, as the ſtony ones do into ſhells and vegetables, but this could never be the caſe here, for there never were known any lead mines near the church where this body lay; beſides, this lead is ductile, and in all aſpects like the common ſort that hath been fluxed from the ore, whereas this metal is never or ſeldom found ductile, till it hath undergone a melting.

Others ſuppoſe the corps muſt have been buried in a leaden coffen, and that the light'ning may have melted the lead, and made it penetrate the bones: but this ſcarce ſeems likely, when the corps was covered with earth, and was buried within the church, and not in the church-yard, where it would have been more expoſed; but allowing this to be the cauſe, ſurely lumps of melted lead would have been found near the corps, and even

ſome part of it encompaſſed by the metal adhering to the outſide of the bones, which would have been ſo remarkable a circumſtance that Weever muſt have heard of it, and taken notice of it: neither do I conceive how lead in a ſtate of fuſion from light'ning could remain in the cavities of the body, for the cavity of the ſkull is ſtill full of lead, and none ſeems to have run out by the great hole thro' which the Medulla Spinalis paſſes, but ſeems to have been filled when the ſkull ſtood on the vertex; and how could hot lead remain in the cavities of the thorax, and abdomen, as Mr. Weever ſays it was found, but muſt burſt them and run out again? or, if you ſuppoſe this to have happened when the integuments and fleſh were perfectly dry, then they would not have had ſtrength enough to ſupport the weight of it, but would have mouldered and fallen to pieces: indeed the thorax and abdomen being filled is what ſtumbles me moſtly, for how could the ribs and vertebræ be filled, when the membranes and muſcles were adhering to them? I ſhould rather believe, that upon ſeeing the ſkull full, Mr. Weever might more eaſily give credit to the perſons who ſhewed him this curioſity, and who perhaps, to magnify the matter, might ſay all the cavities were filled full; for it is certain, Mr. Weever did not ſee the body entire, he having only ſeen the ſkull with the neck bones, and ſome few others.

In my own opinion, I imagine the bones were firſt ſeparated and cleaned of all muſcles, membranes, &c. then carefully dryed, ſo that no moiſture or oil remained; then they muſt have been kept immerſed in lead oar, or liquefyed by ſome cold menſtruum, which could carry the particles of lead along with it into the utmoſt receſſes of the bones, in the ſame manner as water would ſalt into a ſpong, the ſolution muſt have been inſpiſſated, or perhaps the menſtruum if volatile fors't of by gentle heat, and ſo the lead left, and this reiterated till all the pores were filled,

for

for the very ribbs and vertebræ which have no cavities like the humerus and other ſuch bones, were perfectly full, as is the ſubſtance of the ſkull between the tables, and that no great heat has been uſed appears from the remains of the cartilage upon the head of the humerus, which as well as the ſkull looks outwardly like common bones, which have been a long time buried. What ſuch menſtruums are, and how made, I confeſs I know not, and ſo ſhall leave the imitation of this wonder (if I may ſo call a thing that many learned men have declared they can't dream how it can be performed), I ſhall leave it, I ſay, to the diſquiſition of perſons better ſkill'd in Chymiſtry than I am. I ſhall only add an eaſy experiment I have made myſelf, but which fell far ſhort of the original bone. I took the upper part of the humerus, covered it with a ſtrong lute, and let it dry in the ſhade for three months, then I placed it in a wind furnace, ſurrounded it with charcoal, and laid ſome other pieces of bones among the coals; then lighted them, and at laſt made as ſtrong a fire as the furnace would make, which was built for melting gold and braſs: when I ſaw the bones in the fire were burnt white and almoſt mouldering, I poured melted lead into the hole where the marrow is contained, of the os humeri, that was covered with the lute, and ſo filled it full of lead, then I let the furnace and all cool together, and breaking off the lute found the bone very black in ſome parts, the cartilage deſtroyed, but the cells pretty well filled with lead: but that ribbs or ſuch bones could be ſo filled I do not believe."

Tranſcribed literally with the inaccuracies and omiſſions from the copy, conſiſting of eight pages in ſmall quarto, kept along with the bone, Auguſt 29, 1758, by George Aſhby, Fellow of St. John's college.

This winter, 1761-2, the ſkull has been ſawn thro' tranſverſely, I don't know with what view or by whoſe orders. Feb. 1762.

G. A.

Barrow,

Who the writer of the preceding letter is, to whom Dr. Waller ſent the ſmall bone, &c. doth not appear. I can anſwer for the exactneſs of the tranſcript, which is the more material, as I ſaw at Cambridge laſt week, in company with Meſſieurs Gough and J. C. Brooke, that the original was torn all to pieces, and very little of it left. I very well remember the original ſmall bone, but that hath been miſſing theſe ſeveral years. The bone mentioned to have been done in imitation ſtill remains, but is very little like the original, being honey-combed, and having the appearance of a burnt bone in its ſhining black colour; and that the lead and bone are not ſo intimately united as to form one body, which is true in the original, in which one plainly ſees the colour, &c. of the bone and lead; juſt as in the beſt ſpecimens of petrified wood, ſhell, or bone, one diſtinguiſhes the appearances of the wood, &c. and ſtone, tho' ſo intimately united and blended. How any one could think that lightening, &c. could occaſion the bones of an whole ſkeleton to be thus leaded, without a ſingle knob of lead any where to be ſeen (if we may judge of the whole from the ſkull and one ſmall bone) is more than I can comprehend: I believe no petrifactions are ſo exquiſitely and exactly executed. Corpſes do not uſually lye N. and S. See Bourne and Brand's Popular Antiquities. The expreſſion of the bones being filled with ſolid lead may miſlead, for the lead is not confined to the tubular cavities, but incorporated with the moſt ſolid bones, as the ſcull, nor doth the cavity of it ſeem filled with ſolid or pure lead, but as if intimately mixed with the brains or ſome other ſubſtance: the colour not being that of lead, but rather a reddiſh brown.

The preceding account ſeems to have been read before ſome Society, probably the Royal. Weever ſeems to deſcribe it, as if had been a ſolid leaden ſtatue, including an human ſkeleton,

ton, and of that ſhape: whereas there is little reaſon to doubt, but that it had the appearance to ſuperficial obſervers of a leaden ſkeleton. The writing from which this was taken ſeems to have been copied by ſome illiterate perſon, who left blanks for the terms of ſcience.

Barrow, Suffolk,
May 15, 1737.

XXXIX.

Dr. HUNTER* to Dr. GREY.

GOOD SIR, Durham,
April 16, 1730.

Your excellent examination of Dan. Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans has fully engaged me to contribute my beſt endeavours to ſtifle that calumny caſt upon our admirable conſtitution, by clearing up two particulars in Neal's Short Account of our Durham Saint, I mean Peter Smart: the firſt in ſaying he was impriſoned four months by the High Commiſſion at York, before articles were exhibited againſt him†, and five more before a proctor was allowed him, as in a ſecond edition of Neal. The Regiſter of the Commiſſion which ſat at Durham all king Charles's reign to 1640, being in my cuſtody, I hope by the extracts of the proceedings to ſpecify the day Smart took the oath of Commiſſioner, and the days too he appeared therein; and after that, to ſhew the ſingular candor of the court in permitting him to live free and at liberty; they only taking his recognizance to appear upon three or four days warning left at his prebendal houſe.

Secondly, to remove his invidious inſinuation, ſhall from his own letters in my cuſtody ſhew him brought to light to proſe-

* A phyſician of eminence at Durham; of whom a particular account is given in Britiſh Topography, vol. I. p. 330.

† Smart was impriſoned July 17, 1628, and articles were exhibited againſt him in the High Commiſſion at Durham, Nov. 3, 1628. See Dr. Hunter's Illuſtration, p. 55. A proctor was granted him, Dec. 11. Grey's MS. note in his copy of Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans, II. 209.

cute the learned Dr. Coſin in Parliament, and that he was alive in September and October 1648.

Such forgery as appears in this caſe very well deſerves to be detected.

As we have a preſs in Durham, as ſoon as paper proper can be got, I fancy to print it here more convenient than to have it done at London*. CHRISTOPHER HUNTER.

XL.

Letter from Mr. SNELL, with an account of ſeveral Roman Denarii, found in a pot, near *March*, in the Iſle of Ely.

SIR, January 16, 1730-1.

The occaſion of this is one received from Dr. Knight, dated the 11th inſt. He lies out of our poſt-road, ſo that I could not return my anſwer to him before he ſets out for London. He tells me you are ſo curious as to enquire about the Roman money found lately here in my pariſh: it was, I believe, when together in the urn it was found in, a very valuable collection of the Denarii Romani†. I have endeavoured to collect the inſcriptions of all I could borrow from my neighbours, and have peruſed above 100 of them, beſides my own; and, if I may credit the authors, I reckon there may be about 60 more ſent to ſeveral places out of the pariſh. One Mr. Collier‡ of London, who lately purchaſed a good eſtate here, has, I am told, received near twenty of them as a preſent. I ſhall be obliged to him, or any

* It was printed by J. Roſs at Durham, 1736, 8vo. under the title of "An Illuſtration of Mr. D. Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans, in the article of Peter Smart, A. M. from original papers, with remarks."

† They were all of the emperors, from Veſpaſian to Antoninus Pius, both incluſive.

‡ Mr. Collier had but ſix, and thoſe I ſaw. R. G.

other gentleman, who will pleaſe to communicate to me the inſcriptions I have not ſeen, and I promiſe in return to ſend him twice as many of thoſe I have taken. I cannot learn the truth, and perhaps it may be impoſſible to come at it, how many there were in the pot. They have told ſo many lies to me, that I cannot believe any thing they ſay. I bought a little piece of braſs, which they told me was the only one of that ſort among them, but I am now perſuaded it was a ſtratagem to help a poor woman to more for it than it was worth. It is, as I read it, though much defaced, a MARIVS of a far different date from any of the others which I have ſeen. Of all the collection, which I have peruſed with my beſt eyes, I do not find any two of them alike; and, I am perſuaded, if there had been a thouſand of them, there would have been ſome very different. This is a problem, therefore I deſire the opinion of your ingenious Society to ſolve it; for indeed to me it ſeems ſurprizing. I encloſed two of the moſt curious ones in my eye, in a letter to a relation of mine in London. I have ſince ſome ſuſpicion, becauſe I have heard nothing of them, that they may be ſtolen; but I know, if ſo, I ſhall find out the thief, for I dare ſay there are not two others in England every way like them; the inſcriptions were theſe, viz.

1. ..... AVG.
IIIVIR R. P. C. tria Signa Rom. in medio Aquila.
LEG. VIII.

2. HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. F. Hadriani Caput.
FORTVNAE REDVCI. Fortuna dextram porrigens Imperatori.

I have thirteen, which I diſtinguiſh by the name of Triumvirati, a word perhaps of my own coining, but I do not know any other to call them by. I ſhall ſeal this with the ſtamp of Pyra Romana, which in my judgement does more lively repreſent that bonefire, than the moſt elegant deſcription of a fine author I have in a whole page of Greek.

There

There were three urns of burnt bones near the pot of money; I have two of them, and ſome potſherds of another with the contents.

Sir, you will excuſe me, but I am ſorry your Iter Britann. Antonini takes no notice* of Marciæ Vadum, in Engliſh Marchford, and this town, I find in old writings I have by me, was ſo called three or four hundred years ago.

If your friend Dr. Stukeley would do me the favour of a viſit, I could ſhew him ſome antiquities here which he never dreamed on. I am, tho' unknown, with all reſpect, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, VYNER SNELL.

XLI.

Capt. POWNALL's account of ſome ancient Sepulchres found near Lincoln, June, 1731.

SIR,

On Friday the 14th of May, ſome labourers digging for ſtone at a quarry, in a field about half a mile Eaſt from our cathedral, diſcovered an ancient Sepulchre: what firſt appeared, were two ſtones, about a foot and a half or two feet beneath the ſurface of the earth, laid one at the end of the other, about four feet broad and five long a piece. Theſe two covered the Sepulchre, which was made of four ſtones ſet edge-ways; the length of the two ſide-ſtones being nine feet two inches, the depth three feet one inch, the width of the end ſtones the ſame. Theſe ſtones are rough, as if they had been raiſed out of ſome neighbouring quarries, and are placed together in the earth without any mortar, the ends of the tomb pointing N. and by W. and S. and by E. as

* How could it take notice of this place, known then for nothing, nor does Antoninus come near it? R. G.

near

near as I can gueſs. In the North end of it lay a ſcull of a common ſize, but extraordinary thickneſs, the teeth all gone, ſome pieces of the thigh-bones, the reſt all conſumed: there was a hole in the back ſide of the ſcull, but ſeemed to be broken by workmen's throwing it about. There lay ſcattered in the Sepulchre many iron nails, or ſpikes, quite rotten with ruſt; ſome I meaſured full ſix inches long, and as thick as my little finger; at the end they are broken, which argues them to have been much longer than they are now, and the corpſe to have been caſed in ſome ſort of a cheſt of extraordinary ſtrength and thickneſs, of which, however, there were no remains, but ſome ſmall matter ſticking to the heads of the nails. About the middle of the Sepulchre, but towards the Weſt ſide of it, lay an urn, amongſt the nails and mould earth, of a fine red clay, broken to pieces, without any inſcription or emboſſement, ſave a little ſort of a ſcroll that run round it. I meaſured it juſt five inches deep; it might have held about a quart.

Near a yard South from this Sepulchre, at the feet, and about the ſame depth under the ſurface, lay an heap of aſhes, black, and of a ſtrong ſmell.

The next day they found another Sepulchre of the ſame form, and pointing to the ſame quarters of the Heavens, but the cover of one ſtone entire, and the inſide of the Eaſt ſide ſtone hewn ſmooth; it was not ſo long as the other, nor any thing found in it but a piece of ſcull, and ſome bits of bones.

Abundance of bones are dug up in ſeveral parts of the hill, that ſeemingly have been thrown in confuſedly, as if it had been in the field of battle, and in this quarry was found the Braſs Armilla, mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, Itinerarium Curioſum, p. 86.

XLII.

XLII.

Dr. S. KNIGHT to Dr. Z. GREY.

DEAR SIR, Bluntſham near St. Ives, March 24, 1733.

I have read over Mr. Neal's Review of the Anſwer to his firſt volume, which appears more plauſible than I expected from him, and, may I add, is without that rancour which he ſeemed to ſhew in the work itſelf; I therefore do not wonder at its being acceptable to moſt readers, though I think it is very eaſy to diſcover his trippings, and if I had your anſwer I could eaſily point them out: however, I cannot but be of Mr. N.'s opinion as to our Articles. The compilers of them were certainly Calviniſts, and the ſeeming latitude in ſome of them is more owing to chance, rather than any deſign in them to favour thoſe of a contrary opinion; till about the time of Archbiſhop Laud the clergy were univerſally ſo. I had once occaſion to conſult all our authors of any eminence within a large ſpace of time till about 1620, and did not meet but with very few that had not been thoroughly tinged with very narrow notions relating to predeſtination, free-will, &c. I find amongſt the Anabaptiſts, for a long ſeries, there were ſome who oppoſed Calviniſtical doctrines beyond any other ſect whatever, and they ſtill continue ſo to do. The late ingenious Dr. Gale was paſtor of a congregation in London, where they have always been great ſticklers for the Remonſtrant principles; as far as I have obſerved, the Preſbyterians are pretty lax as to the Quinquarticular points, but the Independents otherwiſe; nay, Neal himſelf is not reckoned a Calviniſt, at leaſt not a ſtrict one, by his own people; but, however, what he advances upon this head is plauſible, and to his purpoſe. As to the ſtrict opinion of the three orders, I believe many of the Reformers amongſt ourſelves did (as Mr. N. obſerves), ſpeak very doubtfully of them, and ſeem to confound the two firſt of *Biſhop* and

Preſbyter

Preſbyter together: ſome of his quotations ſeem to favour much this opinion. Till Laud's time we have little of the *jus Divinum*. Biſhop Stillingfleet's *Irenicum* carries this argument very far, and looks upon the particular forms of church government not to be fixed in ſcripture, but left *ad libitum*, and to be determined by the wiſdom of the church, as ſhould be found moſt ſuitable to the circumſtances of it; he retracted this opinion afterwards, but never anſwered thoroughly his own arguments. I only mention this to ſhew, that the current opinion of the century after the Reformation was pretty uniform as to the point of epiſcopacy; but; ſince, there have been better arguments produced than were before thought of. I made a viſit to old father Strype, when in town laſt; he is turned of ninety, yet very briſk, and with only a decay of ſight and memory; he would fain have induced me to undertake Archbiſhop Bancroft's life*, but I have no ſtomach to it, having no great opinion of him on more accounts than one. He had a greater inveteracy againſt the Puritans than any of his predeceſſors. Mr. Strype told me that he had great materials towards the life of the old Lord Burghley and Mr. Fox the martyrologiſt, which he wiſhed he could have finiſhed, but moſt of his papers are in characters; his grandſon is learning to decypher them. I ſhall tire you with my ſcribble, ſo ſhall only add, that if the court be any where but at Richmond I ſhall have the pleaſure of meeting you the 15th of June. There are three Sundays in the part aſſigned me and my colleague; I ſuppoſe we muſt take care of them; the fifth Sunday was uſed to be ſupplied by one who was no chaplain, but now I ſuppoſe it is otherwiſe. I am, with humble ſervice to your lady, dear Sir, your obedient ſervant,

SAMUEL KNIGHT.

I ſuppoſe the chaplains did not go in the proceſſion at the wedding.

* Dr. Knight drew up a Life of Biſhop Patrick, which he lent Mr. Whiſton in 1734. See Whiſton's Memoirs, vol. I. p. 2. They are ſtill exiſting, we are informed, in the hands of his ſon.

XLIII.

Letter from BEAUPRE BELL, Eſq. to Mr. GALE, with an ancient Painting of Chaucer, and concerning ſome Antiquities found in the Fens in Cambridgeſhire, and a Medal of Carauſius.

SIR,

Beaupré-hall, Norfolk, Jan. 14, 1733-4.

What little collection of Antiquities I have lye in my chambers at Cambridge, and I will write to a friend there to ſearch out a medal of Carauſius*, which is extremely at your ſervice, and wiſh you had pleaſed to mention ſome more, that the requeſt might have been of ſome bulk, as there will be danger of loſing ſo ſmall a piece in the carriage. I beg leave to ſend with it a carton of Chaucer, paſted on a pannel of wainſcot, of ſome antiquity, and pretty well preſerved. I had once a deſign of publiſhing that author, and collecting what memoirs I could; but have laid it aſide, and ſhall be glad to aſſiſt any gentleman with the collections of what manuſcripts I have made.

There is no doubt, as you obſerve, that the Romans inhabited the fenny parts of Cambridgeſhire very early; the ſtupendous banks ſtill remaining ſhew them to have firſt undertaken the draining, and their coins frequently found in the Great Level tell us, they remained here at leaſt till Gratian's time; for, beſides theſe found at March†, multitudes have been dug up in other places not far diſtant, as at Elme, part of which fell into my hands, of which I encloſe a catalogue‡: and at Welney, whence I had moſt of my Carauſius's, particularly that which you are ſo kind as to accept. Many other monuments alſo of them have been

* The ſame as expreſſed in Haym's Teſoro Britan. Plate XXVII. 6. and p. 286.

† Of which ſee before, p. 163.

‡ Nothing curious among them. They were of Gallienus Salonina, Victorinus ſen. Claudius Gothicus. Tetricus ſen. and jun. all of the third braſs; Diocleſian, Conſtantinus M. of the ſecond braſs; Valentinian and Gratian of the third braſs.

diſcovered, as an altar at Elme 21 inches high, but no ways remarkable, and the pipes of aquæducts at Wiſbich and Walpole.

The urns which contained the coins at Welney lay within reach of the plow-ſhare, and demonſtrate that the ſurface of the country in thoſe parts, which have not been ſubject to overflowing, remains in the ſame ſtate it was 1500 years ago, and conſequently that the turf or moor does not vegetate.

The Roman remains all round us induce me to think, that this town of Well is of Roman original alſo, which I conjecture from the name, having, I confeſs, met with nothing here that ſeems to have belonged to that people, unleſs the inſtrument in plate IV. fig. 18. It is of braſs, and the part A paſſes through B, and is faſtened with a nutt, but of what uſe it has been I cannot conjecture.

Mentioning this town, you may not be diſpleaſed to ſee a ſhort account of it, which I have juſt drawn up for Mr. Blomefield, who is writing a Hiſtory of Norfolk, which when you have done with pray ſeal, and ſend to the poſt. I am much better furniſhed with materials for Cambridgeſhire; and if there is any town in that county, or the Iſle of Ely, that you would gladly ſee ſome notices of, I believe I can furniſh you, and am, yours,

BEAUPRE BELL, Jun.

P. S. You may not perhaps have ſeen Mr. Blomefield's Propoſals, therefore incloſe them, and deſire to receive them at leiſure by the poſt: he is a laborious man, and among other aſſiſtance has the uſe of Mr. P. Le Neve's papers, who ſpent many years in collecting materials for a Hiſtory of Norfolk.

XLIV.

CHARLES GRAY, Eſq. (late member for Colcheſter) to Dr. Z. GREY.

DEAR SIR, Colcheſter, January 29, 1735.

I wiſh it was in my power to convince you (in a better manner than by the ſmall preſent that now waits upon you) how truly ſenſible I am of the honour you did me at Cambridge. This little deed, I muſt own, I have long looked upon as a curioſity, as well for the particularity of its contents, as for its fairneſs and antiquity. I have not yet met with any circumſtances whereby to determine the exact age of it; but, by the character, I take it to be about the time of Richard the Firſt. The lands might probably lie in Eſſex, as the deed was found among the writings of the Eſſex eſtates of the De Veres earls of Oxford. The name of the principal party being exactly the ſame as yours, and the arms of the family ſo fair upon the ſeal, I imagined it to be as valuable to you as to any body, and therefore it is now very much at your ſervice. The chriſtian name of . . . . de Vilicis, and the ſurname of William . . . . , the next witneſs but one to him, I am not antiquarian enough to make out; but beg the favour of you to tell them me, that I may inſert them in the copy of the deed which is by me. The MSS. now before you are of a much nobler kind, as being of more general uſe; and it is great pity but that, while they are in ſo able hands, ſuch of them ſhould be methodized and tranſcribed as might ſerve for a Supplement to Rymer's Fœdera, and for the Illuſtration of our Engliſh Hiſtory.

The private hiſtory of families relating to their pedigree and deſcent, I think (with you), has alſo its uſes; eſpecially in the diſcovery of inheritances, that might otherwiſe be loſt. The vanity attending it is indeed very often ridiculous enough; but

when a man has the good ſenſe not to value himſelf upon it, and the good luck to be valued for it by others, there is then no harm in it that way.

Rapin has mentioned ſomewhere, that thoſe of our name came from Gray, a town in the Franche Comté, and had probably honours and lands given them by the Conqueror, or his immediate ſucceſſors, among other Normans and Frenchmen, who made the poſſeſſions of the former inhabitants their prey. It is a wonder people ſhould plume themſelves on their deſcent from theſe ſoldiers of fortune, whoſe poſſeſſions at home cannot be ſuppoſed conſiderable, and whoſe firſt acquiſitions here were little better than plunder.

It is certain, however, that ſeveral noble families of our name appeared very early, and that they have continued pretty prolific, there being great numbers of them all over the kingdom, both in high and low life. Hitherto I have been negligent enough in my enquiries about theſe matters, and have not examined whether my own deſcent be from thoſe heroes De Gray in France, or any humbler ſtrain. I only know, that my great-grandfather lived at or near Wellingborough in Northamptonſhire, and had ſeveral ſons: the eldeſt of them (from whom I am deſcended) married a daughter of Sir E. Peyton's brother of Warwickſhire, by which alliance I am now become the neareſt related to that good family. Any thing farther of my Wellingborough friends I have not heard, but poſſibly among your own family or ſome of your nameſakes you may have found ſome notices of them; and if it ſhould ſo happen that they ſhould ſhew me a relation of the worthy gentleman to whom I am writing, I am ſure that would give me a ſenſible pleaſure: but whether that be ſo or not, I ſhall always be, with great affection and reſpect, dear Sir, your obedient humble ſervant,

CHARLES GRAY.

Be ſo good to preſent my humble ſervices to Mr. Baker, and the reſt of our friends.

XLV.

XLV.

Letter from Mr. THOMAS BLACKWELL*, Greek Profeſſor at Aberdeen, to Mr. R. GALE, with Remarks upon Cambridge, Dr. Bentley, &c.

SIR, Grantham, October 2, 1735.

I had certainly writ to you from Cambridge, which I left only laſt Tueſday, but being reſolved to pay a viſit to your ſon and Dr. Stukeley at Stanford, I delayed that pleaſure till now; when I called at Peterſhill, I had the mortification to find they were gone ſomewhere near by into the country. You will now allow me to diſcharge a little of a very full heart, and make this tell you, that a train of favours beſtowed in the moſt obliging manner, have impreſſed me with the trueſt gratitude to you, and that an opportunity to ſhew it would be amongſt the greateſt pleaſures of my life. The effects of your friendſhip attended me very ſenſibly at Cambridge, which, without your letter, would have proved as inſipid a place, as Dr. Middleton made it entertaining. He kept my friend, a Profeſſor of Glaſgow, and myſelf, to dine with him and ſup, in that eaſy familiar manner as ſhewed our welcome, and treated us with all the humanity which a polite ingenious man could do to thoſe recommended by you. He conducted us every where himſelf, made us look over all his curioſities, contrived every thing for our convenience, and ſent us away with a great opinion of his worth and underſtanding. I can write nothing new to one ſo well acquainted with theſe parts as you muſt certainly be; but as the obſervations of a novice ſerve to divert perſons of more experience, I will ſend you a few of mine upon Cambridgeſhire.

* The celebrated author of the "Life of Homer, 1735," 8vo. "Letters on Mythology, 1748," 8vo. and "Court of Auguſtus, 1753," 3 vol. 4to. and of a comment on a Greek inſcription, Archæol. I. 333.

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The firſt thing that ſtruck me was, to find a country, not over ſtocked with fuel, ſo bare and ill-planted; then cultivated grounds lying at ſo great a diſtance from any human habitation, that it muſt be a great part of the fatigue to bring cattle and inſtruments to labour them.

The town of Cambridge looks but mean, the little trade it might drive, being, I ſuppoſe, hampered with licences to be bought of the Univerſity. The buildings of the colleges are very fine, and have been coſtly. The Senate-houſe, both within and without, is one of the nobleſt rooms I ever ſaw. The King's-chapel is amazing, not ſo much for the greatneſs of the work (though truly great), as for a lightneſs and elegance beyond any Gothic ſtructure in my knowledge. One ſhould think the carving was but newly done, it looks ſo freſh; and if it was not for the moſt impertinent muſic-gallery which cuts it in two, and deſtroys the unity of the deſign, it might perhaps have as magnificent an aſpect as any old building in Europe. But, after all, what pleaſed me moſt at Cambridge of this kind was, the ſuite of colleges, King's, St. John's, Trinity, and Clare-hall, which ſtand upon the river, and form a kind of a façade of a moſt ſumptuous appearance, and, with their gardens, and walks, and bridges, mix the rural beauty with the grandeur and ſtatelineſs of a town. Had this façade been uniform, and the ground on both ſides the river been truly laid out, it might have been one of the fineſt things to be ſeen in any country; but this would require a harmony in the black-gowns not very common. The more I ſee of the Univerſity conſtitution, with its objects, I am the more perſuaded of the hazard of their colleges degenerating into convents, and of the neceſſity of a lay government, and the gymnaſtic exerciſes, to anſwer the good ends of bringing learned men into a college. It is certain, real learning has received the greateſt advantages from

from independent gentlemen in free countries. Trinity college library is a noble apartment, and richly furniſhed: that part of the public library given by the late king is a preſent worthy of a great prince. The keepers ſhewed me a MS. of an anonymous Greek Lexicon, but know nothing of Photius: the longer I think of yours, I am the more convinced of its being a valuable book.

Dr. Mead having been ſo good as to write to his friend Dr. Bentley, that I intended to viſit Cambridge, the old gentleman, who never ſtirs abroad, ſent for us, and did us, I am told, unuſual honours. We ſpent ſome hours with him, had a deal of converſation about himſelf, and ſome about Manilius and Homer. He ſpoke very freely; ſo I found his emendations of the latter ſolely to relate the quantity of the verſe, and ſupplying the lines, where the Cæſura cuts off a vowel, which the ancient critics called Μειϑρὸν or Λαϛαρὸν, as it was in the end or middle of the verſe. This he does by inſerting, or, as he ſays, by reſtoring the Eolic Digamma F, which ſerves as a double conſonant, and which he pronounces like our W*; thus, ἀυτὲϛ δὲ ἑλώρια τεύχε κυνέσσιν, he reads, ἀυτὲϛ δὲ Fελώρια τεύχε κυνέσσιν, and pronounces *autous de Wheloria*, &c. So οἶνος, Fοῖνος, *Woinos*, Wine,—ἶς, Fίς, *Wis*, which has likewiſe the ſound of the Latin *Vis*; ſo they ſaid, according to him, *Wirgilius*, *Warro*, *Owidius*, *Wah!* Yet, if you pleaſe to look into the firſt or ſecond Book of Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus's Antiquities, you will find the Digamma explained by a Φ in Greek, and a V in Latin, and the other Greeks ſaid indifferently Βίργιλιος and Οὐίργιλιος, Βαῤῥὼν and Οὐαῤῥὼν. But the Doctor ſays, he, and Ariſtarchus, and Demetrius were all dunces, who knew nothing of the Digamma, which he himſelf reſtored the uſe of, after it had been loſt 2000 years. If this grammatical chat proves any diverſion to you at an unemployed hour, I ſhall

* "The firſt 106 lines of the firſt Book of the Iliad, nearly as written in Homer's Time and "Country," were publiſhed by Dr. Salter in 1776, 8vo.

think

think my pains happily beſtowed in writing it, and in any caſe be pleaſed to accept of it as a ſmall token of my attachment and regard, who am, Sir, your moſt obliged and faithful humble ſervant, T. BLACKWELL.

XLVI.

BEAUPRE BELL, Eſq. to Dr. STUKELEY.

DEAR SIR, Beaupré-hall, March 3, 1736.

Having given the newſman directions not to bring me any parcel while there was danger from the wet weather, did not receive Seguin till Sunday laſt, and take the firſt return of the poſt both to acknowledge that favour, and the pleaſure you gave me in peruſing the ſheets of your *Palæographia Sacra*. I am not much acquainted with theſe abſtruſe parts of learning; the ſtudy of the ſcriptures appears to me more difficult than any other, and the applications of prophane authors in the manner you have begun is by no means the eaſieſt part of it. You know no doubt that Bochart, L. 1. c. 18. has ſome thoughts on the ſame ſubject with yours, and that Deſprez, who publiſhed Horace in uſum Delph. in his comment on the ode you have undertaken, applies the ſtories of Bacchus to the true hiſtory of Moſes and Noah, which Dr. Stillingfleet alſo does in his Origines Sacræ. There are two literal errata of your MS. יה וה זמי in the ſecond note for יחוה רסי and in the Ode, l. 18. *ſeperatis* for *ſeparatis*, which I would not mention, but that, unleſs you overlooked the preſs yourſelf, they may eaſily eſcape the corrector. The Rabbinical commentators, who aſcribed the overthrow of Moſes in the Red Sea, &c. to the angel of the covenant, are ſufficient for you to attribute thoſe miracles

to the Redeemer of the world; but though I know you have authority (Barrow, v. II. Serm. 22.) perhaps a note would not be amiſs, to ſay why you addreſſed the hymn to him under the name JEHOVAH, which is more uſually and indeed emphatically applied to God the Father, as the word itſelf imports by the eternity expreſſed in it. I believe alſo your own opinion would be well received concerning the Song of Moſes, Exod. xv. with regard to the metre: I read it ſome years ago, but could not diſcover either quantity or meaſure, and at that time was pretty converſant with the Hebrew tongue, though at preſent am very deficient in it; wherefore *Cynthius aurem vellit*. Part of the names of Bacchus are preſerved in the following fragment, the verſion at leaſt of which is attributed to Auſonius:

Αιſυπ[ß μεν Οσιρις εſω, Μυςων δε Φανακης,
Βακχος ενι ζωοισεν, ενι φθιμενοις Αϊδωνευς,
Πυροſενης δικερως τιτανολε[ης Διονυσσος.

Myobarbum Liberi patris, ſigno marmoreo in villa noſtra omnium Deorum argumenta habentis.

Ogygia me Bacchum vocat,
Oſirin Ægyptus putat,
Myſtæ Pharnacen nominant
Dionyſon Indi exiſtimant,
Romana ſacra Liberum,
Arabica gens Adoneum,
Lucaniacus Panthecum.

Adonis is manifeſtly אדנ and Iö probably יה.

I ſhall expect the printed copy with impatience; and as you have marked this N° I, I hope it will be followed with ſome other diſſertations. I remember your mention of me on the ancient coin of Claudius, and think I have one on the ſubject. Pray favour me with a ſlight ſketch of the figures, that if mine proves

to be the medal I take it to be, I may enumerate it. Believe me, dear Sir, your much obliged humble ſervant,

BEAUPRE BELL, Jun.

May not the vine uſed in ſacrifices have ſome myſtical relation to *the royal pontif, deſtined ſacrifice*, and the goat be taken from the ſcape goats?

XLVII.

BEAUPRE BELL, Eſq. to Dr. STUKELEY.

DEAR SIR,

Beaupré Hall, October 16, 1736.

I ſent you ſome time ago the volume of Fabricii Bibliotheca Græca which has his Diſſertation on the Croſs ſaid to have appeared to Conſtantine; which, being a library-book, and called for, I requeſt you to return as ſoon as you can ſpare it.

You receive with this the paſte I promiſed of Hercules combating the lion, or Sampſon; with ſome copies from gems relating to Bacchus and Hercules; alſo a few from Greek, and one Samaritan coin. If theſe are agreeable, you may command ſome others, which I have not at preſent leiſure to caſt.

A friend of mine has a Tetradrachm with Bacchus as in Dr. Kennedy's; on the reverſe ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, in the Exergue ΘΑΣΙΩΝ. If it will be of any ſervice, believe I can procure a copy.

When I came to examine my own coins, I found I neither had myſelf nor had ſent one of Allectus to Dr. K. inſcribed P. F. I. AVG. as on that I deſired you to accept; wherefore told the Doctor I believed you would readily part with it to him: but he ſtands upon the punctilio of not having an obligation to two perſons

perſons for the ſame piece, and ſeems notwithſtanding to be deſirous of it. If you are willing to let him have it, he ſhall not be obliged to both, and you may either ſend it yourſelf, or tranſmit it to me for him.

As you deſired to ſee that volume of Hearne wherein is an account of Pythagoras's Schools, I ſend it herewith; which, being my own, you may uſe as long as you think proper. I am, with due regard to your lady, Sir, your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

B. BELL, Junior.

XLVIII.

Dr. HUNTER to Dr. GREY.

GOOD SIR, Durham, November 29, 1736.

At laſt my papers relating to our Prebendary Smart were publiſhed laſt week; want of good paper and new types were a ſtop in the beginning. I beg pardon for not performing my promiſe of ſending you the ſheets as printed off, which you being in the country I attempted not; the letters being to come thither by London, I apprehended the poſt-office would have made free with the franked covers. I wiſh the book may atone for my fault.

On Saturday laſt three books directed to you, to be left at the poſt-houſe, Caxton, were delivered to William Bucktrout; pleaſe to accept one, the other two I beg you will ſend to good Mr Baker, one for himſelf, the other to the beloved library at St. John's.

It was my own fault theſe did not come by the hands of Dr. Mangey*, who will be at Cambridge next week, who offered

* Of whom, ſee the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 164.

kindly to convey them, but took horſe three days ſooner than I expected.

This unknown hitherto whim of publiſhing has renewed a former thought I had entertained, of trying a new edition of one of our old Biſhop's well-known works, I mean Richardi de Bury Philobiblon, which undoubtedly contributed very much to the reſtitution of learning in the dark times he lived in, viz. 1436, and was publiſhed at Spire in Germany, anno 1483, which edition I have never ſeen.

In our Epiſcopal library I have a MS. in 8vo. and have collated it with the Oxford edition by James. As ſoon as I have my Lord Biſhop's licence ſhall begin to print it, and ſend out propoſals, under the introduction as below.

I beg you preſent my humble ſervice to Mr. Baker, and repute me, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

CHRISTOPHER HUNTER.

Haud inacceptum munus oblaturi ſumus Philologiæ Studioſis nova et emaculata editione deſiderati hiſque diebus rarius obvii operis Ricardi de Bury, quadringentis abhinc annis Dunelmenſis, Epiſcopi de Amore Librorum & Inſtitutione Bibliothecæ, Philobiblon nuncupati: Cui accedet Corollarium ineditorum ſacrorum & civilium ipſius eruditiſſimi Auctoris ex Archivis Cancellariæ reverendiſſ. Epiſcopi Dunelm. ut et Cartulariis, Regiſtriſque reverend. & honoratiſſ. Virorum Decani & Capituli Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Dunelm. aliiſque MSS. perantiquis.

XLIX.

XLIX.

Letter from BEAUPRE BELL, Eſq. to Mr. R. GALE, of two Braſs Figures [ſee Plate IV. fig. 19.] found near London.

SIR, Bedford-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, February 27, 1738.

I ſhould be extremely ungrateful, if I did not rejoice at every opportunity to give you pleaſure; and as ſoon as I return to the country will further the Otacilia to you, which, though no duplicate, is moſt heartily at your ſervice: my illneſs has hitherto prevented my ſending after many curioſities, but I accidentally met with one, which is a couple of figures in braſs, lately found near London, a ſketch of which you receive herewith, and the rather, becauſe I could not deſcribe them under a great many words, and am ignorant of the ſtory. They ſeem to have had ſilver eyes, though now out of the ſockets. If any thing occurs worthy notice, ſhall take the liberty of writing; and am, with the greateſt reſpect, dear Sir, your moſt obliged and obedient humble ſervant, BEAUPRE BELL.

L.

Dr. HUNTER to Dr. GREY.

GOOD SIR, Durham, November 12, 1738.

I return moſt ſincere thanks for your kind preſent, the beloved anſwer to Neale, and have been unfortunately never at Newcaſtle, whereby I am deprived from waiting upon lawyer Grey.

The unknown and neglected antiquities of this church and county give me the moſt diverting pleaſure, having the happineſs to

to be admitted, as well by my lord biſhop as by the dean and chapter, to ſearch into all their records.

I wiſh the incloſed may be new to you: thoſe liſts we have not herewith, the copies of Cromwell's foundation, which encourages me to ſend them, though it is to be admired if they have eſcaped good Mr. Baker's ſearches. I beg you will preſent him my moſt humble ſervice.

I have prevailed with the chapter to take your three volumes into their library. Dr. Sharp does the ſame for himſelf; the third I ſhall take, and as others fall in my way will not fail to ſecure them for you.

Dr. Sharp's intimate correſpondence with lawyer Grey will readily contribute to notify the number of volumes wanted here.

As to my intended edition of Richard de Bury, my lord biſhop has ſo juſtly thought the preſent age unworthy of, if not generally bent againſt ſuch early works, as promoted the reſtoration of literature; I own at that time men of eſtates and courtiers could convey their eſtates, offices, and favours without ſubſcribing their names, by the impreſſion of their ſeals.

The diſappointment in publiſhing my volumes of Sir Robert Bowes and Mr. John Bowes's Letters* during their ſervice to Queen Elizabeth in Scotland, appears indeed to be a plot of ſome of the nobility of that nation, unwilling to have the behaviour of their anceſtors to Queen Elizabeth known, which my lord biſhop knows now very well, though he was prevailed with to diſſuade me, but at preſent is very deſirous they ſhould be publiſhed. I am, good Sir, your aſſured humble ſervant,

CHRISTOPHER HUNTER.

* Durham, March 14. We hear, That there will ſhortly be publiſhed, Propoſals for printing by ſubſcription, on a new type, and Dutch paper, in folio, "The Letters from Sir Robert Bowes of Streathlam Caſtle, in the county of Durham, (an honourable anceſtor of George Bowes, Eſq. at preſent Repreſentative in Parliament for this county), Ambaſſador from Queen Elizabeth to King James the 6th of Scotland, to the then prime Miniſter of State: whereby ſeveral of the tranſactions of that memorable reign are ſet in a true light, and the ſecret ſprings of action laid open."

LI.

LI.

Dr. STUKELEY's Account of ſeveral Roman Antiquities, diſcovered in the Road near Cheſterton in Huntingdonſhire, in a letter to Mr. R. GALE.

May 12, 1739.

I ſhould be heartily glad to ſee you here, and would meet you at Newark whenever you would appoint; and in order to tempt you, beſide the Welden pavement, the city of *Durobrivæ*, Cheſterton, will afford you great diverſion. At this time, they are carrying on the turnpike road from Kets Cabin to Wansford bridge, which will be finiſhed this ſummer. All along the ſide of the city, which I ſhewed to you and Dr. Knight, where the road now goes, was the burying-ground of the place. They plow along the road with a plow drawn by ſixteen horſes; when the earth is thus looſened, they have 200 pair of hands to caſt it into a bank to be covered with gravel; by this plowing and digging they daily find innumerable urns and coins, &c. They have dug up ſeveral ſtone coffins of one ſtone, well cut, covered over with another handſome ſtone; theſe coffins are of equal breadth throughout. They dug up a leaden coffin. All had ſkeletons in them; in one a coin of Antoninus Pius, another had the ſkeleton of a woman and a child in the womb, *in ſitu*. Another had two pretty little urn in the coffin, one on each ſide, which I have got. The urns found plentifully are of a different clay and ſhape: coins of all ages from firſt to laſt of the Roman times. I have got ſeveral; a ſilver Nerva, Reverſe, LIBERTAS PVBLICA; I took up a ſmall Valentinian, braſs, Reverſe, VICTORIA; a conſecration-piece of Conſtantine M. going to heaven in a coach and four*. Another of the ſame emperor, Reverſe, POP. ROMAN. Obverſe, A garland, within it a ſtar and CONSH; Quintillus, and ſeveral others.

* D. N. CONSTANTINVS P. T. AVG. Rev. Imp. in quadrigis dextram porrigit manum in aere pendenti. Conſt. Chriſt. Tab. 5. Occo 409.

Likewiſe

Likewiſe on the dry gravelly hill on this ſide, by Stibbington-hedges, they croſs another burying ground; it is by the river ſide: I often ride there, and find great diverſion. We ſee the Uſtrina or burying-places, where the earth is very black; and bits of charcoal and innumerable fragments of urns; the ground is ſtrewed over with them, and bones, and ſtones that covered them, for a mile together. We traverſed the city itſelf; at the South gate, digging ſome time ſince to let the water out of one ditch into the other, they found the foundations of the gate of hewn ſtone, and many thick iron bars, ten feet long, pointed at one end, which, I ſuppoſe, were a Portcullis. The Hermen-ſtreet runs quite through the city, and croſſed the river Nyne, on the bridge of wood built on piers of ſtone, and ſome of the timbers were taken up in making the new navigation, and uſed in that work. I am, dear Sir, yours, WILLIAM STUKELEY.

LII.

Account of a Stone Bottle, found at the head of a Stone Coffin at Lincoln. In a letter from Mr. PLATT to Mr. R. GALE.

Lincoln,
June 18, 1739.

There are found ſeveral ſtone coffins in and about this town; at the head of one was an earthern bottle, which I have in my cuſtody; it contains about three half pints, made of an oker-coloured earth, not glazed, neither do I think it ever burnt like our bottles or pots made by potters. I have ſent you a rude draught of it (ſee plate IV. fig. 20.) and if you pleaſe will ſend you the bottle. You can tell whether the Romans made uſe of them in their burials. I ſhall be glad to know for what purpoſe. There are ſeveral urns found alſo with bones in them, but no coins. I am, &c. JOSHUA PLATT.

LIII.

Letter from S. GALE Eſq. to Dr. STUKELEY.

DEAR SIR, Bedford Row, May 24, 1740.

After my thanks for your laſt kind epiſtle, this is to acquaint you that I was greatly rejoiced to hear that my ſiſter had found her Paraphernalia again. I ſaid that ſhe had hid them herſelf, but could not remember where; but your friend Peck has been robbed indeed, in his flight to Melton Mowbray, and loſt all his cole. I communicated that part of your letter about the urn at Durobrivis to the Antiquaries, who would be glad of a drawing of it to place in their archives. Your Stonehenge is well received, and Mr. Vicepreſident Folkes told me he had made a fine model of it in mahogany ſince he had read your book; and it is agreed, if you can maintain the truth of your menſurations, the whole muſt be owned a demonſtration. At length, the mighty critic has ſallied out to attack Mr. Wiſe's White Horſe, under the title of "The Impertinence and Impoſture of Modern Antiquaries diſ-"played," printed by Oſborne, Paternoſter-Row, the author Philalethes Ruſticus*. I am this inſtant going to diſſect him at Hampſtead. I thank you for your kind invitation to Stamford; but my time will not permit me to take that tour, eſpecially before your expedition to the North. Mr. Roger deſigns ſhortly for the ſame place. I own I was concerned to find you gone to your inn the Sunday evening before you left London. I came from Hampſtead, and was at home by ſeven, according as I left word, but the weather being very wet and cold, I choſe to decline diſturbing you at your quarters, which I hope you will excuſe. I ſhall not fail to talk with your friend Dyer about the affair you hinted to me at a proper opportunity; ſo, wiſhing you and my ſiſter a proſperous journey to Scruton, I am, dear Sir, Your affectionate brother, and very humble ſervant, S. GALE.

* See Brit. Top. I. 177. and the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 112.

LIV.

Obſervations made by Dr. STUKELEY in Yorkſhire. In a letter to Mr. R. GALE.

July 13, 1740.

I parted with you at Godmundham with much concern; after I overcame my grief, I puſhed for Driffield, and arrived there by eight at night. The church there is very ancient: in it a baſſe-relievo of Paulinus. Next morning I walked in pilgrimage to viſit my patron's tomb at Little Driffield; it is in the quire about knee high, ſeemingly of that antiquity, but I ſuſpect they have laid a new blue ſtone over it. Here repoſes the great king Alkfrid, who lived in our caſtle (at Stanford), and built the church formerly before my door, and, I believe, founded the Univerſity there. However, he brought Chriſtianity into the kingdom of Mercia, and gave his chaplain Wilfrid the ground on which he founded our St. Leonard's.

Beverley church is an extraordinary beauty, nothing inferior to York minſter, but ſomewhat leſs. I viewed with pleaſure the North gable end, which they raiſed to its perpendicular, from which it had ſlipped three feet; an aſtoniſhing attempt*.

I had an extravagant pleaſure in viewing my Britiſh temple on the Lincolnſhire bank of the Humber†. It is the moſt conſiderable antiquity in the world. If Britain was inhabited before the Flood, this might then be here; there is ſome ſuſpicion of it. I found it out in June 1724, but did not rightly underſtand it till laſt Chriſtmas, when my thoughts were upon publiſhing Stonehenge.

* The editor of theſe letters has frequently heard from the late Mr. Samuel Buck, who died Auguſt 17, 1779, aged 83, the following anecdote relative to this bold undertaking. Being at Beverley at the time they were ſcrewing up the gable, he obſerved one of the ſcrews had given way; and tho' his ſilence might have been attended with the moſt fatal conſequences, Mr. Thornton, the ingenious contriver of the machinery, received his information with manifeſt diſguſt—as if offended at the accidental failure of his ſkill. A repreſentation of the gable, with the machinery drawn by Edward Geldart, was engraved by P. Fourdrinier, 1739.

† Engraved and deſcribed at the end of "Abury."

My lord Burlington was at Lincoln; he called upon Mr. Simſon, and ſaw the Roman Hypocauſt. He declared the front of the minſter the fineſt in Europe, and that the cathedral in general exceeded that of York. I was once of that opinion, but the effect produced either by York or Beverley very much exceeds Lincoln; and though the latter has a greater profuſion of carved work and ornamenting, yet the general proportion of York is much grander, and well adjuſted, and the whiteneſs of the ſtone renders it incomparably more beautiful; the like is to be ſaid of Beverley. I took notice of the Roman gate at Lincoln, the Northern one, much preferable to Micklegate, and thoſe at York.

WILLIAM STUKELEY.

LV.

Letter from MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq. to Mr. R. GALE, of Urns found at Elmham in Norfolk, and Swords of braſs found at Ambleſide in Weſtmorland.

December 28, 1741.

I thank you, good Sir, for the inſcription of the altar found at Boulneſſe; as do our Society, with their regards to you.

This Muſeum has been enriched lately with a ſmall emboſſed and figured urn, with burnt bones and aſhes therein, of ſome young perſon of diſtinction, ſent us by a Member from Elmham in Norfolk, whence we had a large but ordinary one before.

My friend Mr. Bertie, who has an eſtate in Weſtmorland, and is a member of our Society here, ſent an account of two broad ſwords, a ſpear point, a ſtaff bottom, with a celt or chiſſel, all of fine tough braſs, found in a bundle together at Ambleſide laſt ſummer, which he takes to be Roman, but I conceive to be all Britiſh; chiefly, becauſe I believe the Romans had the uſe of iron long before their firſt deſcent into this iſland, and had diſuſed that

other metal for ſuch ſort of arms; and likewiſe, becauſe I believe the Tribunes' ſwords, or Perizonia, were the only broad ſwords uſed by the Roman ſoldiery; the reſt being all Mucrones, ſtrong, ſtiff, ſharp-pointed, ſtabbing, or thruſting ſwords. I remember ſome ſuch line as

Prior Æris erat quam Ferri cognitus uſus,

and that the Brazen preceded the Iron Age; but when the Romans had the general uſe of the latter metal I know not, though I conceive from the marbles and other deſigns of theirs left us, that the ſwords I have, which were dug up between Stamford and us, and are ſhort, ſtiff, ſtabbing weapons of good ſteel, are Roman, and belonged either to the forces quartered here under Lollius Urbicus, or D. Catus, who both left their names to bridges, channels, and places where they built forts in theſe parts.

M. JOHNSON.

LVI.

Dr. S. KNIGHT to Dr. Z. GREY.

SIR, February 22, 1742.

Having an opportunity of a frank cover from the biſhop of St. Aſaph, I had a mind to give you a line of the preſent ſituation of affairs. I never knew ſuch a general harmony and coalition of parties in my time as at preſent. I had the honour yeſterday to preach before his majeſty, the prince and princeſs of Wales, and the reſt of the royal family, at St. James's chapel, the firſt time; there was a numerous court. Mr. Pulteney (who has had the greateſt ſhare in this happy union) was there; the Duke of Argyle, Mr. Sandys, Lord Carteret, were all with Lord Wilmington. Very ſteady meaſures are reſolved upon in relation to the Queen

Queen of Hungary. The Duke of Argyle ſets out on Thurſday for Holland, to bring the Dutch to reaſon, and to engage them to break off their attachment to France. We have freſh and good news from Bavaria, that the Queen has great ſucceſs againſt the new Emperor, and has regained her loſs in Bohemia. I ſaw the now Earl of Orford introduced into the Houſe of Lords; he looks much dejected. Poor Dr. Twells died on Friday, and left a large family very deſtitute*. That day Dr. Stebbing gave the Society for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign parts a good ſermon. Dean Pearce's Clerum is wrote againſt very ſharply. The Biſhop of St. David's goes to Exeter; Dr. Hutton ſucceeds him. I am, in haſte, Sir, your very humble ſervant, SAMUEL KNIGHT.

* Matthew Twells, D. D. rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-ſtreet, and St. Peter's, Cheapſide, prebendary of St. Paul's, and one of the lecturers of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt. He publiſhed by ſubſcription in 1740, "The Theological Works of Dr. Pococke," in two volumes, folio; of which, in a letter to Dr. Grey, he deſcribes the expence to have been at leaſt 580l. and the number of ſubſcribers who were likely to take up their books to be 300 at two guineas each; "ſo "that the reward of the Editor," to uſe his own words, "for writing the life, compiling in-"dexes, collating and correcting the errata of the old edition, which (with ſolliciting for ſub-"ſcriptions, travelling to London, Oxford, &c.) have more or leſs employed his time and "exerciſed his patience for five years laſt paſt, will be but 50l." He did not long ſurvive the publication of this work, dying February 19, 1741-2. A letter from his ſon to Dr. Grey will ſhew the ſituation in which his family were left by this event: "The hopes that you are pleaſed to "expreſs, that my father died in tolerable good circumſtances, proceeded, I ſuppoſe, rather from "a good-will to him and us his poor remains, than from any calculation of his income. I have "him for an example of virtue and labour, not of fortune. He had no more than one hundred "pounds a year to ſupport five children with, till within five years of his death. And when it "pleaſed God to remove him to Town, the expences of his removal, his Firſt Fruits above fifty "pounds, his repairing the rectory-houſe, which had not been inhabited for fifty years by a rector, "to the amount of near an hundred pounds, and the expences of my brother's education and "death in the Univerſity, were a ſore drain for his advantages. But notwithſtanding all this, I "beg you to aſſure Mr. Rutherforth (of whoſe care and tenderneſs to my brother I am very ſenſi-"ble) that he ſhall be paid to a farthing, when we have collected my father's dues, whoſe credits "I am certain will diſcharge his debts, and no farther. We are left indeed to the wide world "without any patrimony, but with the bleſſing of God derived to us by a pious father, unleſs "prevented by our demerits. By the advice of our friends, I have publiſhed propoſals for print-"ing, by ſubſcription, my father's Boyle's and Lady Moyer's Sermons, and wait for your per-"miſſion to ſend you down ſome ſign'd receipts." Twenty-four of his Sermons at Mr. Boyle's Lectures, eight at Lady Moyer's, and three occaſional Sermons, were publiſhed in two volumes, 8vo. 1743.

Dr.

Dr. Mangey's Philo-Judæus is come out in two volumes; it is dedicated to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. Biſhop Tanner's ſon is to marry his Grace's daughter; he is to have Archdeacon Geriſon's living in town, a prebend of Canterbury, &c. Alured Clark had been Biſhop of St. David's in two days, if this change had not happened; but I think him now nearer death than a Biſhoprick.

LVII.

Dr. S. KNIGHT to Dr. Z. GREY.

DEAR SIR, Sarum, May 12, 1742.

Having finiſhed my viſitation in Berkſhire, I am got here in order to preach my turn at the cathedral on Sunday, and to look over the ſcripts and charts in the Chapter-houſe, which (though very conſiderable) yet lie very much neglected: I hope to find out many things not yet taken notice of, relating to the ancient ſtate of this church. I gave the liſt of Convocational pieces to the chancellor of Peterborough; he thanks you for it, and will borrow ſome of them when he fixes to writing. Nothing was done to any purpoſe at our laſt meeting in Convocation. There were ſome good ſpeeches on both ſides, but the reading of the paper delivered to the Houſe by Dr. Reynolds was put off till the 19th inſtant. I hope to be there at the time: if nothing is done then, I think I ſhall never again put myſelf to any trouble of the ſame kind. I am ſorry I could not be at the Feaſt of the Sons of the Clergy laſt Thurſday; but more ſorry that the collection was ſo ſmall. The collection for the Society for Propagation of the Goſpel, &c. goes on very ſucceſsfully: it is believed it will amount in

in the whole, through England, to 8000l. The Biſhop of St. Aſaph's Sermon on the Feaſt-day is in the preſs; if out before I leave the town, I ſhall have one for you as a preſent from the biſhop; he is the firſt biſhop that ever preached on that occaſion. Dr. Wilkins is ready to put to the preſs Biſhop Tanner's *Boſton de viris illuſtribus Angliæ**; he brings it down to King James the Firſt: the Literary Society have engaged in the printing of his *Notitia Monaſtica*†, in two volumes, folio. I hope the ſenior proctor, Mr. Beaby, ſent the Archdeacon of Lincoln's letter to the prolocutor; be pleaſed to ſend it to my ſon with the encloſed. I am, with humble ſervice to your lady and Mrs. Moſs, dear Sir, your affectionate humble ſervant,

S. KNIGHT.

LVIII.

Letter from the Rev. Mr. KNIGHT of Harwood, to Mr. R. GALE, concerning ſome Roman coins, found at Eccup, near Leeds.

Harwood,
October 11, 1742.

The Roman coins found this ſpring near Eccup, and on the ſuppoſed ſite of *Burgodunum*, were contained in a pot, that was accidentally broken by a paring ſpade, and ſcattered in the circumjacent ſoil, and there found in ſeveral parcels to the number of 500, which were put into the hands of Mrs. Arthington, mother of the preſent lord of that ſoil, who was pleaſed to favour me with a permiſſion of taking from thence what I found for my purpoſe, after I had cleaned them.

Theſe were all of the ſmall copper, and conſiſted of the coins of the following emperors: Valerianus ſen. whereof there was only one, the Reverſe APOLLINI CONSERVAT. not very fair; Gallienus, Salonina his empreſs, of whom alſo there was no more than one,

* He means "*Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*," printed by the Literary Society, 1748, of which Boſton's Catalogue of writers makes a very ſmall part of the preface.

† It was printed by that Society in *one* volume, 1744, folio.

whoſe

whoſe Reverſe was the figure of Pudicitia, the legend was moſtly defaced; Poſthumus ſen. a ſingle one of Lælianus, with VICTORIA AUG. which being ſomewhat different in figure from one I had before, I took myſelf; Victorinus ſen. and one of his ſon, as I ſuppoſe, from the name of PI before VICTORINVS, with SALUS AUG. on the Reverſe, which name of PI other coins of his father are* without, that have the Reverſe. Thoſe of Tetricus ſen. and jun. whoſe coins moſt abounded here, and next to theirs thoſe of Victorinus ſen. With theſe were ſome of Claudius Gothicus, and two or three of his brother Quintillus, which I reſerved for my own uſe.

Theſe coins throw ſome light on the Roman ſtation of *Burgodunum*, where none have been found before, that I have had any knowledge of, except a ſilver one of Trajan, and another of large braſs of the ſame emperor, very much defaced, that fell into my hands ſome years ago: for as to the ſilver coins found at Cookridge in Mr. Thoreſby's time, though they ſeem to confirm the Roman vicinal way, yet they are not ſo authentic an evidence for the ſtation of *Burgodunum*, from which Cookridge is at leaſt a mile diſtant, as the ſmall coins before mentioned; from the loweſt of which it appears, that the Roman *Burgodunum* flouriſhed conſiderably longer (viz. about 80 years) than Mr. Thoreſby imagined; for he aſſigns the reign of Severus for the lateſt date thereof, from the remarks he makes on the form of the letter Λ, found on a funeral monument near that place; and it is farther obſervable from the coins of Trajan aforeſaid, that the antiquity of that ſtation riſes at leaſt as high as that emperor's reign; and if the ſilver coin of Vitellius found at Cookridge, and mentioned by Thoreſby, be allowed any authority in behalf of its antiquity, it riſes yet higher.

* V. Bandur, T. 1. p. 332, where he places theſe coins with PI to Victorinus ſen. I have one of Victorinus ſen. with the Reverſe SALUS AVG. but without the PI. R. G.

The

The reſt of the coins found near that ſtation, except ſome few which I picked out for my own uſe, were returned to Mrs. Arthington, and if my honoured friend Mr. Gale deſires a liſt of the reverſes of ſuch coins as continue ſtill in her hands, I will draw up one for him; and if afterward he ſhall like to have any of them, I will endeavour to procure them for him, and do not doubt to do it. I am, &c.

LIX.

Part of a letter from Dr. RAWLINSON to Mr. R. GALE, concerning a MS. Regiſter, formerly belonging to St. Leonard's, alias St. Peter's Hoſpital, in the city of York.

April 7, 1744.

I have lately purchaſed a manuſcript folio, *Liber qui dicitur Sancti Leonardi alias Sancti Petri Hoſpitalis.* This is a very fair old regiſter and large, of many deeds relating to that religious foundation in York, all written in Latin upon velom, with the initials illuminated, and titles in red ink. By theſe deeds of donation, leaſe, &c. from Henry the Third's time to king Richard the Second and lower, it appears, that hoſpital had very numerous and extenſive poſſeſſions throughout the Eaſt and Weſt ridings of Yorkſhire. There is an uſeful index let in at the beginning, containing all the places mentioned in the ſaid deeds; but this is written upon paper, and in a more modern hand. Some vile hand has for ſome vile end cut out ſeveral leaves.

R. RAWLINSON.

LX.

HENRY HOWARD Earl of SUFFOLK to Dr. WILLIAMS.

SIR,

Charleton near Malmſbury, in Wiltſhire, Auguſt 30, 1746.

Your letter found me not long arrived at this place; I can have nothing more to ſay in anſwer to it, than to aſſure you, the patronage of Magdalen college is not in me, though a deſcendent and grandſon of the firſt Earl of Suffolk, and the Lord Chancellor Audley.

A friend of mine at my requeſt informed me, that, by the ſtatutes of the college, the founder reſerves to himſelf, during his own life, the diſpoſal of the headſhip and the viſitation of the college; afterwards the patrons or viſitors, (in the words of the ſtatute) are "*ejus hæredes Domini Manerii de Walden.*"

You ſee I am excluded by the condition annexed: the entailed eſtate ſettled upon my great-grandfather was cut off by James Earl of Suffolk; and after the death of his brothers and their iſſue, was ſettled on his heirs-general, under whom Lord Hervey and Lady Portſmouth claims, who are the right heirs of James. Before the death of the father of the late Earl of Suffolk, there were ſome very unfair practices, writings concealed, &c. ſo that unleſs ſome diſcoveries are made in the ſuit now depending between the heirs-general and Lord Effingham, I ſhall have no expectation of being Lord of the Manor of Walden, without which it will not be in my power to ſerve you in the headſhip.

I cannot make the leaſt queſtion of your inculcating in that and every other ſtation of life ſuch precepts of virtue and morality, as will be received and approved by all good men.

Hoc opus, hoc ſtudium, parvi properemus & ampli,
Si patriæ volumus, ſi nobis vivere cari.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

SUFFOLK.

LXI.

LXI.

Mr. S. GALE to ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL, LL.D.

DEAR SIR, August 12, 1748.

The little tour Mr. Palmer and I took the other day would have been much more agreeable, could we have obtained the pleaſure of your company; for want of that, I ſend you a few notes I made in our two days journey.

Auguſt 9, 1748, viſited Sion-houſe, formerly a Carthuſian monaſtery, of which the out-houſes, and an old gateway built of brick leading to the back-yard, ſeem to be all the remains.

The preſent ſtructure conſiſts of a large ſquare building of ſtone, with a ſquare tower; at each angle the whole is crowned with a battlement like our antient caſtles. There is a ſpacious court in the inward area; the apartments in general are lofty, and well-proportioned within; and the grand gallery is 180 feet long; one ſide of it is adorned with landſkips and family pictures, the other with the ſpacious windows. In one of the ground rooms there is a large and particular ſurvey of the hundred of THISTLEWORTH, in com. Mid. delineated by Moſes Glover, herald and architect, embelliſhed with the arms of the Somerſet family, all finely emblazoned. In the map all the great towns, villages, ſeats, and palaces, are elevated and depicted in proper colours, interſperſed with many curious hiſtorical remarks in well-deſigned compartments; the whole is done upon paper*. We ſaw here alſo a good head of Algernon earl of Northumberland, ſometime lord high admiral of England.

The ſame afternoon we arrived at Shepperton, a famous fiſhing village on the north bank of the Thames, from whence

* See a particular account of this curious map, by the late Biſhop Lyttelton; Britiſh Topography I. 556. 560.

after dinner we went down the river, to ſee the famous place called Cowey Stakes, on the ſouth ſide of the Thames, near Walton, where Julius Cæſar forded over the Thames, it being the narroweſt part, and which the Britons had ſecured by driving a great number of ſtakes (being young oaks) deep into the bed of the river, to oppoſe his paſſage over; but he by this great conduct ſurmounted all difficulties, and, upon entering the river, the poor terrified Britons on the northern ſhore fled with the greateſt precipitation up into the country. From hence we went a little lower, to view the new bridge now building croſs the river from Walton, containing five arches of brick over the ſhallows next the ſouth ſhore, and the ſtone piers are erecting for the three arches of the ſame materials over the main ſtream. We returned back, after the moſt agreeable voyage, to Shepperton, where we were entertained at ſupper with a diſh of Thames eels ſtewed in the moſt elegant taſte.

The next morning we ferried over from Shepperton, and paſſing through Oatlands and Weybridge, at about two miles diſtance to the ſouth-eaſt, we aſcended a lofty mountain, having a large plain on the top, and now called St. George's Hill*, at the ſouth-eaſt part of the plain, from whence there is a vaſt and ſteep declivity into the country. We obſerved the ſtrong and deep entrenchments thrown up here by Julius Cæſar. They form an oblong of double ramparts of earth and gravel, and a double foſs about a mile in length, and half that in breadth. The banks in ſome parts of the encampment are yet very high and entire; but, alas! they have lately dug down all the inward rampart of the ſouth ſide for gravel to mend the adjacent roads. The ſituation is ſo elevated and extenſive, that it commands a

* One of the laſt productions of the celebrated Stephen Duck was a Poem called "*Cæſar's Camp, or St. George's Hill*," printed in 4to, 1755, deſcribing the ſcenes which preſent themſelves from this eminence.

view over the country for many miles round, a place very proper to obſerve the motions of the Britons, as well as to protect his army from any incurſions before their march down to the Ford at Cowey Stakes over the Thames.

This, Sir, is the preſent ſtate of this noble monument of Roman antiquity in our iſland, and ſo near our great metropolis, and it is now called by the country people Camp Cloſe.

From Cæſar's camp we deſcended to Cobham, and thence rode to Claremont, a ſeat of the duke of Newcaſtle, an expenſive edifice built of brick*; but chiefly remarkable for its fine wood-walks, mounts, groves, and verdant theatres, about two miles in extent, a paradiſe in a barren deſart. S. GALE.

P. S. An old waterman of 72 years, living at Shepperton, told me, he had often ſeen the Cowey Stakes when the river was low, and that there are about twenty of them ſtill left†.

LXIII.

Letter from Dr. STUKELEY concerning Iſurium, and the Leeming Lane in Yorkſhire.

April 9, 1757.

I lately received a drawing of a pretty Moſaic pavement, found ſome time ſince at Aldborough in Yorkſhire. This was a famous Roman city called *Iſurium*, ſituated on the confluence of the rivers Swale, Ure, and Ouſe. Hither came the corn-boats, for maintenance of the Prætentura's by water, as far as from Cam-

* Taken down and rebuilt on another ſpot by the late Lord Clive juſt before his death.

† See Mr. Gale's Diſſertation on Cæſar's paſſage on the Thames, drawn up 1734, Archæol. I. 125. 189. Mr. Barrington has ſhewn, that Cowey Stakes were placed in a direction *parallel* to Cæſar's paſſage, and conſequently could not oppoſe his march (Arch. II. 145.); and Dr. Owen inclines to believe that Cæſar never croſſed the Thames at all, but that his *Thames* was the Medway. (Ib. 163.)

bridge,

bridge, being about 250 miles; for which purpoſe our Carſdike in Lincolnſhire was made, which being ſcoured, repaired, and lengthened by Carauſius, his name was affixed to it.

Iſurium was the metropolis of the *Brigantes* in Britiſh times, before York was built; therefore called *Iſurium Brigantum*, or ſometimes by way of eminence, *Brigantium*. I viſited this place with Mr. Roger Gale in 1740; ſaw, and drew out another Moſaic pavement there. The Roman city was an oblong ſquare, walled and ditched about; it conſiſted chiefly of granaries to lay up the corn out of the fleet of boats; hence it was carried in waggons along the great Roman road called Leeming-lane, directly Northward to the Prætenturas.

Here was in Britiſh times the great panegyre of the Druids, the Midſummer-meeting of all the country round, to celebrate the great quarterly ſacrifice, accompanied with ſports, games, races, and all kind of exerciſes, with univerſal feſtivity.

This was like the Panathenea, the Olympian, Iſthmian, Nemean meetings and games among the Grecians.

The place where all this was performed is a little to the Weſt, at Burroughbridge, where on a plain meadow by the river are the famous and ſtupendous obeliſks of the Druids, which were as the *metæ* of the races: the remembrance hereof is tranſmitted in the preſent great fair held at Burroughbridge on St. Barnabas's day.

Infinite are the number of coins daily found at Aldborough, eſpecially of Carauſius, Allectus, and Conſtantine the Great, whereof a good many have been ſent me. Theſe ſame coins are frequently found on the whole length of the Carſdyke, and at all places near it, conſequent to the uſe made of it by theſe emperors in conveying the coin to the Prætenturas. No leſs than four of Conſtantine with the title of Maximus came hence to my hands.

I take

I take Leeming-lane to have had its laſt repair from the empreſs Helena, while ſhe remained in Britain as her ſon's ſubſtitute; therefore I apprehend it took her name *Via Helena*, now corrupted into Lemin-lane.

Lane is an Engliſh word for a track, a path, a narrow lane, but by no means applicable to ſo great and broad a ſtreet as this is, being the Hermen-ſtreet, which went Northward as far as Inverneſs. The Romans generally pronounced them in the accuſative HELENIANAM. Now if we throw off the aſpirate HE, the remainder aptly enough among the vulgar became Leeming-lane.

Our Moſaic pavement here is now ſixteen feet and a half long, and thirteen and three-quarters broad; there is a room of entertainment built over it. How commendable would be our boaſted taſte did we imitate this Roman elegance! W. STUKELEY.

An

An Hiſtorical Account of the Borough of NORTHALLERTON, in the North Riding of the County of York.

By ROGER GALE, Eſq.

The firſt mention I find of Northallerton is in Domeſday-Book, which was compoſed between the 14th and 26th of William the Conqueror, tho' Simeon Dunelmenſis*, who lived in the year 1164, ſpeaks of it in the third year of that king's reign, when he ſent an army to Durham to puniſh the murderers of Robert Cumin, whom he had created Earl of Northumberland, and was ſlain there by the people of the place and country.

In the former it is wrote *Alluertune*, and ſtyled Terra Regis, being then in the king's own demeſne; and *Alverton* in the latter, as well as in all our antient hiſtorians and records that mentioned it. This gives us reaſon to believe, that it took its name from the great king *Alfred*, and was originally called *Aluredtune*, and afterwards ſoftened into *Alvertun* and *Allerton*. It is highly probable that it roſe out of the aſhes of an old Roman ſtation, whoſe name we have loſt, there being ſtill in the pariſh, and not half a mile diſtant, a hamlet at this day called *Romanby*, through which runs an old Roman way from Thirſk to Cattarick, where it joins the great Ermin-ſtreet; and the great banks and intrenchments yet remaining between the two towns are thought by the judicious to have been Roman works.

In the year 769, Beornredus or Earnredus, a tyrant in Northumberland, burnt down Catterick, the Roman *Cateractonium*, but ſix miles diſtant from Northallerton, which latter therefore might very well be deſtroyed by him at the ſame time, and continued to lie waſte till after the death of the two Daniſh kings

* P. 182.

Inguar

Inguar and Hubba, A. D. 883, when king Alfred cauſed the deſolate part of Northumberland (as all the country between the Humber and the Tweed was then called) to be reinhabited.

No ſooner had this wiſe and good king any reſpite from his wars, than he began to repair the loſſes ſuſtained from the enemy, by raiſing up towns demoliſhed and caſtles out of their ruins, and erecting new ones where neceſſary for the defence of his territories, or convenient for the habitations of his ſubjects. Among others Alvretune, now called Offerton in Derbyſhire, is believed to have been one; but ſince no antient author gives us their names it is merely conjecture, and then why will not the ſame conjecture hold as good for Northallerton that ſtill retains more of its name? And though he firſt beſtowed the kingdom of Northumberland upon Guthrun the Dane at his baptiſm, as well as that of the Eaſt-Angles, and afterwards upon one Cuthred, a young man redeemed from captivity to be placed upon a throne, they were only feudatories to him; and when the latter died, he reunited both theſe kingdoms to his other dominions.

This town before the Conqueſt was held by Siward earl of Northumberland, with the ſhire belonging to it, and was in all probability deſtroyed again, when the Conqueror, enraged by the rebellion againſt him in theſe parts, laid waſte all the country between York and Durham, in the third year of his reign, for we find at the end of the account of it in Domeſday-Book M waſt' eſt. It ſeems however to have been ſoon re-edified, for William Rufus* gave the manor of Alvertun to the church of Durham; and that biſhop holds it to this day with eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction over all the ſhire, and keeps a court-leet and court-baron there after Eaſter and Michaelmas every year, the latter of which has a great number of copyholders depending upon it, who pay but a certain moderate fine on every alienation.

* Regiſtr. Hon. Rich. Append. p. 175. No. 125.

The next mention we find of Northallerton is occaſioned in all our hiſtorians by the famous battle of the Standard, in the third year of king Stephen, A. D. 1138, and fought near this town; wherein David king of Scotland was entirely routed by the inhabitants of Yorkſhire, with ſome aſſiſtance from the counties of Nottingham and Derby, and people of theſe parts, under the command of Thurſtan archbiſhop of York, Ralph biſhop of Orkney, William earl of Albemarle, and other nobles; but the archbiſhops was not in the field, falling ſick, and ſtaying behind at Thurſk: above 10,000 Scots were killed or taken priſoners, with little loſs to the Engliſh. The ſcene of this action was on a plain about two miles north, between Cowton and Northallerton *; and the holes where the Scots were buried are ſtill viſible, and called the Scots Pits.

By an inquiſition † taken 7 Edw. III. it was found that the Homines de Northallerton were *Liberi et liberæ conditionis*, only paying 40 marks yearly to the biſhop of Durham, who had alſo the royalties of the manor then allowed him; and it thereby appears the town had then two *præpoſiti villæ*, that ſat in court with the biſhop's ſteward or bailiff, to hear and determine what diſputes might ariſe among the inhabitants; but when they loſt theſe officers, or the biſhop his annual rent, is unknown; for neither of them are now in being. The burgage houſes, however, ſeem to have continued always in the crown, from their electing members of parliament; and moſt of them pay a ſmall fee-farm rent to this day.

There was a large Soc belonging to this manor; for not only

* Mr. Gale ſeems to have made a ſlight miſtake in the MS. when he ſays, that the plain, where the *Battle of the Standard* was fought, is about two miles from Northallerton; whereas, if the map of the county of Richmond and Allertonſhire in the Regiſtrum and the ſcale of miles on it are to be depended on, it is full five miles diſtant. Perhaps the engraver is in fault; as is moſt likely.

† Vide Reg. Hon. Richmond, Append. p. 173. No. 123.

the

the whole diſtrict now called Allertonſhire appertained to it, which at preſent is bounded by the little river Wiſke on the Weſt, but all the reſt of that country from the ſaid rivulet to the river Swale was included in it, till William the Conqueror added it to the earldom of Richmond; and it now makes part of Gilling Eaſt wapontake; and ſeveral other towns that are laid to it in Domeſday Book lie at preſent in the wapontake of Burdforth, and ſo muſt have been taken from it. The town was a third time deſtroyed by the Scots in the 12th of Edward II. when they made an inroad to the very gates of York, as appears by a mandate of that king's, directed the year following to the collectors of the taxes, to exempt it and ſeveral others from payment thereof, in conſideration that they had been ruined by thoſe his enemies and rebels*.

The caſtle was built near the town on the Weſt ſide by Biſhop Galfridus Rufus in the time of Henry I. but much nearer to it than the old Roman Caſtrum. This Biſhop gave it to a nephew of his who had married a neice of the Earl of Albemarle's, as Godwin† ſays; but the continuator of Simeon Dunelmenſis tells exactly the ſame ſtory of William Cumin, Chancellor of Scotland, who had made himſelf maſter of the Biſhoprick, upon the death of the Biſhop, A. D. 1140, the fifth of king Stephen; and, in thoſe troubleſome times, detained it by force for three years, when he gave it up to the new Biſhop by compoſition. Hugh Pudſey the Biſhop either rebuilt or fortified it (*firmavit*) in 1173‡; but Henry II. made him demoliſh it again within four years after, though he offered a great ſum to redeem it. I believe it was never rebuilt, tho' Leland|| from Scalæ Chronicon ſays, one Gotſelyn Daivel fortified the manor of Allerton in the time of Edward II. which

* Rymer's Fœd. V. III. p. 801.
† De Præſul. Angl.
‡ Lel. Itin. V. VIII. p. 2. 43. Hugo de Puteaco fecit oppidum apud Alverton.
|| Collect. p. 540.

Gotſelyn Daivel was a partiſan of Thomas earl of Lancaſter, and afterwards executed for robbery.

Whether by the word Manor the Caſtle is to be underſtood, or only a Manor-houſe, or the Town itſelf, I ſhall not take upon me to determine, though I believe the latter is intended by it: a good piece of the gate-houſe was ſtanding about years ago, but now there is not a ſtone left, ſeveral houſes in the town having been built and repaired out of theſe ruins.

I find but one religious houſe here, which was of Carmelites; the ſcite thereof was on the Eaſt ſide of the town, on the bank of the little brook called Sunbeck, and ſtill retains the name of the Freerage; nothing remains of it but ſome obſcure foundations of the out-walls that encompaſſed it. It was founded by Thomas Hatfield biſhop of Durham, who died in 1381, after he had ſat in that ſee almoſt ſix years. Being of a mendicant order, it had no poſſeſſions beſides the houſe and gardens, which now belong to Robert Raikes Fulthorpe, Eſq. and lie on the back ſide of his houſe. Walter Hellaw, prior of this convent, who was provincial of the Carmelites in England, died and was buried here, A. D. 1367; ſo perhaps was the firſt prior.

Maiſon Dieu. About the middle of the town in the Eaſt row, ſtands a brick building called Maiſon Dieu, an hoſpital founded by Richard de Moore, a draper in Northallerton, about the year 1476, for thirteen poor people men or women, though now it only maintains four. There were many lands and houſes formerly belonging to it, now loſt; at preſent it only enjoys two fields, called Maiſon Dieu and Caſtlehill Cloſes, the rents of which are divided among the poor of the hoſpital, and may now amount to about.... ... a year. Some have ſaid it was founded by one Sir James Strangeways; but this Sir James and his ſon were only truſtees to ſee the hoſpital kept in good repair, and the penſions duly paid to the poor. The perſons herein to be maintained were obliged by the founder every

morning and evening at ſix o'clock preciſely to repeat fifteen Pater-Noſters, as many Ave Maria's, and the three Creeds in honour of our Lord's Paſſion, as alſo to pray for the ſoul of Richard de Moore the founder, Michael de Langbain, and others their benefactors: they had at firſt allowed them twenty ſhillings a year to buy ſea-coals, and were to find two beds for deſtitute and diſtreſſed travellers one night; and in the 20th of Henry VIII. this allowance was increaſed to 1l. 6s. 6d. The earl of Carliſle at preſent nominates the poor perſons to be received into this hoſpital, as a deſcendant of Leonard, ſon to the lord Dacres of Gilſland, who married the heireſs of the Strangeways family.

This account was had from Mr. Charles Neal, then vicar of Northallerton, who extracted as much as relates to the foundation of this hoſpital, and its endowment, from an original deed*, at that time in the poſſeſſion of Mr. James Waſſe of Romanby; but both of them being now dead, I am ignorant where it is preſent lodged.

St. James's Hoſpital.

There was another hoſpital at the South end of the town, dedicated to St. James, now called the Spittle, and belonging with the eſtate of it to Chriſt Church college, Oxford. It was founded by the before-mentioned biſhop Pudſey. The churches of Thornton in the Street and North Ottrington were appropriated to it; it was alſo endowed with the town of Ellerbeck and the mill, half a plough land at Romanby, and eight oxgangs of land at Ottrington†, all towns in the neighbourhood thereof; and when ſuppreſſed, it was valued at 56l. a year.

There was a grammar and ſinging-ſchool here in 1327‡, when the prior of Durham preſented John Podeſay to be maſter of it. There is now a grammar-ſchool, to which that dean and chapter

* Q. If not a copy preſerved in their church-book.
† Rymer's Fœdera, v. I. p. 358. Regiſt. Hon de Rich. p. 110.
‡ Regiſt. Hon. de Rich. p. 176.—The ſchool was built anew in 1776.

nominate

nominate a maſter, and is therefore probably the ſame. The ſalary is but 6l. 6s. 8d. per ann. with an houſe and a ſmall cloſe, worth about 50s. a year more; the houſe is an ancient borough-houſe, and gives the maſter a right to vote for members of parliament for the borough. Biſhop Coſins founded ſome ſcholarſhips at Peterhouſe in Cambridge of 10l. a year each, and gave ſuch ſcholars as ſhould be educated in this ſchool a right to them next and immediately after the ſcholars of Durham ſchool. Though the ſchool has been in no great reputation of late years, the ſix following eminent men were all bred up in it while Mr. Smelt* was maſter thereof:

Dr. William Palliſer, archbiſhop of Caſhel in Ireland, born at Kirby Wiſke.

Dr. George Hickes, dean of Worceſter, born at the ſame place.

Dr. John Ratcliffe, the famous phyſician.

Mr. John Kettlewell, born at Brompton, in the pariſh of Allerton.

Mr. Thomas Rymer, editor of the Fœdera, &c.

Dr. Thomas Burnet, maſter of the Charterhouſe in London.

The Church. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large handſome edifice, built in the form of a croſs, the Weſtern end or nave conſiſting of three ailes; the whole covered with lead. It ſtands in a ſpacious church-yard, with a wide area about it, a good diſtance from the houſes on every ſide, more than half way up the ſtreet from the South end, and was probably re-edified ſoon after its deſtruction by the Scots in the time of Edward the Second. Moſt of our churches here ſeem to be about the ſame date.

The ſteeple is a ſquare tower riſing from the middle of the

* Dr. Hickes, in his Life of Mr. Kettlewell, calls the maſter of Northallerton ſchool Thomas Smelt.

church,

church, with four pinnacles upon it, has five bells, and a good clock therein, given by their members of parliament, 1714.

There are a few modern monuments of the dead in the church; none of them remarkable for any thing extraordinary. The oldeſt is a raiſed tomb of free-ſtone at the Weſt end of the North aile, with this epitaph cut round the edges:

Hic jacet in hoc tumulo Marcus Metcalfe filius Metcalfe de Bedale, frater quoque et hæres Nicolai Metcalfe armigeri, unius ex ſex Clericorum eximiæ Curiæ Cancellariæ defuncti. Qui quidem Marcus Vicarius fuit huius Eccleſiæ omnium Sanctorum de Northallerton, incumbens ibidem xxxii annos. Vixit LIV. ann. tandem ſepultus xxiv menſis Maii anno Dni MDXCIII.

There was formerly a chantery here, the prieſt of which was appointed by the biſhops of Durham, therefore likely to be founded by one of them, though at preſent unknown. It was dedicated to St. Lawrence, and valued at the ſuppreſſion at 4l. 3s. 4d. per ann. The founder was perhaps biſhop Booth. Chantery.

The vicarage, which is worth a year, is in the gift of the dean and chapter of Durham. The impropriator is Mr. George Preſſick of in Cleveland, whoſe elder brother William purchaſed it of the earl of Ayleſbury, in whoſe family it had been long veſted. He ſold it to Mrs. Rayn of Allerton, and ſhe or her executors ſold it to Mr. George Preſſick. It is held of the Crown. Vicarage.

There are three chapels of eaſe in this pariſh, viz. Brompton, Dighton, and Worſal; and formerly there were two more, one at Romanby, the other at Laſynby, but both now diſuſed: the remains of the latter are turned into a ſtable or barn, but no marks of the former are left at Romanby. Chapels of Eaſe.

In the year 1298, 26 Edward I. this borough ſent members to parliament, which were John le Clerk and Stephen Manſell; Repreſentatives.

Manſell; but none afterwards till the year 1640, when, by order of the Houſe of Commons, December 11, it was reſtored, and admitted to its ancient privilege of ſending members to parliament, as are the words of the order; and the two firſt elected were,

	Sir Henry Cholmley, Knt.
	Thomas Hebblethwaite, Eſq.
12 Charles II.	George Smithſon, Eſq.
	James Danby, Eſq.
13.	Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Knt.
	Roger Talbot, Eſq.
29.	Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Bart.
	Sir Henry Calverly, Knt.
30.	The ſame.
31.	The ſame.
James II.	Sir David Foulis, Bart.
William & Mary.	Sir Henry Marwood, Bart.
	William Robinſon, Eſq.
	Thomas Laſcells, Eſq.
2.	Sir William Robinſon, Bart.
	Thomas Laſcells, Eſq.
7.	Sir William Huſtler, Knt.
	Thomas Laſcells, Eſq.
10.	Sir William Huſtler, Knt.
	Ralph Milbanke, Eſq.
12.	Sir William Huſtler, Knt.
	Daniel Laſcells, Eſq.
13.	Sir William Huſtler, Knt.
	Robert Dormer, Eſq.
1 Anne.	Robert Dormer, Eſq.
	John Aiſlaby, Eſq.
4.	Sir William Huſtler, Knt.

Robert

	Robert Dormer, Eſq.—In his room, choſen alſo for the county of Bucks,
	Roger Gale, Eſq.
7.	Sir William Huſtler, Knt.
	Roger Gale, Eſq.
9.	Roger Gale, Eſq.
	Robert Raikes, Eſq.
	Henry Peirſe, Eſq.
	Leonard Smelt, Eſq.
1 Geo.	Cholmley Turner, Eſq.
	Leonard Smelt, Eſq.
2.	Leonard Smelt, Eſq.
	Henry Peirſe, Eſq.

The right of election is in the owners of the burgage-houſes, which are* truly in number but 194 and a half, and are diſtinguiſhed from other houſes in the town by their having had right of common on the North Moor, as appears by the deed of partition of that Moor ſtill extant; and if any of the burgage-houſes had not ſome parcel of ground formerly part of that common before it was divided and incloſed, it is becauſe the owners have ſince ſold their ſhare. The houſes that now claim votes are increaſed indeed to about 204; and as it is not well known which of them have crept clandeſtinely into this privilege, they are likely to retain it, but the number is now ſo ſettled, that it will not be poſſible for the future to admit any more of thoſe uſurpations. The biſhop of Durham's bailiff is the returning officer. Right of Election.

The preſent town, which may have been called Northallerton, in diſtinction from another ſtiled Allerton Mauleverer, from an ancient family of that name reſiding there many generations, The Town.

* A. D. 1739.

but now extinct, conſiſts of one wide ſtreet above half a mile in length, but, as it is not every where of the ſame breadth, I can only ſay it is very open and ſpacious from one end to the other, and as it is now almoſt new paved, and will be ſo in a little time from ſide to ſide, and ſeveral good houſes of ſtone and brick erected in it, that it will be much more beautiful and commodious than formerly. About one-third of its length from the South end ſtands the Tolbooth, where the July ſeſſions of the North Riding and the Biſhop's Court are held. A little farther ſtands the Croſs, erected upon four aſcents of ſtone, the ſame as itſelf: and then ſtill farther on the Shambles all belonging to the biſhop of Durham, who leaſes them out with the tolls at the reſerved rent of 8l. per annum, beſides the fine on renewal. Their annual value is about per annum.

Markets and fairs

On Wedneſday in every week is a very plentiful market for corn and all other proviſions; and from Chriſtmas to St. George's day, a fortnight-day, as it is called, every Wedneſday, on which is a great market for all ſorts of live cattle. It has, beſides theſe, four annual fairs, to which there is great reſort, viz. on Candlemas day, St. George's, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Matthew's day, for all manner of cattle and horſes. Leland ſays, it's fairs were granted by king John to Philippus Pictavienſis, biſhop of Durham, A. D. 1200, which muſt be underſtood of thoſe on Candlemas and Batholomew days, the only fairs in being when he lived; for that upon St. George's day, to commence upon the eve, and continue the day after the feſtival, with a fortnight day every other Wedneſday till Lammas, for buying and ſelling all manner of cattle, was granted to Cuthbert Tunſtall, biſhop of Durham, by Philip and Mary; and that on St. Matthew's day, for the like time and purpoſe, with a fortnight day from Lammas till Chriſtmas, by James the Firſt, to William James, then biſhop of Durham*,

* Collect. vol. I. p. 293.

as

as appears by his charter, of which they have an atteſted copy. As the fortnight day is now only uſed from Chriſtmas to St. George's day, it is probable the town enjoys that in conſequence of king John's grant, when he gave them the two firſt fairs, and that by the new grants of Philip and Mary, and that of James the Firſt, they attempted to continue them throughout the year, tho' without ſucceſs.

It is no corporation, neither is there any particular manufacture carried on here: it is a great thorough-fare to the North, with good inns for the accommodation of travellers. There is a ſmall brook runs through it a little beyond the ſhambles, and over it two ſtone bridges for foot paſſengers and horſes, which is Sunbeck aforementioned.

In the year 1736, by authority of parliament, for regiſtering of deeds for the North riding, a handſome houſe and office was built here.

Letter from Mr. JOHN TODD, maſter of the Free-ſchool at Allerton, concerning the endowment of it, to ROGER GALE, but miſlaid when the account of Northallerton was written by him.

SIR, Northallerton, March 4, 1715-16.

Upon receipt of your letter, being wholly myſelf in the dark, as to the time when, or who was the founder of our ſchool, I made immediate application to one Mr. Luke Smelt, rector of Welbury, ſon of my predeceſſor and maſter, who promiſed the firſt opportunity to inſpect his father's papers, and give me an account if he had any thing relating thereto; but after all this delay, for which I humbly crave pardon, he has met with nothing but a copy of Eſhold's will. He thinks, if no account be met with among the

king's records, Durham offers the faireſt. I have formerly enquired of Mr. Thomas Laſells, Mr. George Metcalfe, and William Harriſon, long before their deceaſe, but never could obtain any certain information of them, or any other. James Whitton indeed of Bedale, about two years ago, told me, that they had found the ſchools of Northallerton, Bedale, and Malton, were all upon one and the ſame bottom*. But as to its endowment, there is the houſe and garth, with one common right lying upon the North Moor; 5l. 1s. 8d. ſalary from the crown, paid by the king's collectors, out of which they annually deduct 5s. for poundage, 2s. 6d. for debenture money, as they pleaſe to phraſe it, and 8d. for the acquittance. One James Coates, a grocer, informs me, that the borough houſes, paying king's rent, were formerly chargeable with the ſaid ſalary, as he had frequently ſeen expreſt in their receipts; and the lands of John Eſhold are by will charged with twenty ſhillings a year, for teaching four poor boys.

I ſaw a ſheet of paper in the hands of Mr. Hallywell (collector of Exciſe) ſaid to have been Mr. Wheatley's, lately in commiſſion to inſpect hawkers and pedlars licences, wherein he had ſet down the ſalary paid by the king ſix pounds and upwards; but never had the happineſs, though I greatly deſired it, to ſpeak with him, in order to know how he came by that information, as alſo of the endowments of ſeveral other ſchools and benefices in that paper; but, leſt I ſhould be too troubleſome in recounting theſe uncertainties, I ſhall not add more, but beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Sir, &c. JOHN TODD.

* *i. e.* All refounded by queen Elizabeth.

The

The Conſtitution and Uſage of the Borough of SCARBOROUGH, as ſet forth at the Aſſizes held at York, March 19, $173\frac{8}{9}$.

SCARBOROUGH is an ancient borough by preſcription, and a corporation conſiſting of two bailiffs, two coroners, four chamberlains, and thirty-ſix capital burgeſſes, in all forty-four, who are the Community, and commonly called the Common-houſe, or Common-council-men of the borough, of whom the major part, and not leſs than twenty-three, are required to be preſent at the doing any corporate act.

This body, or community, is yearly on St. Jerom's day, being the day next after Michaelmas day, diſſolved, and re-elected or made up again in the following manner, viz. The forty-four or major part of them, whereof the bailiffs are to be two, meet without any ſummons on that day in the Town-hall; and the bailiffs, after a ſhort ſpeech, ſignifying the expiration of their year of office, and recommending to the aſſembly the choice of new officers, put off their gowns, which is looked upon as a reſignation and determination of the offices of the whole community, till re-choſen; in order whereunto, the late bailiffs and reſt of the community, or the major part of them, and not leſs than twenty-three, proceed firſt to the election of new coroners, which are always two of themſelves then preſent; and the two perſons who appear to have the moſt votes are immediately declared, and take the oath of coroners before the ſaid aſſembly, and being ſo ſworn, they each of them take up or nominate two others of the perſons ſo aſſembled, which four ſo nominated by the coroners are called uptacks and electors, and take the uſual oaths as ſuch; and then the uptacks each of them nominate other two of the perſons ſo aſſembled to be joined to them, which make up the twelve electors; and

and theſe laſt eight, having alſo taken the uſual oath of electors, they with the other four uptacks or electors, making in all twelve electors, ſtay together in the town-hall, from whence all the reſt depart, and leave the ſaid electors locked up in the hall, till with one aſſent they chooſe two bailiffs, four chamberlains, a town-clerk, gaoler, and warrener, and preſent ſuch their choice or verdict thereof to the new-choſen coroners in the ſaid hall: whereupon the new-choſen bailiffs are immediately ſworn, and admitted into the office of bailiffs.

Some few days after, when the bailiffs think it a convenient time, the community aſſemble, and make up the houſe, as they call it, which is done in this manner:

The bailiffs chuſe each of them three perſons of the ſecond, and other three of the laſt twelve of the preceding year, which twelve ſo choſen by the bailiffs go together, and make up the bench, or firſt twelve for that current year; and then theſe firſt twelve or bench make up the ſecond and third twelves of the ſame year: which three twelves or benches, being the thirty-ſix capital burgeſſes, being added to the ſaid two bailiffs, two coroners, and four chamberlains, make up or compoſe the ſaid body of forty-four. And if it happens that any of theſe forty-four die, or be, by any mal-practice, deemed unworthy members of the community, they are by the ſaid firſt twelve at making up the houſe left out, and other new members choſen to ſupply their vacancies.

A deſcrip-

A deſcription of SCRUTON, tranſcribed from the margin of a copy of *Regiſtrum Honoris de Richmond*, in the hand-writing of Mr. R. GALE, now in the poſſeſſion of John Watſon Reed, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn.

SCRUTON is a village ſituated about half a mile from the Weſtern banks of the river Swale, in the North riding of Yorkſhire, and about a mile North from the point where a brook or beck that comes from Bedale, and ſo to Leeming, falls into it, which has no proper name that I could ever diſcover, but takes its denomination from ſeveral towns as it paſſes through them, being at Crakehall called Crakehall Beck, at Bedale Bedale Beck, at Leeming Leeming Beck, at Grimeſcar Mill Grimeſcar Beck, juſt at its confluence with Swale; Beck in this country language importing a brook or rivulet.

I could never find this town of Scruton, though a rectory and a manor, remarked in any of our maps, except in the great one of the county of York, publiſhed by Mr. Warburton, and that of the dioceſe of Cheſter, in both of which it is rightly placed. In ſome of the other maps you will find Moreton ſtanding juſt where Scruton ſhould be ſeated, but erroneouſly; Moreton being a hamlet that lies on the Eaſt ſide of Swale, and in the pariſh of Anderby Steeple. If you will correct the word Moreton, by turning it into Scruton, where you find it in thoſe charts, as I have done, the miſtake will be rectified.

In Domeſday-book * it is called *Scurvetone* and *Scurutun*. *Cnut* and *Torfin* held two manors in it, and *Geruaiſe Picot homo Comitis Alani* held it then in demeſne. It ſeems to have recovered itſelf ſoon from the great devaſtation, made all over this country from York to Durham, by William the Conqueror, in the third

* P. 310. b.

year of his reign, for that it is not ſaid at the end of this ſurvey that *modo vaſtum eſt*, though that remark is entered upon moſt of the towns hereabout.

Whence it took its name I cannot determine: about a mile and a half Weſtward runs a ſmall ſlow water ſtill called the *Scurf*; but as no part of it touches this pariſh of Scruton, I can hardly think that it had its name from ſo remote a ſource. I muſt own I have ſome reaſon to believe, that our anceſtors in theſe parts called all ſuch little waters *Scurfs:* if ſo, we have ſufficient ground for giving the name of *Scuruetun* to this place, there being no leſs than three ſuch ſmall ſtreams running through it.

Picot above named was in all probability a Breton, and a follower of earl Alan, who had the honor of Richmond beſtowed upon him for his good ſervices by the Conqueror, the rear of whoſe army he commanded in the great and deciſive battle of Haſtings. He had in *Scruton*, as appears by later inquiſitions, two knights fees and a half, beſides other lands at Thirtoft and Magneby within the ſaid honor*. Soon after the Conqueſt we find all his hands in the poſſeſſion of Picot Laſcelles†. And ſeveral of them bearing the name of Picot, as appears from ancient charters,

* *Charta* Pigoti de Scurveton *de terra in eadem* S. Mariæ Ebor. *conceſſa.*
Ex Regiſtro Cœnobii in Muſeo Harleyano.

* Hodie *Thornſcroft.*

PICOTUS filius *Ranulphi Venatoris* de *Scurveton* omnibus videntibus & audientibus literas has, Francis & Anglis, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe Deo & S. Mariæ in puram et perpetuam Elemoſinam, ſuper altare in Eccleſia S. Mariæ Eborum, quandam terram in * *Forneſcroft*, ſolutam quietam ab omni terreno ſervitio, habentem viginti perticatas longitudinis & decem latitudinis: nominatim ad emendum † ad miſſarum celebrationem in eadem Eccleſia. Quod ſi forte ego vel hæredes mei prædictam terram prænominatæ Eccleſiæ warrantizare non poterimus, eidem Eccleſiæ dabimus excambium. Hanc autem donationem feci præfatæ Abbatiæ pro ſalute animæ meæ, & pro ſalute animarum patris & matris meæ, & omnium parentum & amicorum meorum. Hiis teſtibus: *Goſtcelino Capellano*, *Galfrido Piccario*, *Roberto* filio *Ulfis*, *Thurgiſio de Cellario*, *Ketello Myſoto* Seneſcallo de *Aldeburna*, *Radulfo*, filio *Sywardi*, *Thoma* fratre ejus, *Rogero* nepote Sacriſtæ, *Galfrido Puddings*, *Radulfo* Armigero *de Scurveton*, *Willielmo de Laſcelles*, *Roberto* nepote *Sywardi*, *Gilberto* nepote Sacriſtæ, & multis aliis.

† Forte *vinum.*

† Temp. Hen. II. v. Regiſt. Hon. de Richmond, p. 230.

it

it inclines me to conclude that ancient family, which ſtill continues in this country, though much docked in their eſtate, to have been deſcendants from this Picot. I find they have ſometimes wrote themſelves De Sigillo, as Baldricus de Sigillo, in the time of Henry III. (v. Regiſt. Hon. de Richmond.) and perhaps Robertus de Sigillo, Biſhop of London in 1140, may have been one of them: and there is a tradition ſtill in the family that one of their anceſtors was keeper of the ſeal to William Rufus, and that thence they had their ſurname. *Amicia de Laſcelles* obtained a grant of free warren here in the 37th of Henry III.

It appears by Kirby's Inqueſt taken the 15th of Edward I. that *Roger Laſcelles* was then poſſeſſed of Scruton, but in the 13th of Edward II. it had changed its lord; *Andrew de Merkingfield* then obtaining that king's mandate to the collectors of the taxes to be excuſed, with his men of the town of Scruton, from paying an eighteenth of their eſtates, as being diſabled by the burning and plundering they had ſuffered from the Scotts*.

In the *Merkingfields* it continued till *Thomas* Merkingfield forfeited it with the appurtenances for high treaſon in the 11th of queen Elizabeth, being one of the rebels under the earls of Weſtmorland and Northumberland, and executed for the ſame.

The queen in the fourteenth year granted it by patent to *Sir Thomas Bowes*, who within three years after conveyed the manor and the appurtenances, by which I underſtand the domain lands, and advowſon of the rectory, with ſome free rents, to *Thomas Danby*, Eſq. and my father purchaſed it in the year 1688, of Sir *Abſtrupus* Danby, then owner of it, together with the advowſon. But the earl of Carliſle having laid claim to both, and preſented to the rectory in the year 1665, and the diſpute being compromiſed with the lady Danby then in poſſeſſion of the eſtate,

* Rymer's Fœd. T. III. p. 802.

he ſold the perpetual advowſon afterwards to Charles Tancred of Arden, Eſq. of whom my father purchaſed the firſt turn, and I after his deceaſe the whole of it, and ſo put an end to the conteſt, and have preſented twice to it without any oppoſition. The earl had not ſuch good ſucceſs in his pretenſions to the manor, for having filed his bill againſt my father for it in Chancery, his claim was judged frivolous, and he was ordered to pay coſts; and had the Danbys tried their title to the advowſon with his lordſhip, it is probable he could have made nothing of it; both of them being upon the ſame bottom, viz. as deſcending from Sir James Strangeways to him, (who never was poſſeſſed of either of them), by Leonard lord Dacres, who married one of Sir James's daughters.

The church dedicated to St. Radegund is a good ſtone building, conſiſting of three iſles and a chancel, all covered with lead. There is only one ſcucheon of painted glaſs left in the windows, which is of the Piercys, Or, a lion rampant Azure. It ſtood in the Eaſt window of the South iſle, but was removed laſt year for ſecurity into the ſame window of the North iſle, where was formerly a chantry dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by William de Scruton, A. D. 1335, 11th of Edward III. and ſeparated from the reſt of the church by a handſome partition of wainſcott ſtill remaining. In the North corner of it lies a black marble upon the ground, and under that a ſtone coffin with bones in it, perhaps of the founder; but as the braſs, which carried the inſcription round the verge of the marble, is torn off and loſt, there can be no certainty whom it belongs to: there appears alſo to have been the heads of a man and a woman on the ſtone in braſs; and there are ſeveral more flat ſtones in the church and chancel, but no letters on them, except on that which lies under the communion table for Mr. Watkinſon the rector, who was buried there in 1665.

This chapel or chantery, which is wider than the other part of the North iſle, is all of the ſame materials and architecture as the reſt of the church, by which they appear to have been built at the ſame time, under Edward III. a few years after it had been burnt by the Scots, as mentioned before. The chantry at the diſſolution under Henry VIII. was valued at 3l. 6s. 8d. per ann. The two heads of women in painted glaſs there, were put in by me, when the Percy arms were removed into it.

The preſent town contains about forty houſes, beſides ſeven more in the outparts. It has a pretty green before the church, planted round with trees. It is ſituated four miles from Northallerton, and three from Bedale, both good market towns. The extent of the pariſh is about a mile and a half from Eaſt to Weſt, and much the ſame from North to South; in Domeſday book it is ſaid to be dimid. Leuc. long et dimid. Leuc. lat.

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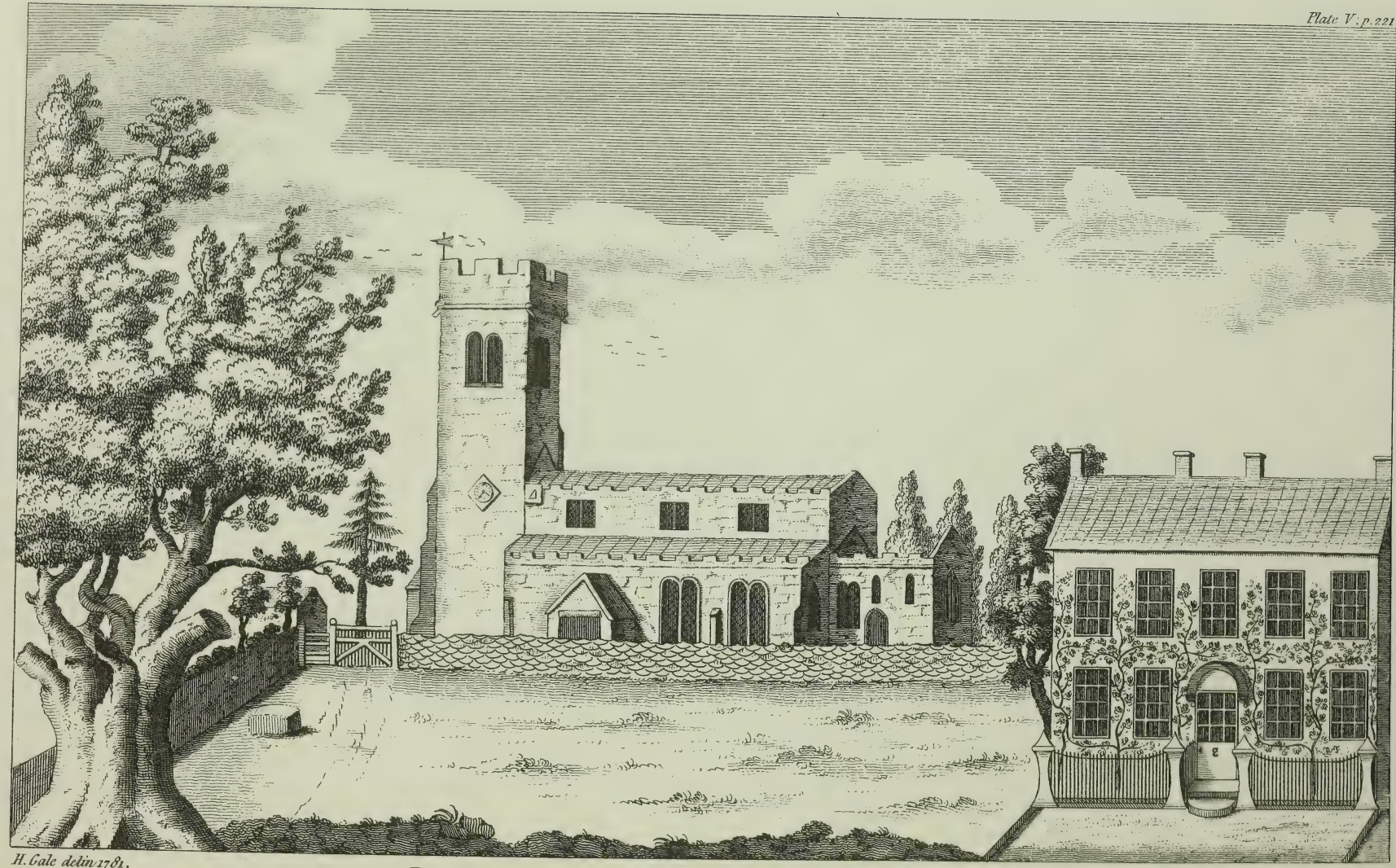

H. Gale delin 1781.

South View of Scruton Church, and the Parsonage House.

An HISTORICAL DISCOURSE upon the Ducal Family of Britany, Earls of RICHMOND. By ROGER GALE, Eſq. Being the ſubſtance of his Preface to the "Regiſtrum Honoris de Richmond."

Among the many adventurers that accompanied William duke of Normandy in his expedition into England *, were no leſs than five ſons of Eudo, earl of Britany; *Alan*, ſurnamed the *red*, *Alan* the *black*, and *Stephen*, all ſucceſſively earls of Richmond, *Brian*, who had lands given him in Cornwall, and *Ribald*, who had Middleham and ſeveral honours beſtowed on him by his brother Alan in Richmondſhire. Beſides theſe, we meet with two other perſons of large poſſeſſions in that country, Bardolf and Bodin, the firſt ſtyled in conjunction with Ribald, *Frater Alani Comitis*, and the latter *Frater Bardulfi*, in all probability baſtard brethren of the other five, no mention being any where made of them as legitimate children of Eudo.

The Armoric hiſtorians tell us of another ſpurious ſon that he had, called Deriandus, but it does not appear that he ever came into England, no more than Geffrey, the eldeſt of his ſons born in lawful matrimony, and ſurnamed *Boterel*.

The miſtakes about ALAN the firſt earl of Richmond have been infinite; the generality of our hiſtorians fancy him the ſame man as Alan *Fergant* duke of Britanny, and therefore give him that name, though I cannot find it ever belonged to him, except by his being confounded with the true owner of it. He is as falſely called by them nephew, and ſon in law to William ſtyled the Conqueror, as having married one of his daughters; errors theſe as great as the former.

His being miſtaken for Alan Fergant is evidently due to their having the ſame name of Alan; their being contemporary, and

* See Preface to Gale's "Regiſtrum Honoris de Richmond."

both of the ducal family of Britany: but to ſet this matter in a clear light, it will be neceſſary to go back as far as Geffrey duke of Britany, who dying in the year 1008, left by his wife Avicia, ſiſter of Richard duke of Normandy, two ſons, Alan and Eudo, who lived together very amicably till the death of their mother, which happened not till the year 1034. Eudo then being diſſatisfied with his ſhare of the country, and unwilling to ſubmit to his brother as his ſovereign, took up arms againſt him; but being routed in a battle at Lehon, was glad to accept of an accommodation made up by their relations, whereby, though the terms of it are unknown, Eudo ſeems to have enjoyed his part independant of Alan for life, and to have ſtyled himſelf *Comes Britanniæ* as well as his brother, who ſurvived this treaty but five years.

Eudo upon the deeeaſe of his brother ſeized the perſon of his ſon Conan, then but three months old, and kept him in his hands about ſeven years, when he was conſtrained by the nobility to releaſe him, who ſoon after acknowledged the young prince for their ſovereign; but being no more than eight years old, Eudo ſtill retained the government of him and the whole country as his guardian, ſometimes ſtyling himſelf earl, and ſometimes duke of Britany, as Lobineau affirms, though the title does not appear in any of the charters that he gives us.

This Conan the ſecond left no legitimate ſon; therefore Hoel earl of Nantes, who had married Avicia, his only ſiſter, was declared duke upon his death, which happened at the latter end of the year 1066, in her right; and ſhe dying ſix years after, left him five children, the eldeſt of which, Alan ſurnamed *Fergant*, ſucceeded him as duke of Britany in the year 1084. Eudo died 1077, and was ſucceeded as earl of Penthievre by his eldeſt ſon Geffrey Boterel, who likewiſe called himſelf *Comes Britannorum*, though he was never acknowledged by any other than the

the firſt title in Britany. All the reſt of Eudo's ſons were well provided for in England.

From what has been premiſed, it is very evident that *Alan Fergant* duke of Britany, and *Alan Rufus* the firſt earl of Richmond, were perſons entirely diſtinct; neither can I find that this Alan earl of Richmond ever ſtyled himſelf earl of Britany, or duke thereof in any authentic record, though ours and the Breton hiſtorians ſay the whole family took that title. The ſame may be ſaid of *Alan the black*, who ſucceeded him in the earldom of Richmond; for though Sir William Dugdale affirms that he wrote himſelf *Comes Britanniæ et Angliæ*, theſe words can imply no more than that he was both a Britiſh and an Engliſh earl: but to put the matter out of diſpute, it is paſt contradiction that Sir William has miſtaken his man, in attributing thoſe grants to him, which were made by his nephew Alan, the ſon of Stephen earl of Richmond, to his burgeſſes of that town, as is expreſly mentioned in the latter of them. In farther confirmation hereof, we are told by the regiſter of Byland abby, that the abby of Fors in Richmondſhire was founded by Akarius, the ſon of the abovementioned Bardolph in the time of king Stephen. Now as Alan the ſecond earl of Richmond died, as will hereafter appear, at the beginning of William Rufus's reign, it can be no other than Alan the third, who was alſo called Niger, that confirmed the grants of Akarius to that abby; and he indeed as ſon to Stephen earl of Richmond, and huſband to Bertha, ſole daughter and heireſs of Conan the third duke of Britany, had an undoubted right to both of theſe titles, and the dominions that belonged to them.

To this I may add, that Alan the donor of thoſe charters is twice mentioned in the Monaſticon Anglicanum to have had a ſon named Conan, who ſucceeded him in both his titles and territories, whereas Alan the ſecond deceaſed without iſſue. It may

be objected indeed, that the firſt charter I have mentioned for this purpoſe may be of Alan the ſecond for any thing that appears in it to the contrary, as well as of Alan the third; but it is to be obſerved, that one of the witneſſes that ſigns it is Akarius, the founder of Fors abbey, and another of them Scollandus, who lived at the time of that foundation.

Having thus ſufficiently, as I think, diſtinguiſhed all the ſeveral Alans that had any relation to the earldom of Richmond, I ſhould not have proceeded any farther in ſettling that point, had not D'Argentre in his Hiſtory of Britany given an account ſo poſitive to the contrary of what I have aſſerted, that it might be thought to overthrow every thing I have ſaid, ſhould I paſs him by without ſome notice taken of his errors. He tells us, "that William duke of Normandy, before his expedition into England, deſired an aid of ſoldiers from Hoel duke of Britany, his brother in law, who complied with his requeſt, and ſent them under command of his ſon Alan Fergant; that Alan arrived in England with duke William, and commanded the rear of his army at the battle of Haſtings; that, in acknowledgement of his good ſervices, the duke gave this Alan, who was his nephew, the county of Richmond, at the ſiege of York; after which Alan returned into Britany with the greateſt part of his followers, leaving here only the pooreſt, and ſuch ſoldiers of fortune as had no great encouragement to go home again."

A little reflection will demonſtrate this fine ſtory to be a chain of blunders from one end to the other; for Hoel was not duke of Britany when William undertook this voyage to England, Conan the ſecond being then living, and in poſſeſſion of that dukedom for ſome months after the landing of the Normans at Pevenſey, which was on the 8th of September, 1066, and Conan's death not till the 11th of December following, and the battle of Haſtings had, by the death of Harold king of England, put an end

end to the diſpute for that crown on the intermediate fourth of October, before Hoel came to the dukedom of Britany. As for Hoel's being brother in law to William, he neither married William's ſiſter, nor William his; the wife of the former being Mathilda, daughter to the real earl of Flanders, and the wife of the latter Avicia, daughter to Alan the third earl of Britany, and by conſequence his ſon Alan Fergant no way nephew to William, nor was there ever any intermarriage of Hoel's and William's parents, to make out this relation of brother in law between them that way. Of the ſame piece is it that after Alan was created earl of Richmond he returned into his own country, leaving none in England but the refuſe of his followers: he did indeed frequently go backwards and forwards between England and Britany during the reſidue of his life, but never made Britany his home; his eſtates and honour lay in England, there he fixed himſelf, his brothers, and the moſt eminent of his followers, as is apparent from Doomſday book, and there in all probability he died and was buried.

The name *Fergant* has much perplexed our antiquaries, ſome thinking it ſignified Rufus, theſe Alans being generally called Fergant or Rufus at the ſame time. Lobineau, in his Gloſſary, ſays, it was "Sobriquet expliqué par quelques auteurs par le terme de *Moindre*, ou *de plus jeun*:" D'Argentre confirms this when he calls him *Alain Fergent* ou *le Moindre*, but why he ſhould be called the *leſſer* or the younger is unknown to me. The derivation I had of this name from the Rev. Dr. Wotton ſeems more rational, who thinks it is formed from the word *Bergam* * or *Ffer-*

* Letter from the Rev. Mr. Moses Williams, vicar of Burg-Walter [Bridgewater] in Somerſetſhire, to Mr. Gale.

"As I was ſome time ago collating an ancient Welſh copy of Caradog of Llangarvon's Hiſtory of the Princes of Wales with Dr. Powell's Engliſh verſion, I found there a word which is no Dictionary. *Llawgan* or *Llawgent* a ſurname, q. d. *Brevimanus*, in the Engliſh copy *Courtmain*. In the Iriſh *Gan*, *Gant*, *Gen* or *Gent* is *brevis*. What I infer from hence is, that Alan *Fergent* in your Honour of Richmond is the *ſhort-legged* or *lame*. Be pleaſed to excuſe me, and believe me Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

Burgh-Walter, July 25, 1733. Moses Williams."

gam,

gam, which in the old Aremoric ſignifies *bandy legged*, as it does alſo in the Welch; it being no unuſual thing at that time to give the greateſt men nick-names from any accidental deformity they were diſtinguiſhed by.

It has been a received tradition, that William the firſt conferred the earldom of Richmond upon Alan the red by the following charter.

"Ego Willelmus cognomine Baſtardus, Rex Angliæ, do et "concedo tibi Nepoti meo Alano Britanniæ Comiti, et hæredibus "tuis imperpetuum, omnes villas et terras quæ nuper fuerunt "Comitis Edwyni in Eboraſchira, cum feodis militum, et eccleſiis, "et aliis libertatibus et conſuetudinibus, ita liberè et horificè ſicut "idem Edwynus ea tenuit. Dat. in obſidione coram civitate Ebor."

This ſuppoſed charter has miſled all our hiſtorians, though upon the firſt view it diſcovers undeniable marks of falſehood. The ſubſtance of it, however, is true; it being certain that this Alan was inveſted with all the lands of earl Edwyn in Yorkſhire; and thoſe which he obtained in Norfolk, Suffolk, and other counties, were all of them belonging to the ſame earl, or earl Algar, his father; and his poſſeſſions were ſo large in the latter, that he ſometimes ſtyled himſelf *Comes Orientalium Anglorum*.

The grant, perhaps, might be made him, as it ſets forth, *in obſidione Eboraci*, which was about three years after the Norman invaſion, though it is more probable that it was not given him till the fifth of William the Firſt, when Edwyn, meditating a new rebellion, was killed by his own followers in his way to Scotland, he having ſubmitted to, and made his peace with, the king ſoon after the battle of Haſtings. It is not therefore unlikely that he kept his eſtate till, by his reiterated rebellions, he provoked the king to deprive him of it, and beſtow it upon earl Alan. But that he gave Alan his daughter Conſtantia, as ſome have aſſerted, is as untrue as that he was his uncle; Conſtantia

having been married to Alan Fergant, the ſon of Hoel, A. D. 1087. This error is eaſily accounted for, by their confounding the two in this as in other particulars; and as the earl of Richmond has no other wife mentioned any where elſe, it is not unreaſonable to conclude that he was never married, and that he died without iſſue, as both ours and the Breton writers agree.

The Saxon annals, I muſt confeſs, do mention one Brien, ſon of earl Alan Fergant; and there was ſoon after our Alan's time, a perſon of great note called *Brien Fitz Conte*, about whoſe parentage we are entirely in the dark; we might therefore very well conclude with a learned antiquary, that he was a natural ſon of this earl Alan's by Lucia de Baladon, had he not alſo been expreſsly called in the "Hiſtoria Fundationis Cœnobii Bergavenſis" *Brientius filius Comitis de Inſula*, which was a title our earl Alan never enjoyed; and the mother of this Brien is in the ſame place likewiſe ſtiled *Comitiſſa de Inſula*, ſo that it was highly probable ſhe was the legal wife of ſome Comte de Liſle, though it is not now known who he was. Neither can that Brien, for the redemption of whoſe ſoul Alan the third earl of Richmond gave x^{s} *ſingulis annis de feria de Merdreſom*, be this Brien Fitz Conte, ſince Alan the third there mentioned calls him his uncle, and conſequently he muſt have been Brien, ſon of Eudo, earl of Britany, which Brien was brother to the two firſt Alans and Stephen, all earls of Richmond, the latter of which was the father of Alan the third. He came with his brothers into England, and having done king William ſignal ſervice, particularly in defeating two ſons of Harold that came with an army from Ireland to revenge their father's death, and drive out the Normans, had ſeveral lands given him here; but marrying the heireſs of Chateau Brient in his own country, retired thither, and laid the foundation of a noble family that flouriſhed there for many ages. It is highly probable he then relinquiſhed his eſtate in England to his brother Stephen,

Stephen, which by that means devolving upon his nephew Alan the third, he might very well ſay, *De cujus hæreditate terram Cornubiæ poſſideo.* It is to be obſerved farther, that this deed bears date A. D. 1140; and that Brian Fitz Conte being at Briſtol in 1141 was witneſs to a deed of lands given to the priory of Lantony, and perhaps at the ſame time gave ſome lands in Cornwall to that church himſelf, ſo that if this Brien and Brien Fitz Conte were the ſame perſon, Alan muſt have made this benefaction for the ſoul of his uncle out of the lands he inherited from him before his uncle was dead.

The genealogical account of the earls before the Regiſter of the Honour of Richmond, buries Alan Rufus at St. Edmund's Bury, as does Lobineau upon the authority of that, and Sir William Dugdale inters both him and his brother Alan Niger at the ſame place, quoting his Monaſticon Anglicanum to prove the firſt, and Leland for the latter. They may indeed both lie there; but whoever will give himſelf the trouble to compare the two paſſages cited by him, will find them both to be taken from the ſame author, to conſiſt of the ſame words, and to relate to one and the ſame man, ſo that they only prove one of theſe Alan's to have been there entombed, which, with the moſt certainty, appears to have been Niger the ſecond brother.

The annals of Margan place the death of Alan Rufus, A. D. 1089, which agrees very well with the account given of him in the Hiſtory of the foundation of St. Mary's Abbey at York. An ancient chronicle formerly belonging to the abbey at St. Edmund's Bury, but now in the library of the Right Hon. the earl of Oxford; and another in the Cottonian Repoſitory, informs us, that anno 1093, *Alanus Comes Britanniæ obiit*; *hic jacet ad oſtium auſtrale Sancti Edmundi*, which was in the fifth or ſixth year of William the ſecond, and falſifies what was ſaid of earl Stephen's perſuading that king to hold a parliament at York, A. D. 1089, in

in the ſecond year of his reign, and of his then enlarging and re-founding that abbey; but if, inſtead of Stephen, we ſuppoſe this was done by Alan Niger, it will appear to have been no more than a miſtake of the author between the names of the two brothers.

I ſhould have ſaid no more of theſe two Alans, had not the incident of their bearing the ſame name made it a little dubious at firſt whether they were not the ſame perſon. Inſtances of this are ſo unfrequent, that a better proof cannot be produced of their being two diſtinct perſons, than a deed in Father Lobineau, wherein they are both mentioned, with their brothers, Geffrey, Robert, and Brien, that were legitimate, and Deriandus with a ſiſter of his, that were only natural children of their father Eudo. The like diſtinct mention is made of them in the Monaſticon Anglicanum. In the above-mentioned deed of Lobineau, Brien is made predeceſſor to the Alans by a miſtake, he being certainly younger brother to them both, except the words *Brientius Comes Anglicæ terræ* are intended only to relate to Cornwall, which probably he might relinquiſh to his brothers, as has been before obſerved.

Having, as I think, ſo perfectly cleared the difficulties and confuſions in the deſcent and family of the two firſt earls of Richmond, little remains to be ſaid of the third, Stephen, their brother and ſucceſſor, except that he ſeems to have ſpent moſt of his time in Britany. He was nevertheleſs a good benefactor to ſeveral monaſteries in England, as to that of St. Edmund's Bury, that of Swineſhed in Lincolnſhire, Swaveſey in Cambridgeſhire, but moſt eminently to that of St. Mary's in York, where his obſequies were celebrated annually on the 20th of April, his heart having been there depoſited at his death. If he was but 20 years old at the Norman invaſion, he muſt have been about 90 when he died, which was not till the year 1137 or 1138, but he might not perhaps come with the reſt of his brethren into England, but follow their good fortune ſome time after, and ſo be a little younger.

The Genealogical Hiſtory of the earls of Richmond in the Monaſticon Anglicanum, and before the Regiſter of the Honour of Richmond, bury him in the monaſtery of Begar, a houſe of Ciſtertians founded by him in Britany, as does Lobineau from the ſame authority, though he lays him afterwards in the cathedral of St. Briene, as does likewiſe Du Paz near the body of his father. He had ſeveral ſons, the eldeſt of which, named Geffry, died before him, but he had the pleaſure to ſee his ſecond ſon Alan married to Bertha, ſole daughter and heireſs of Conan the third duke of Britany, and conſequently the proſpect of uniting the entire dukedom of Britany and the earldom of Richmond, in his own family, which was accordingly accompliſhed upon Conan the third's death, A. D. 1148, when Conan, ſon of this Alan and Bertha, ſucceeded his grandfather in the dutchy of Britany, having been two years before in poſſeſſion of his father's eſtate, who died Sept. 5, 1146. It was this that gave Conan the third an opportunity of ſtyling himſelf *Comes Richmundiæ*, as tutor and guardian to his grandſon, for he could have no other right to that title, as Lobineau has obſerved, though in his collection of proofs to his hiſtory he gives you one deed dated 1145, wherein this Conan calls himſelf *Comes Richmundiæ*; but as it is placed after another deed dated 1146, it appears to be an error of the printer.

As for Alan the third, he was alſo called Alanus *Niger*, which appellation no doubt was the frequent cauſe of his being confounded with Alan the ſecond, his uncle, who had the ſame name, as has been before obſerved. He ſpent the greateſt part of his latter days in England, and was a faithful adherent to king Stephen, by whom he had the government of the county of Cornwall committed to his care, from whence he ſometimes called himſelf *Comes Cornubiæ*, as well as *Britanniæ et Richemuntis.* He had the good fortune to eſcape at the defeat which king Stephen received at Lincoln, but we ſoon afterwards ſurprized at a conference,

ference, and taken priſoner by Ranulph earl of Cheſter who treated him with great ſeverity, and forced him to give up the government of Cornwall before he could regain his liberty. During his confinement he was viſited by a monk of Savigny in Normandy, named Petrus de Quinciaco, who practiſed phyſick, and took great care of him. In gratitude for the kindneſſes he received from this monk, whom he acknowledged to be the preſerver of his life, he not only beſtowed Engleby on the church of Savigny, but in favour of him he confirmed all the grants of Akarius, the ſon of Bardolf, to the monaſtery of Fors in Richmondſhire, and was ſuch a benefactor to it himſelf, that he may very well be regarded as a ſecond founder of it, ſince, by his liberalities to it, his encouragement to enrich it, and the large privileges he endowed it with, he preſerved it from ſinking into ruin while it was yet in its cradle. He was in England in 1145, and dying the year following in Britany, was interred there in the monaſtery of Begar.

Conan the fourth, his ſon and ſucceſſor in Britany and Richmond, built the great gate-houſe or tower, ſtill remaining at the entrance into the caſtle of Richmond. He was a good friend to the abbey of Fors, which he tranſlated to Jervaux as a more commodious ſituation, as he was alſo to St. Mary's at York, by confirming all the grants of his predeceſſors to it. The abbey of Kirkſtall in Lincolnſhire, Denny in Cambridgeſhire, and St. Martin's near Richmond, were all partakers of his charity, beſides the nunnery founded by him at Rowney in Hertfordſhire.

He was but a weak prince in his temporal affairs, and ſuch a dependant upon Henry II. king of England, that in 1166, he contracted his daughter Conſtance to Geffrey, that king's ſecond ſon, when ſhe was not five, and he but eight years old; and in conſideration of that marriage, though it could not be conſummated for ſeveral years, gave up the ſovereignty of Britany, and acted only as lieutenant to Henry, reſerving to himſelf no more

of his dominions than the counties of Guingamp and Richmond, which deſcended to him from his grandfather Stephen, Henry taking to himſelf, in right of his ſon Geffrey, all that was brough into the family by Bertha, grandmother to Conſtance. Conan died the 25th of June, 1171, and was buried at Begar, whereupon the honor and county of Richmond, which had been enjoyed by his predeceſſors for one hundred years, was retained for ſome time in the king's hands; for we find in 1172 that "Randulfus de Glanville reddidit compotum de VI. *l.* VIII. *s.* & "II*d.* de veteri firma anni præteriti de honore Comitis Conani," which was for the year in which Conan died. He was ſtill in the poſſeſſion of it in 1173, 1175, and 1183. Geffrey however had ſeizin given him of the duchy of Britany during Conan's life, as appears by his doing homage for it in 1169 to his elder brother Henry as duke of Normandy, by his father's command, though his marriage was not conſummated with Conſtance till 1182.

As I am not writing a hiſtory of the dukes of Britanny, it would be impertinent to ſay any more of this Geffrey, than that, having ſpent the ſhort term of his life in continual broils with his father king Henry, who had ſo well provided for him; he died at Paris the 19th day of Auguſt 1186, whither his rebellious temper had carried him, to ſtir up the French king to take up arms againſt him. His untimely death overtook him by a fall from his horſe at a tournament, where he was ſo much bruiſed by that and the trampling of others upon him when down, that the ſkill of the ableſt could not ſave his life.

He left by Conſtance a daughter called Eleanor, who, being in king Henry's hands at his death, and falling afterwards into thoſe of his ſucceſſors, Richard the Firſt and John, lived many years a priſoner in Corfe-Caſtle, Glouceſter, and Briſtol, where ſhe died in 1241. The ducheſs of Britany was alſo delivered of a

poſthumous ſon on Eaſter Sunday, March the 28th, after the duke's death, to the great joy of the whole country, though the ſequel of this unfortunate prince's life proved of little advantage to them. The ducheſs was ſoon after obliged, by Henry the ſecond, to marry Ranulph Blundevil, earl of Cheſter, who was ſo diſagreeable to the Bretons, that immediately after that king's death, which happened in 1189, they drove him out, and made him glad to take refuge in England, his loſs being neither regretted by Conſtance, nor his pretenſions ſupported by Richard the Firſt, whoſe deſign was for getting the guardianſhip of the young duke into his hands, and by conſequence the government of the duchy; though others alledge the earl of Cheſter forſook the ducheſs, from a jealouſy he entertained of her being too familiar with the king's brother John, which, all things conſidered, does not appear very probable.

I know very well that D'Argentrè does make this marriage between Ranulph and Conſtance to have been effected by Richard the Firſt, and not before the year 1196; but Lobineau, an author of much greater accuracy, ſays, it was done by Henry the Second, and what he relates of this affair is confirmed by the Chronicle of Weſham, which tells us, that in 1188 (the year before Henry's death) he gave to this earl in marriage "Conſtantiam cum tota Britannia, et Comitatu Richmondiæ," and thereupon he ſtyled him "Dux Britanniæ, Comes Ceſtriæ et Richmondiæ."

During the abſence of Richard the Firſt in the Holy Land, and his impriſonment in Germany, Britany enjoyed ſome repoſe under the adminiſtration of Conſtance; but two years after his return, Arthur being acknowledged duke in a general aſſembly of the nobility at Rennes, freſh troubles broke out, and Richard to ſecure the government to himſelf, perſuaded Ranulph to ſurprize and ſeize the ducheſs his wife, which he effected, though it proved to little purpoſe; for Arthur being carried off into France,

an

an agreement was made the year following, by which the ducheſs regained her liberty, and acted again as ſovereign of the country: Arthur likewiſe, a little before Richard's death, which happened on April 6, 1199, had left the French king, and was reconciled to his uncle; notwithſtanding which, the king by his laſt will declared his brother John heir to his dominions, though Arthur had the right of primogeniture, being ſon to Geffrey, elder brother to John.

As to the county of Richmond, during the reign of Richard the Firſt, we find it was in his hands ſoon after his return from his captivity in Auſtria, which was in the year 1194, ſo that it appears to have been ſurrendered by or taken from the earl of Cheſter, when he was parted from his wife the counteſs thereof, and never to have been reſtored to her, or her ſon Arthur, upon their reconciliation with the king; but, on the contrary, he ſeems to have retained it as long as he lived, by his appointing Roger de St. Edmundo to be archdeacon of Richmond, in the tenth and laſt year of his reign.

King John never left harraſſing the unfortunate Arthur, who was ſometimes protected, and ſometimes abandoned by Philip the Third of France, as it ſuited his intereſt, till in the year 1202 he was ſurprized by him at the ſiege of Mirabeau in Poictou, after which we hear nothing more of him than his being removed as a priſoner from one caſtle to another, till he met with his death in April 1203, which there is too much reaſon to ſuſpect was accompliſhed by the command of his inhuman uncle, if not perpetrated by his hand.

As his mother Conſtance had been married to the earl of Cheſter contrary to her inclinations, ſhe was eaſily perſuaded to part with him, and make room for another huſband. Conſanguinity in the third and fourth degree was pretended between them, and ſhe deſired no better excuſe for marrying Guy de Thouars, a nobleman of Britany that had engaged in her party againſt

againſt king John. Ranulph was as indifferent for the ducheſs as ſhe could be for him, when he could not poſſeſs the duchy as well as her perſon; therefore, calling this new marrriage of hers an open adultery, and indeed it was little better, he procured a divorce, and married another lady, called by ſome Conſtantia, by others Clementina, daughter of Ralph de Fougeres, and ſo quitted all pretenſions to the title of duke of Britany and earl of Richmond.

The ducheſs had the happineſs to leave this world in Auguſt or September, 1201, and ſo had not the affliction of lamenting the untimely end of her ſon Arthur, which was ſo far from eſtabliſhing king John's intereſt in Britany, that it was the intire ruin of all his affairs in France. The nobility aſſembling themſelves at Vannes, complained to the French king, as their ſupreme lord, of the murther committed by king John upon his nephew their duke, and implored him to revenge ſo heinous a crime. At the ſame time, it is probable, they conferred the government of their country upon Guy de Touars, father by the late ducheſs Conſtance to two daughters, Alice and Catherine, the eldeſt of which they looked upon as ducheſs, after the deceaſe of her half brother Arthur, and during the impriſonment of Eleanor his ſiſter in England, from which ſhe was never releaſed; for we find him immediately after acting as agent, and himſelf *Comes Britanniæ*.

Philip was extremely rejoiced at the opportunity, and having ſummoned king John as his vaſſal to anſwer what was laid to his charge, declared him guilty of contumacy upon his neglecting to appear before him; and, by the aſſiſtance of the Bretons, and his ſupine remiſsneſs, not only deprived him of Britany, but in a little time took from him all his dominions in Normandy and Aquitaine.

It

It cannot be imagined but that king John, who would willingly have deprived his nephew of the duchy of Britany, kept faſt hold of the county of Richmond, the poſſeſſion of which he received from his brother Richard at his death. In his ſecond year, Alan Fitz Roald gave him 300 marks, and three palfreys, for the cuſtody of Richmond caſtle. In his third year we find him diſpoſing of that archdeaconry; in his eighth he conſtituted Hugh Neville governor of the caſtle, and in all probability he never parted with it, till in his 17th year he invited Peter Mauclerk into England, with a promiſe to reſtore it to him, for his aſſiſtance againſt the Engliſh barons, then in arms for defence of their liberties.

Guy de Touars, as guardian to his daughter, was regent of Britany for ſeveral years, till the French king gave her in marriage to Peter de Dreux or Mauclerk in the year 1212, who thereupon did homage to him for the duchy, though the nuptial ceremony was for ſome time deferred, ſhe being then but twelve years old. After this, Guy, who was a man of no great ſpirit or ambition, retired and lived privately with his ſecond wife Euſtatia de Chemillè, till the 13th of April, 1213, when he departed this life, and was buried, as it is ſaid, by the ducheſs Conſtance, in the abbey of Villeneuve founded by her.

By this match, the king of France fancied he ſhould eſtabliſh his ſuperiority over the Bretons indiſputably for the time to come; for, beſides the hard conditions he impoſed upon Peter, and the ſecurity he exacted both from his father and elder brother for the due performance of them, this new duke was nearly allied to him, being of the blood royal of France, deſcended from Robert earl of Dreux, ſecond ſon of Lewis the the Sixth, in a direct line. He was indeed ſome time firm to the French intereſt; but being an ambitious prince, jealous of his own authority, and always having an eye to his own advantage, he kept in underhand,

hand, both with king John at the latter end of his, and Henry the Third at the beginning of his reign, ſo that till the 11th year of the latter, A. D. 1227, he enjoyed the honour of Richmond, except ſome lands he had quitted claim to on the ſouth ſide of Humber*. Such friends were this king and duke in 1225, that Henry ſwore to marry his daughter Joland, to aſſiſt him to the utmoſt of his power for recovering his rights, never to make peace with any of the duke's enemies without his conſent; that he would undertake his brother, the earl of Cornwall, ſhould come into the ſame agreement; that in caſe the king of France ſhould deprive the duke of his eſtate in France, he ſhould have the entire Honour of Richmond in lieu thereof, whoever was then in poſſeſſion of it; that if he married his daughter, he would be ſolely governed by him in all things, with other advantageous† additions, all which nevertheleſs came to nothing; for Peter, being about two years after deſerted by the reſt of his confederates, was forced to ſubmit to the French king Lewis VIII. upon very diſhonorable terms, and among the reſt a promiſe to marry his daughter, that was deſigned for the king of England, to the earl of Anjou, Lewis's brother, as ſoon as ſhe ſhould be 14 years old; and in conſequence of this treaty, ſhe was immediately ſent into France, whereupon king Henry ſeized the Honour of Richmond into his hands, and beſtowed the lands of it upon his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall‡.

In 1229 Peter came into England, and made a new agreement§ with the king, and had the county of Richmond‖ reſtored to him, at which the French king being diſpleaſed, ſummoned

* Rymer's Fœdera, T. I. p. 289.

† Lobin. I. p. 221, 222.

‡ Dugd. Bar. T. I. p. 762.

§ Lobin. T. I. p. 335.

‖ Rymer's Fœd. T. I. p. 335. An. 1229, menſe Octobris, applicuit Comes Britanniæ in Angliam apud Portſmue, et ferit homagium de Britanniæ R. Henrico III°. et idem Rex reſtituit ei Comitatum Richmondiæ, et idem Comes reverſus in Britanniam, graviſſimam guerram movi Regi Franciæ. Regiſt. de Swafham, penes Petr. Le Neve, Arm. Norroy.

him to appear at Melun, and upon his neglect or refusal to obey him, declared all his dominions forfeited that he possessed in Anjou, besieged his town and castle of Belesme that he had given him, in the depth of winter, and took them before the king of England could arrive to his assistance, which was not till the April following. After this, he was pronounced by Lewis to have forfeited his duchy of Britany, and the greatest part of his nobility renounced their allegiance to him. But great divisions arising in the French army, that king was obliged to retire out of Britany, the king of England also returned home, leaving the conduct of his affairs, and the succours sent to the duke, to the earl of Chester, who surprized the ammunition and baggage of the French army, and so brought Lewis to accept of a truce for three years.

No sooner was it concluded, than Peter returned into England, where he was looked upon as the king's greatest favourite and sole governor, having full possession of the lands given him belonging to the Honour of Richmond, as he had the title of earl thereof some time before *.

The truce being expired, Lewis IX. attacked the duke with a mighty army, and reduced him to promise that he would surrender all Britany to him, with all his forces, except the king of England came in person to his relief before All Saints day; and, as a caution for the due performance of this agreement, received from him immediately three of his strong places †. Peter hereupon comes into England to solicit the king's assistance, but meeting with a cool reception, was obliged to return and submit himself entirely to the French king, who spoiled several of his towns and territories, and made him give what satisfaction he pleased to the complaints of his barons against him, and in the year 1237, bestowed his duchy upon his eldest son, John, who then came of age, and did homage for it at Paris ‡.

* Dugd. Bar. T. I. p. 49. † Lobin. T. I. p. 232. ‡ Ib. p. 237.

Peter

Peter after that only called himſelf Peter de Braine Chevalier. He was ſent by the Pope as chief of the Croiſade deſigned for the Holy Land in 1239, returning in two years time, his reſtleſs diſpoſition would not ſuffer him to enjoy any repoſe; for upon the concluſion of a peace between England and France in 1243, for five years, he betook himſelf to pirating upon the ſeas, till Lewis IX. made him come in, and reſtore all the plunder he had taken from the Engliſh. Engaging himſelf again in the Croiſade that was led by Lewis into Egypt, he was wounded and taken priſoner at the battle of Maſſoura, releaſed ſoon after with that king, and dying in his voyage homewards, was interred with his anceſtors in the church of St. Ived at Briane*.

Our heraldic writers have not only deviſed coat armour for the immediate predeceſſors of Peter de Dreux in the duchy of Britany and county of Richmond, but have even beſtowed it upon the firſt earls of the latter, ſome giving to Alan Rufus the ermines of Britany, others the chequered ſhield of Dreux with a canton ermine, which was the bearing of this Peter, and the firſt that was borne by any earl of Richmond†.

The abſurdity of allotting arms to them ſo early is very groſs, ſince it is agreed now on all hands that the uſe of armorial bearings, as diſtinctions of families, was not in being till the ſecond Croiſade, which was begun in the year 1147. The great ſeals of our kings ſhew no arms till the reign of Richard the firſt, *Qui primo Leonem, ſeu potius duos Leones erectos, ſeſe coram aſpicientes, et poſtea tres Leones gradientes geſtavit*‡.

It is therefore utterly improbable, that ſubjects ſhould take coats of arms when their princes did not; ſo that if we meet with any inſignia before that time, they are only to be regarded as

* Lobin. T. I. p. 247. 253.

† See Vincent upon Brook. p. 57.

‡ Vide Spelmanni Aſpilogiam, p. 45, &c.

devices taken by the bearers, or rather ſome modern fancies falſely fathered upon them.

Neither were coats of arms fixed or hereditary in families immediately after the commencement of this faſhion, for ſometimes they were changed by the ſame perſon, as we ſee by thoſe of Richard the firſt, and ſometimes varied by their deſcendants, as we may conclude by the ſeals of the Quincys, earls of Wincheſter; for Rŏger Quincy, who died in the 24th of Henry III. quitted the arms of his father, according to the cuſtom of the time*, and inſtead of a feſſe with a label of ſeven points in chief, bore Gules, ſeven Maſcles, Or, and alterations in the arms of the earls of Cheſter were made then in almoſt every deſcent; the like inſtances might alſo be given in ſeveral other families of the ancient nobility.

Seals began to be common about the end of the twelfth century; but many of them, even at that time, only exhibit the figure of a knight completely armed, without any device upon his ſhield, as you may ſee by that of Conan IV. and Geffrey the ſon of king Henry III. both dukes of Britany and earls of Richmond†, the firſt of which ſucceeded to theſe honours A. D. 1171, and the other ten years after, in right of his wife Conſtance, daughter of the former, which is the date of the deed to which the ſeal is annexed‡. There is indeed in the Cotton Library a modern delineation of ſome fragments of an ancient ſeal, there ſaid to be Stephani Ducis Britanniæ, repreſenting a knight with a ſhield and coat powdered with fleurs de lis§, which may ſeem to contradict what I have aſſerted againſt the bearing of arms by any of the earls of Richmond or dukes of Britany before Peter de Dreux; but as it is not ſaid whence this ſeal was copied‖, nor

* See Biſſæi notas in Aſpilogiam Spelmanni, p. 105; and Camden's Brit. in Hantſhire, p. 122, edit. Lond. 1695.

† See N° 3, 4, and 5, of the Seals following the Preface to Regiſtrum Hon. de Richmond.

‡ Lobin. T. II. p. 315.

§ Jul. C. VII. See alſo N° II. among the Seals before Reg. Hon. Rich.

‖ Ibid. Seal, N° I. II. &c.

any deed to which it was pendant, produced, all concluſions againſt what I have ſaid on the former head can have but little weight, and granting it genuine, it rather makes for us than againſt us, ſince none of his predeceſſors or ſucceſſors are ever depicted in that habit, and conſequently if he took thoſe arms, they were borne only by himſelf, but by none of them.

In ſhort, not one of thoſe dukes or earls bore coat armour, till Peter de Dreux brought the arms of his family with him into Britany, which were Checque, Argent, and Azure, to which he added a Canton Ermine, to diſtinguiſh them from the arms of his elder brother, as appears by a ſeal of his to a deed dated 1213, before he was actually married to the heireſs of Britany, and whereon he only ſtyles himſelf "Filius Roberti Comitis de Dreux "et de Braine*." They muſt therefore be very much miſtaken, who fancy that he quartered the arms of Britany in a canton ermine, upon his marriage with the ducheſs, ſince he had taken that diſtinction before, and the ermine was never borne by itſelf by any of the dukes of Britany, till the time of his great grandſon John the third, as ſhall be obſerved when I come to him. In the Regiſter of the Honour of Richmond, you may ſee a ſeal of this Peter's, and another of his ducheſs, aad thereby that ſhe gave no other arms than thoſe of her huſband†.

From what has been ſaid, it is evident, that all the coat armours in the frontiſpiece of the Honour of Richmond are imaginary, if appropriated to any perſon living when the grant of that honour was made to earl Alan by William the firſt. Thoſe that are borne there by the king's attendants belong indeed to the progeny of ſome of the greateſt men that came with him into England, as the earls of Warren and Albemarle, Lacy earl of Lincoln, and Newburgh earl of Warwick, &c. as do thoſe at the top of the firſt page of that book to the poſterity of thoſe,

* Lobin. T. I. p. 197.

† See Seals, N° VI. VII.

which

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which earl Alan had made partakers of the king's munificence to him, or thoſe that claimed eſtates under them, all whoſe names are found in that regiſter, as holding lands under the earls of Richmond.

It is now time to return to John the Firſt, who, upon his father's reſignation or deprivation, in 1237, as was ſaid before, became duke of Britany, and ſtyled himſelf * likewiſe "Comes Richmondiæ," though it is highly probable the eſtate and lands belonging to it were ſeized upon by the king of England, when Peter made his laſt ſubmiſſion to the king of France, for though we have no expreſs account of it, yet as the young duke had done homage to the crown of France, and was intirely in that intereſt, it is not be imagined that he was permitted to enjoy his Engliſh territories, which he confirmed by their being beſtowed in 1241, upon Peter of Savoy, uncle to the queen of England, and a great favourite of the king's †. And when the duke of Britany demanded reſtitution thereof in 1243, all the anſwer he could get was, that he ſhould ſhew what advantage ſuch reſtitution would be to the realm of England ‡? Upon a treaty two years after, for the recovery of this county to him, he could only procure a grant of 2000 marks per annum in lieu of it ||, either becauſe the king would not take it away from Peter de Savoye, or that he was reſolved to obſerve the regulation he made a little before, of confiſcating all the lands held in England by the French, Normans, and Bretons, in conſequence of an edict of the ſame nature made by Lewis the Ninth, by which, ſuch of his ſubjects as were owners of lands in France, Normandy, or Britany, were obliged, if they had any in England, to quit the one or the other §.

* Lobin. T. II. p. 335. † 25 Hen. III. Dugd. Bar. T. I. p. 49. ‡ Lobin. T. I. p. 247.
|| See Append. Reg. Hon. Rich. N° xxxvii. § Lobin. T. I. p. 247.

Be

Be that as it will, Peter of Savoy held the honour of Richmond *, the honour of the eagle in Suſſex, and a great many eſtates in Eſſex and elſewhere in England, for ſeveral years after; and among other favours, had the manor of Aldborough, Richmondſhire, bought in for him by the king †. This manor had been held of that honour by a family which had been conſtables thereof ever ſince the grant to Alan Rufus ‡; for we find that "Alanus filius Alani fil. Roaldi," that ſold it, held thoſe lands which were given him by earl Alan to Emſant Muſard in Doomſday book||, and therefore was, in all probability, a deſcendant from him, and Emſant the firſt conſtable. But that Peter of Savoy never took the title of "Comes Richmondiæ," though Dugdale ſays he did in the fiftieth year of Henry the Third, is plain from the very deed he quotes for his allegation §, where no ſuch title appears, as it is from all others relating to him any where extant, as alſo from his coins **, and his laſt will and teſtament, dated in the fifty-third of Henry the Third, wherein he only calls himſelf "Petrus Comes Sabaudiæ," though he makes the following bequeſts to his niece, the queen of England, and had he been then earl of Richmond, could not well have avoided naming himſelf ſo ††; "Item cariſſimæ D'næ noſtræ Alienoræ Reginæ "Angliæ damus et legamus Comitatum Richmondienſem, ita "tamen quod ipſa ſolvat et ſatisfaciet integraliter de omnibus de-"bitis quibus tenemur Mameto Spinæ et ejus ſociis, civibus et "mercatoribus Florentinis. In Anglia vero facimus Executores "noſtros cariſſimam D. noſtram illuſtrem Reginam Angliæ, et "D'nm Richardum de Charron militem per ordinationem hujuſ-"modi exequendam."

* Append. Hon. Rich. N° VIII. and L. † Dugd. Bar. T. I. p. 49. ‡ Append. Reg. Hon. Rich. N° XXXVIII. XXXIX. || See Doomſday book, and Kirby's Inqueſt in the Regiſt. Hon. Rich. p. 37. § Dugd. Baron, T. I. p. 50. and N° LXI. in Append. to Regiſt. ** Guichenon's Hiſtoire de la maiſon de Savoye, T. p. 141. and 145.

To

To this will are we beholden for the exact and moſt accurate* inquiſition of this honour, begun in the eighth year of Edward the Firſt, A. D. 1316, which gives us a more particular account of its extent and value than any where elſe is to be found; and it is the more to be eſteemed, becauſe it is not confined to that part of it only in Yorkſhire, but comprehends whatever belonged to it in the whole kingdom of England †.

In the year 1259, a treaty was ſet on foot for a marriage between John eldeſt ſon of the duke of Britany, and Beatrix daughter of king Henry the Third, in which the duke very much preſſed the reſtitution of the county of Richmond, but the king would do nothing in it without the conſent of Peter of Savoy ‡; at laſt it was agreed, that the king ſhould allow his ſon in law 1200*l.* ſterling, and give him a free gift of 200 marks more per annum for the value of it ||. Soon after it was granted to the executors of Peter for the term of ſeven years after his death §, as alſo a power to him of bequeathing it to whom he thought fit at his death, the duke of Britany having renounced all claim to it for himſelf and his heirs in perpetuum **, in conſideration of the territory of Agenois made over to him in lieu thereof, or an equivalent in money ††.

The duke, however, being uneaſy that the honor of Richmond, which had been ſo long in his family, ſhould be alienated from it, and which he expected ſhould have been given him again upon theſe nuptials, importuned the king ſo much, that at laſt he obtained his deſires, the honour and rape of Haſtings in Suſſex being given to Peter in exchange for it ‡‡, and the county of Agenois returned to the king by the duke of Britany ||||, ſo that by ſeveral writs, bearing date in May and June, 1266,

* Append. Regiſt. Hon. de Rich. N° VIII. † N° XLIII, XLIV. ‡ N° XLV, XLVI. || N° XLVIII. § N° XLIX. ** N° L. †† N° LI. ‡‡ N° LIX. LX. LXI. |||| N° LXIII.

Guichard

Guichard de Charron, who had the cuſtody of the county of Richmond, with the caſtle and honour thereof, was commanded to deliver up the firſt and the laſt to Ralph de Morteyn for the uſe of the duke, though the caſtle was detained till the 20th of June, 1268 *, the duke not having done his homage till about that time. To ſatisfy the queen for what pretenſions ſhe might have upon them, by virtue of her uncle's teſtament, the 1200 marks paid by the French king to the duke of Britany, by agreement with the king of England, were aſſigned to her for life †, and ſoon after 800 marks more were ſettled upon her, payable out of ſeveral of the king's manors ‡.

Having thus regained the honour of Richmond, he immediately created his eldeſt ſon, John, earl thereof ||; and hence it is that the "genealogia Comitum Richmondiæ" before the Regiſtrum tells us, that John the firſt "nunquam fuit Comes Richmondiæ." It was alſo John the ſon, and not the father, as Dugdale has miſtaken them §, that obtained licence of going into the Holy Land, and of borrowing 2000 marks upon ſome of his lands in Richmondſhire, towards defraying his expences in that voyage, as Dugdale might have ſeen by the deed itſelf, wherein the king names him "Johannes de Britannia (not Dux Britanniæ) et dilectus filius noſter **.

We cannot but obſerve here the ſtrange miſtakes and confuſion introduced by that eminent antiquary into his account of this family ††; for he not only blends and jumbles the two firſt Johns, dukes of Britany ſucceſſively, into one and the ſame perſon, attributing ſeveral paſſages of the ſon's life to the father, among others, even marrying him to Beatrix, his ſon's wife, but at laſt he entirely drops the ſon, though he was no leſs than eight years duke of Britany, after John the firſt's death; and makes Arthur

* N° 64. † N° 66. ‡ N° 67. || Lobineau, T. I. p. 260. § Baron. T. I. p. 51.
** Append. Reg. N° 65. †† Baron. T. I. p. 51.

(who was John the Second's ſon), eldeſt ſon and heir to John the Firſt; and, not content with this, he lays ſeveral tranſactions belonging to duke John the ſecond to his ſecond ſon, called alſo John, who was never duke of Britany, only earl of Richmond; for a more diſtinct view of which, you may conſult the genealogical table printed before the Regiſtrum Honoris de Richmond, wherein theirs and ſeveral other deſcents are ſet in a truer light than was before performed.

As for John the Firſt, after the reſtitution of Richmond to his family, he was a liberal benefactor to the abbey of Jorvaulx in that county *, and dying the eighth of October 13 Edward I. A. D. 1286, was ſucceeded as duke of Britany by his ſon John, earl of Richmond, who had confirmed to the burgeſſes of Richmond in 1268, as ſoon as he was in poſſeſſion of the honour, all their markets, fairs, tolls, and other privileges, being then at Jorvaulx abbey †, and in the year 1275, covenanted with the canons of Eggleſton to find ſix of their number to celebrate divine ſervice for ever in his caſtle of Richmond, as is evident from the deed itſelf ‡, wherein he is only ſtyled "Johannes de Brit. Com. Richmondiæ Filius Ducis Britanniæ," though this agreement is by Dugdale attributed to the father ||, and the abbey of Eggleſton placed by him in the biſhoprick of Durham inſtead of the county of Richmond §. In 1279, he obtained licence to hold a fair for four days, at Holyrood-tide at Richmond **, and deſigning a voyage to Jeruſalem, procured himſelf to be excuſed for five years from attending the king perſonally in his wars, as he was obliged to do by the tenure of his county of Richmond ††. It is probable that he went upon an expedition, though neither Lobineau, nor any other hiſtorian, mentions it; ſince the queen

* Mon. Ang. T. I. p. 880. † Append. Regiſt. N° CXXI and CLXV. ‡ Regiſt. p. 95. || Baron. p. 51. § Baron. p. 51. and Mon. Angl. T. II. p. 196. ** Append. Reg. N° 69. †† Append. Reg. N° 71.

dowager

dowager uſed her interceſſion with the king in 1281, two years after the obtaining that licence, that Nicholas Stapilton might take care of his affairs in England during his abſence in a ſtrange country *.

In the year 1287, he confirmed the foundation of a chantry at Houghton in Norfolk, erected a little while before by Mary de Neville, widow of Robert, lord of Middleham, being then duke of Britany †. Upon the breaking out of the war in 1294, between Edward the Firſt and Philip the Fair of France, he took part with the king of England, and was general of his forces, till in 1296 he fell off to Philip, who created him a peer of France. Upon this defection, his county of Richmond ſeems to have been ſeized into the king's hands, and not to have been reſtored to him till the peace was concluded between the two kings ‡, a little before his death, which ſurpriſed him November the 14th 1334, by the fall of an old wall at Lyons ||, loaded with a greater number of ſpectators than it could bear, at the coronation of pope Clement V. whoſe horſe he had the honour and misfortune to lead by the bridle at that ceremony §. He was of a generous and liberal temper, a benign prince to his Engliſh tenants, as well as to his ſubjects in Britany, remembering the religious and poor among the former, as well as the latter in his laſt will and teſtament **; and was particularly a great benefactor to the Franciſcan or Grey Friars at London, where his ducheſs, daughter to Henry III. who deceaſed at the beginning of the year 1275 ††, was interred ‡‡.

In the dukedom of Britany he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Arthur, who, as the "Genealogia Com Richm." rightly obſerves, was never earl of Richmond, for he preſentted this

* Append. N° 72. † Append. N° 75. ‡ Append. N° 83. || Append. N° 87.
§ Lobineau, T. 1. p. 201. ** Append. Reg. N° 82. †† He was not then duke of Britany.
‡‡ Addit. Reg. N°. 14.

county to his brother John*, and it was conferred likewiſe upon him by Edward the Firſt, and all the lands in England that had come into that king's hands by the death of the late duke †, but the charter takes no notice of Arthur's donation. Edward the Second releaſed to him all his father's goods and chattels that had been diſtrained for the debts due from him to the crown ‡, and commanded all his tenants, as the king his father had done, to pay him homage, and do him their accuſtomed ſervices ||, granting him beſides ſeveral markets and fairs in his towns and manors.

Edward the Firſt, in the 33d year of his reign, A. D. 1305, before he gave him the county of Richmond, had conſtituted him his lieutenant and cuſtos of the kingdom of Scotland, for in that patent he only calls him *Dilectum Nepotem, et fidelem noſtrum Johannem de Britannia juniorem* §, but in the enſuing year he was ſummoned to the parliament held at Carliſle by the name of *Johannes de Brit. Comes Richmondiæ* **.

In the firſt of Edward II. A. D. 1307, he was again appointed lieutenant and cuſtos of Scotland, and this perhaps with the ſtout reſiſtance he made when he was ſurprized by Robert Bruce at Biland abbey, whereby he gave the king an opportunity to make his eſcape, was the reaſon that Bruce determined never to give him his liberty again. He was mollified at laſt, as it ſeems, by the interpoſition of the Pope, who concerned himſelf in that affair ††, or rather by a great ſum of money, towards the diſcharge whereof the king deſired the aſſiſtance of parliament in the 17th year of his reign, but not obtaining it, had recourſe for it, by his letters hortatory, to the earl's tenants ‡‡, ſo that after about two years impriſonment he was enlarged again.

This misfortune at Biland abbey befell him in the latter end of the year 1322 |||, though Walſingham places it in 1319. The

* Lobin T. I. p 39. † Append. Reg. N° xciv. ‡ Ib. N° xcv. || Ib. xcvi. xcviii. § Append. Reg. N° lxxxiv. ** Clauſ. 34 Edw. I. in dorſo. m. 2. c. †† Append. Reg. N° cx. ‡‡ Walſingh. ſub an. 1324. Append. Reg. N° cxiii. ||| Forduni Scoti Chron. ad ann. 1322, Thom. de la Moor.

March

March preceding, the king had rewarded his good ſervices with the gift of ſeveral lands in the biſhoprick of Durham, Yorkſhire, and Lincolnſhire, forfeited by the treaſons and rebellions of Roger de Clifford, John de Moubray, and Roger Damory*. Towards his redemption, he gave him, in the time of his captivity, the cuſtody of all the lands of John Northwood, then in his hands, the heir of the ſaid John Northwood being a minor, and in ward to the king†. But this was not the only time he was taken priſoner by the Scots, the ſame calamity had fallen upon him before at the fatal battle of Bannockburne in 1214; and of ſo great a reputation was he then, that the queen of Scotland and biſhop of Glaſgow were exchanged againſt him‡.

We hear no more of him after his ſecond redemption from his captivity till 1325, when he was embaſſador at Paris from England, to which he ſeems to have had no great inclination of returning; either that he thought himſelf neglected by the king in his impriſonment, the letter from the Pope to the king giving ſtrong grounds of ſuſpicion that he had taken little care to relieve him when that was wrote, or that he had conceived a diſpleaſure of the ill government there, and gone into the party of the queen and prince of Wales, with whom he had contracted to exchange his county of Richmond for the annual ſum of 10,000 livres Tournois, to be ſecured to him upon the revenues of the city of Bourdeaux, and other places in Aquitaine, till he ſhould have lands aſſigned him of that value in France‖; but this agreement never took place.

This his unwillingneſs to return into England is evident from a writ to the ſheriff of Suſſex to attach him for his diſobedience in not attending the king, as he had commanded him§; he ſeized alſo his county of Richmond, and gave the ſame reaſons to the pope for his depriving him of it, when he interceded for

* Append. Reg. N° cv. † Ib. cxii. ‡ Forduni Scoti Chron. an. 1314. Append. Reg. N° cxii. ‖ Append. Reg. N° cxiv. § Ib. N° cxv.

him,

him*. From all which it is apparent, how groundleſs a calumny it was, that about this time, by the king's procurement, he was to have murdered the queen and prince†; if he was ſubject to any blame, it was for being too much in their intereſt againſt the king. We are told by Sir William Dugdale‡, that he obtained a licence in the firſt year of Edward III. to grant the earldom of Richmond to his brother Arthur, duke of Britany, which is a moſt notorious blunder, ſince the deed§ itſelf bears date in the 4th of Edward II. and Arthur died the year following.

But to return, the earl indeed ſeems to have been reſtored to the enjoyment of his Honour of Richmond by Edward II. but it was not till the power of denying it to him any longer was taken out of that king's hands, and his great ſeal lodged in the hands of the earl's friends, the queen and the prince||, who had made the unfortunate king reſign it to them ſome few days before the firſt of the writs for the reſtitution of that honour to the earl, dated December 25**. There is a ſecond writ for the ſame purpoſe on the 12th of January following††, ſo that the election of the prince to the throne on the 20th of the ſame was not a month after the firſt of thoſe writs, and but eight days before the ſecond: it is undeniable, therefore, from whom the earl obtained this favour, though he was not in full poſſeſſion of it till two years after‡‡. From that time he enjoyed it quietly, till in the ſeventh of Edward III. (not the fifth, as Dugdale ſays§§), he procured leave to part with it to his niece, the counteſs of Pembroke, for 1800l. ſterling, to be paid him annually by her for his life, reſerving however to himſelf the title of earl, as alſo all the woods and patronages of his churches and religious houſes||||. He retired ſoon after into Britany, died there January 17, and was buried in the Cordeliers church at Nantz.

* Append. Reg. N° cxiv. † Walſing. Hiſt. ſub an. 1325. ‡ Dugd. Bar. T. I. p. 52.
§ Append. Reg. N° xcix. || Tyrrell's Hiſt. Eng. v. III. p. 321. ** Append. Reg. N° cxix.
†† Ibid. N° cxvii. ‡‡ Ibid. N° cxix. §§ Dugd. Baron. T. I. p. 52—133.
|||| Append. Reg. N° cxxviii.

John

John the Third, ſon of his elder brother, duke Arthur, then duke of Britany, having done homage to the king, was admitted the fourth of January following into the poſſeſſion of the county of Richmond, and all the revenues belonging to it *. Lobineau tells us, from Froiſſard †, that the king took it from him again, as from one intirely in the French intereſt, to beſtow it upon Robert earl of Artois, who had retired into England, and ſuggeſted to Edward the Third his right to the crown of France, preferable to that of Philip de Valois ‡. All this however is much to be queſtioned, ſince there is no record of any ſuch deprivation or donation in the Tower of London, and ſince it is plain that duke John was in the poſſeſſion of the honour of Richmond, not only in the year 1338 ||, when the king began the war with France, but that he ſtyled himſelf "Comes Richmundiæ," 1339 §, and enjoyed it with all its revenues at his death, on the laſt of April, 1341 **. So that it is probable, he held it without any interruption as long as he lived.

It was this duke that quitted the arms of Dreux in the year 1318, and took the ermine alone for the future, which he and his predeceſſors bore only in a canton before that time, as Lobineau affirms ††, though in the draught he gives us of his grandfather John the Second's monument in the Carmelite's church at Ploermel, the whole ſhield there ſeems to be ermine, without the leaſt ſign of the chequers, of which the arms of Dreux was compoſed ‡‡; but, as he appeals to the undeniable authority of the ducal ſeals |||; and, as this tomb might not be erected till the time of John the Third, or may have been ſince unſkilfully beautified or repaired, it will be hard to contradict him.

* Append. N° cxxix. cxxx. cxxxi. † Froiſſard, V. I. cap. xxvii. ‡ Lobin. T. I. p. 308. || Append. Reg. N° cxxxiv. § Lobin. T. II. p. 374 and 479. ** Append. Reg. N° cxxxv. †† Lobin. T. I. p. 302. ‡‡ Ibid. p. 291. ||| See Seal, N° x. in Reg.

This

This duke dying without iſſue, John earl of Montfort, ſon to Arthur duke of Britany, by his ſecond wife Joland, counteſs of Montfort, widow of Alexander the Third, king of Scotland, and conſequently his half brother, claimed both Britany and Richmond, as the next in blood*: However, Charles of Blois, who had married Joan, daughter of Guy earl of Penthievre, ſecond ſon to Arthur, by Alice de Limoges his firſt wife, and brother by the whole blood to the laſt duke, diſputed the pretenſions of the earl of Montfort, and the conteſt being referred to the arbitration of the French king, was decided in favour of Charles, and the duchy of Britany adjudged to him. John had better ſucceſs in England, where he obtained the county and honour of Richmond from Edward the Third, to be holden by him till he ſhould recover his county of Montfort, of which the French king had diſpoſſeſſed him for his adherence to the king of England †. It ſeems nevertheleſs, that the king had a longing mind to the honour of Richmond himſelf; for ſoon after I find an agreement between him and this John earl of Montfort, dated February the 20th 1341, the former being but of the 24th of September preceding, whereby it was ſtipulated, that he ſhould hold Richmond only till the king could provide him with lands of an equal value in France‡.

John had the misfortune to be taken priſoner the ſame year in Nantes, which he was obliged to ſurrender, with himſelf, to the French; and whether it was that Edward deſpaired of ſetting him at liberty, or thought it not worth while to ſupport his quarrel after this unlucky blow, he beſtowed the county of Richmond upon his fourth ſon, John of Gaunt, then not three years old, and declared him earl thereof "per cincturam gladii," the 20th of September, in the 16th year of his reign ||, 1342 ſo that this earl of Montfort had very little fruition of his eſtat

* As alſo by his laſt will and teſtament, Lobin, p. 311. † Append. Reg. N° cxxxv
‡ Ibid. N° cxxxvii. || Append. Reg. N° cxxxviii.

al

and dignity. He died in 1345, leaving Edward III. guardian to his infant ſon, having a little before his death eſcaped from his keepers in the habit of a merchant, that was brought in to him by ſome beggars *; after which he was in England, procured ſome aſſiſtance there, returned into Britany, and beſieged Quimper without ſucceſs; though Sir William Dugdale † makes him a priſoner at Paris in the 48th of Edward the Third, which was in the year 1374, and to die ſoon after; attributing to him in the mean time ſeveral tranſactions that belong to his ſon.

In the 27th of his reign, king Edward confirmed his former grant to his ſon John of Gaunt, and not content with that, in the 34th had it confirmed to him once more by parliament ‡, and procured a releaſe of all claim to it from John IV. duke of Britany ||, having made it one of the conditions of peace concluded between him and the French king at Bretigny a little before, that the duke ſhould be reſtored to the poſſeſſion of the county of Montfort, and all his inheritance in the duchy of Britany; in conſideration whereof, it is probable, he gave up his pretenſions to the county of Richmond, according to the agreement made with his father §.

The kings of England and France not being able to put an end to the great conteſt for the duchy of Britany between John the Fourth and Charles of Blois, it was at laſt decided by a bloody battle at Auray, wherein Charles loſt his life upon the ſpot. The French king, fearing John ſhould do homage for the duchy of Britany to the king of England, by whoſe aſſiſtance he had recovered it **, propoſed a treaty, which the duke, with the conſent of the king of England accepted, and which terminated in putting him into full poſſeſſion of the duchy, and the French king acknowledging him duke thereof ††.

* Append, Reg. cxxxviii. † Lobin. T. I. p, 337. ‡ Dugd. Bar. T. p. 52.
|| Append. Reg. N° cxxxix. § Ibid. N° cxl. ** Append. Reg. N° cxxxvi.
†† Lobin. T. I. p. 377.

In 1369 the French broke the peace concluded at Bretigny; this put the duke under great difficulties how to carry himſelf between the two kings. He owed his duchy to the Engliſh, and had been twice married into that royal family, his firſt conſort having been Mary, the fourth daughter of Edward III. and his ſecond Joan, daughter of the princeſs of Wales, by her firſt huſband Thomas Holland, earl of Kent. Theſe conſiderations made him a well-wiſher to them, and to favour their intereſt underhand without coming to an open rupture with the French; ſo that in July 1372, when by a treaty with the king of England he had procured the reſtitution of the county of Richmond, John of Gaunt, then king of Caſtile and duke of Lancaſter, having reſigned it to that intent, and in conſideration of other lands given him for it *, at the ſame time he carried on a treaty with the French king, and gave him new aſſurances of his fidelity †. However it was but the November following that he entered into cloſer engagements with the king of England ‡, which at laſt coſt him his duchy of Britany, obliged him to retire in 1374, with his ducheſs into England, and to live there upon the revenues of his Richmond eſtate ||, the nobility of Britany having been debauched from their allegiance by the bribes of the French king.

Edward the Third made frequent attempts to reinſtate him in his dominions, ſometimes by ſuccours given him, and ſometimes by treaty; but never could effect it; ſo that, departing this life the 23d of June, 1377, he was forced to leave the proſecution of the duke's reſtoration to his grandſon, Richard the ſecond.

In the firſt year of his reign, that king granted the duke the return of of all writs in his county of Richmond, and excuſed him and his tenants from paying thol and pontage, and other

* Append. Reg. Nº CXLII, CXLIII, &c. † Lobin. T. I. p. 402. ‡ Lobin. p. 405. and T. II. 583. || Lobin. T. I. p. 410, 411.

duties,

duties, throughout the whole kingdom *; and retained him to ſerve in a naval expedition under Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, his uncle, with 200 men at arms, and as many archers †. This armament was deſigned againſt a Spaniſh fleet then lying at Sluſe in Flanders, but that of England being diſperſed by a tempeſt, the attempt came to nothing. The duke continued after this for ſome time with the earl of Flanders, but returned the next year into England, having only the town of Breſt left him of all his dominions in Britany, and that blocked up by the French, who had proceeded even to declare his duchy confiſcated, and united to the crown of France.

This uſage of the duke had the effect to make his ſubjects return to their obedience, and recal their exiled prince, rather than become ſlaves to France. He was ſent back from England with a ſtrong ſupply under the command of the braveſt and moſt experienced captains of thoſe times; ſo that in a few years he brought Charles the Sixth to propoſe a treaty to him, which was ratified the 15th of January, 1381, and upon the duke's making his ſubmiſſion and doing homage to him, he was once more put into poſſeſſion of the duchy of Britany and county of Montfort ‡.

So unhappy is the ſituation of a weak prince, when it places him between two others, that are each of them too ſtrong for him, and an equal match one for the other, that he muſt ever be dependant on one of them, and undergo the other's reſentment. This was always the caſe of the dukes of Britany betwixt the kings of England and France, the former of which was now ſo exaſperated at this treaty, by which the duke had obliged himſelf to ſend home all the Engliſh he had brought with him, though the importunities of his ſubjects, and their averſion to

* Addit. in Regiſt. N° xvi. Lobin. T. I. p. 418. † Append. N° cxlix. clcli.
‡ Lobin. T. I. p, 437, 438.

thoſe auxiliaries made it impoſſible, as the peace with France made it unneceſſary to keep them any longer, that he detained the ducheſs his ſiſter in England, and gave her the honour of Richmond as long as ſhe would continue there *. He permitted her nevertheleſs to return to her huſband in 1383, granting her the † profits thereof till the Michaelmas following as an aid to pay her debts.

Two years after, in the 8th of this king's reign, Richmond was by act of parliament declared to be confiſcated for the duke's adherence to the French king; though, for certain reaſons, the act was not inrolled till the 14th ‡, and was granted by king Richard to Anne his queen for her life ||. The king, in the mean time, had been ſo far reconciled to the duke, that he had reſtored it to him by a new grant, dated the firſt of March in the tenth year of his reign, A. D. 1387 §. He gave him alſo ** another grant of it, the 20th of November, two years after, almoſt verbatim the ſame as the former; ſo that it appears as if the king had ſeized it again, or at leaſt put a ſtop to the queen's ſurrender of Richmond to the duke between the time of making †† him theſe two grants.

In the year 1391, the duke ſent a ſolemn embaſſy to demand and accept the county, town, and caſtle of Richmond from the king; and having a ſecond ſon born Auguſt 25, 1393, he named him Arthur, and gave him the title of earl of Richmond. Notwithſtanding all this, in the 21ſt of his reign, the king granted the county, town, caſtle, and honour of Richmond to Joanna, the duke's ſiſter, wife of Ralph Baſſet of Drayton, in all probability with the duke's conſent, who had had no new difference with the king ſince the laſt reſtitution, and is ſtyled by him in that very deed "Frater cariſſimus ‡‡."

* Append. Reg. Nº CLII. † Ibid. N° CLIII. ‡ Append. Reg. Nº CDVII. || Ibid. N° CLIV. § Rot. Cart. anni 10 Rich. II. in Turr. Lond. ** Append. Reg. Nº CLVI. †† Ibid. N° CLVIII. ‡‡ Append. Reg. N° CLIX.

Richard

Richard II. being depoſed, his ſucceſſor Henry IV. beſtowed the county and honour of Richmond in the firſt year of his reign upon Ralph Neville*, earl of Weſtmorland, for the term of his life, but without giving him the title thereof†. John the fourth duke of Britany died Nov. 1, in the ſame year, and was ſucceeded in his dukedom by John V. I cannot find he was ever in poſſeſſion of the honour or earldom of Richmond, though Henry IV‡. once gave him ſuch hopes of it, that he ſent over Arnel de Chateaugiron, his chamberlain, to do homage for it§. On the contrary, it appears to have been in the poſſeſſion of the earl of Weſtmorland the very next year||, and even at his death, which happened not till the fourth of Henry VI. who immediately thereupon commanded his eſchaetor to give livery of it to his uncle, John duke of Bedford, that had obtained the reverſion of it from his brother Henry V**. After this, the title and revenues of the earl of Richmond were never reſtored to the ducal family of Britany; though Arthur, ſecond ſon of John IV. continued to ſtyle himſelf earl of Richmond as long as he lived, as did alſo all the ſucceeding dukes of Britany in their charters and upon their ſeals, till Anne, the daughter and heireſs of Francis II. marrying Charles VII. king of France, united that duchy to the French crown, after which the title of earl of Richmond was no more aſſumed by any foreigner.

Thus I have deduced this hiſtorical account of the earls of Richmond, from the firſt to the laſt of the ducal family of Britany that enjoyed that honour, with as much brevity as the nature of the ſubject would admit; and, at the ſame time, give me leave to ſet forth the ſtate of the county in the many revolutions it underwent, the ſeveral ſeizures of it into the kings of England's hands, and the recoveries of it by the dukes of Britany,

* Append. Reg. N° CLX. & addit. N° XVIII.
† Dugd. Baron. T. I. p. 298. and Append. to Reg. N° CLXIII.
‡ 10 Hen. IV. 1409.
§ Append. Reg. N° CLXI.
|| Reg. p. 78.
** Append. Reg. N° CLXIII.

the

the tranſitions of it from one family to another, as alſo to rectify the infinite miſtakes of Sir William Dugdale and others, in relation to the ſucceſſions of thoſe dukes and earls, as will plainly appear by the genealogical table prefixed before the Regiſtrum Honoris de Richmond; and nothing more remains to be ſaid upon this matter, except the making of ſome eſtimate of what the yearly value of this honour might amount to, which in ſome meaſure may appear by the ſeveral accounts of it rendered into the Exchequer, the *Inquiſitio poſt mortem* of Peter de Savoy*, and the eſtimations of it in ſeveral reigns.

But as to the accounts rendered into the Exchequer, thoſe we have ſeem only to be part of the profits†, we ſhall therefore paſs them by, and come firſt to the allowance given for it in the thirty-ninth of Henry III. A. D. 1245, to Johannes de Britannia, which was but 1200l. ſterling per annum, the 200 marks mentioned as in addition to that ſum, being the king's free gift‡. This ſeems to be an under-rate indeed, for but 35 years after, in the eighth of Edward I. A. D. 1280, we find the value of it to be much higher, it amounting to

In Nottinghamſhire	{ 1	10	0
	{ 128	15	4
Lincoln	1464	17	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Hertford	86	11	$10\frac{1}{4}$
Suſſex	51	8	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Norfolk	80	0	0
Cambridge	371	4	0
York	658	13	$10\frac{1}{4}$
	2843	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$

which ſum ſo much exceeds the former, that, at firſt ſight, it would perſuade us, that the 1200l. had been allowed, not for

* Append. Reg. N° VIII. † See the Prefaces to Reg. ‡ Append. N° XXXVII.

the

the value of the whole honour, but only for the county of Richmond lying in Yorkſhire, the grants themſelves ſpecifying it was *pro extenta et valore comitatus (non honoris) Richmundiæ* *: but as 1200l. per annum was almoſt double the value of that part of it in the Inquiſition taken but 35 years after the firſt, and but 20 after a ſubſequent grant of the ſame ſum, it muſt be without doubt the eſtimate of the intire honour, which was then very uncertain and unknown, as appears by the laſt of thoſe grants †, and continued ſo till the above-mentioned Inquiſition ſeems to have exactly ſettled it. How comes it then, that when John the ſon of John II. duke of Britany, made it over to the counteſs of Pembroke, Mary de St. Paul, he reſerved to himſelf no more than 1800l. per annum out of the income thereof, beſides the woods and the eccleſiaſtical advowſons belonging to it ‡, 53 years after this Inquiſition was taken? The reaſon of this great diſproportion between the afore-mentioned valuation and this reſerved rent is evidently from the neceſſary charges and burthens the honour was liable to, which were to be borne by the occupier; there being no allowance for any repriſals mentioned in the deed, but on the contrary an expreſs covenant for the counteſs's diſcharging *omnia ſervitia et debita inde conſueta*, beſides which the woods muſt be alſo looked upon as of conſiderable value, not to mention the advowſons of the religious houſes and churches, and the title of earl, which he retained ſtill to himſelf: neither can it be ſuppoſed that the counteſs, or any body elſe, would ſubject themſelves to the payment of ſuch a rent-charge, without a conſiderable advantage from the reſt of the eſtate.

The real value of money was at leaſt ſix times higher then than it is at preſent; if, therefore, we would make a comparative eſtimate of the value of this honour as it was when the Inquiſition was taken, with the preſent value of money, we may come at it

* Append. N° xxxvii. † Ibid. N° xlviii. ‡ Ibid. N° cxxviii. A. D. 1383.

pretty nearly, by multiplying the ſum total collected from that by the number 6, and it will ſtand thus,

Ancient value	2843	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
			6
Preſent value	17058	7	9

And by multiplying the rent reſerved by the earl when he parted with the eſtate in 1333, the ſame way, the value of money continuing ſtill much the ſame, it will produce for

Ancient value	1800	0	0
			6
Preſent value	10800	0	0

A noble appanage for a younger ſon of a duke of Britany, or additional income to his own revenue; and that might be the reaſon they were ſo unwilling to part with it, particularly John II. who might know the value of it to be a great deal more than 1200l. per annum allowed him for it by Henry III. from the accounts that might be of the produce of it to his anceſtors in Britany.

ADDITIONS

Additions and Corrections to the "Regiſtrum Honoris de "Richmond," tranſcribed from the Margin of Mr. R. Gale's Copy, as corrected for a new Edition, now in the Poſſeſſion of John Watſon Reed, Eſq; of Lincoln's Inn.

Præf. p. V. l. 4. Bergam vel Ffergam Aremoricis et Cambro-britannis Valgus, quod agnomen a varis cruribus Alano impoſitum videatur. V. Bibl. Literar. Tom. VI. p. 15.

P. vi. l. 2. V. Maddoxii Baron. Angl. p. 159, 160.

L. 9. *decimis*] decem ſolidos.

In Margine, l. M. An. T. II. p. 71. l. 12. V. infra, l. 98.

P. vii. l. 6. Alanus Comes Britanniæ obiit ann. 1093, et hic jacet ad hoſtium auſtrale S^ti^ Edmundi. Ex libr. Abb. de Chattris in Bibl. Cotton. V. Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 729.—Octavo kal. Maii obiit Ailwinus Comes, fundator Rameſienſis monaſterii, &c. et Ailwinus Niger, frater ejus, qui dedit Cranfelde, &c. Ex libello de Anniverſariis in Eccl. Rameſienſi obſervatis. Mon. Ang. tom. I. p. 239. 34.

P. xvi. l. 6. Rex [Richardus] inſiliens inſedit ſellæ aureis ſcintillis multicoloribus ſinopide interlucentibus, parte nihilominus poſteriore binis aureis ſeſe reſpicientibus hirriendo leunculis, ſingulorum uno pede anteriorum verſus alterum tanquam ad lacerandum porrecto : Galfr. de Vineſauf, lib. ii. cap. 36. Is erat tenor cartæ noſtræ in primo ſigillo noſtro, quod quia aliquando perditum erat, et dum capti fuimus in Alemanniâ in alienâ poteſtate conſtitutum, mutatum eſt; ut a priore diſcreparet ne Falſariis locus eſſet. V. Spelmanni Aſpilog. p. 45.

L. 8. *lege*, Leones gradientes, aut Leopardos potius, geſtavit.

P. xxii. l. 11.] Lege 33°.

L. 13. *Proregem*] Locum ſuum tenentem.

L. 29. *lege* 1314.

L. 31. Redditos pro comit. Herefordiæ ſcribit Monachus Malmſbur. in vitâ Ed. IV. ab Hearnio edit. 1729, p. 155.

P. xxiii. l. ult. Veniam hanc prius ab Ed. II. impetraverat, deinde ab Ed. III. an. regni ſui v^o^, prout apparet in N° IV. Collect. MSS. in calce hujus libri. Charta 7° Ed. III. data non eſt niſi confirmatio illius ab Ed. II. conceſſæ.

P. xxiv. l. 4. In vivis certe fuit A. D. 1333: eo enim anno Honorem Richm. locavit comitiſſæ Pembrochiæ, ſicut a chartâ ſuâ, N. CXXVIII. in append. manifeſtum eſt.

P. xxviii. l. 17. *lege* villam caſtellumque.

P. xxxii. l. 14. *pretii ſolvendi*] repriſarum.

P. xxxiv. l. 10. Sam. Gaſtrell.

In Tab. Genealog. Johannes de Britannia ob. 1330.

Ibid. Brianus fil. Alani=Anna, fil. J. Baliol reg. Scotiæ.

P. 1. l. 20. 16°] obiit IV°. poſt fratrem anno.

L. 26. 1164] *l.* 1138. V. Præfat. p. viii.

P. 5. l. 3. *lege* Fleetham.

P. 21. Randulfus de Glanvill non reddit compotum Honoris Comitis Conani, quia nondum potuit ſcire numerum militum ejuſdem Honoris. Rot. 18 Henr. II. rot. 10. 6. V. Maddox's Hiſt. p. 440. col. 1. b. et Baron. Angl. p. 122.—Comitiſſa Britanniæ debet cc et quater xx marcas de ſcutagio militum, ſcilicet de c et xi militibus quos Tomas de Bure quondam Seneſcallus Co-

mitiſſæ recognovit pertinere ad Honorem Comitis de Britannia in Angliâ. V. Maddox's Hiſt. Exchеq. p. 444. col. 2. i. et Baron. Angl. p. 122. ex Mag. Rot. 1 Johan. Rot. 4.

P. 22. l. 13. *Atloucouton*] Atley hill juxta Couton.

P. 29. l. 34. *Robertus Conſtable*] Supra portam auſtralem ſacelli tantum non diruti de Thirntoft A. D. 1740, inſignia gentilitia de Conſtable.

P. 43. l. 27. tenet 9 acras terræ.

P. 47. l. 23. Huddeſwell habetur nihilominus in fine Inquiſitionis, ut ſuprà.

P. 64. l. 17. *ſecundi*] Sic in MS. Sed rectiùs *primi* erit. Alienora enim Ed. II. mater multos annos obierat antequam filius regnum capeſſiverat.

P. 65. l. 19. *lege* Burton in Biſhopſdale.

P. 84. l. 17. *feſi.*] feofati.

P. 92. l. 4. V. Append. p. 115. N° XLI.

APPEND. p. 3. l. 42. hodie penes Comitem Fitzwillyams.

P. 64. Archini] Archidiaconi—Idem v c. de xxs. quos Archidiaconus de Richem. ſolvit Archiepiſcopo annuatim de Archidiaconatu ſuo. In Theſauro liberaverunt, et quieti ſunt. Maddox Baron. Angl. p. 87. c. 1.

P. 70. l. 29. *decimis.*] Duas marcas pro decimis omnium terrarum grangiæ de Bellomonte [i. e. Beamond]. V. Mon. Angl. tom. I. p. 709. n. 33.

P. 78. l. 27. Godefridus de Lucy Archidiac. Richmundiæ, regnante Henr. II. A. D. 1185. Benedict. Abb. ex edit. Hearnianâ Ox. p. 433.

L. 30. Benedictus Abbas, p. 562.

L. 31. Sigillifer Regis, poſtea Epiſc. Elyenſ.

P. 79. l. 23. Ab Ed. I°. ad Papam legatus Johannes de Glaunton Archidiaconus Richmond. V. Lelandi Collect. Tom. I. part. 2, p. 538. where, by the preceding matters, he ſeems to have had this dignity about the year 1292, or 3.

L. 40. et ad Epiſcopatum Lincolnienſem.

P. 81. l. 4. Filius naturalis Wolſeii Cardinalis. V. Wood's Faſti Oxon. p. 40.

P. 82. l. 2. *Abbathia Sanctæ Agathæ.*] Ordinis Præmonſtratenſis.

Ex Libro viſitationum vulgò vocato Compendium Compertorum per D'nm Leigh et Leyton, hodie in Scaccario Weſtmonaſt. ſervato.

St. Agatha.

Will. Harriſon,
Johan. Ripon,
Rob. Payment,
Johan. Richmond.
Michael Clerkſon,
} Sodomitæ per voluntariam pollutionem.

Georgius Pulley cum una conjugata, et altera ſoluta incontinens.

Fundator D'ns Scroop.

Redditus annuus cc li.

P. 85. l. 1. *Prioratus de Marryke*] Ordinis Benedict.

Chriſtabella Cowper Prioriſſa.

F. Libr' Penſ' in Curia Augmentac'.

Penſions and annuities limited and aſſigned by John Uvedale and Leonard Beckwith, Commiſſioners authoriſed by virtue of the King's Highneſs's Commiſſion under his privy ſeal, to the Prioreſs and Nuns of the late Priory of Marryk, in the county of York, at the ſurrender and diſſolution of the ſame Priory, the 15th day of September, in the 31ſt year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Henry the Eighth, as followeth:

	s.	d.
Firſt to Chriſtabell Cowper, late Prioreſs there	100	0
Item, to Dame Margarett Lovechild, late nun there,	40	0
Item, to Dame Johane Norris, late nun there,	53	4
Item, to Dame Marjorye Conyars, late nun there,	66	8
Item, to Dame Elizabeth Dalton,	40	0
Item, to Dame Elenor Maxwell,	40	0

Item,

	s.	d.
Item, to Dame Johane Barningham,	40	0
Item, to Dame Johane Marton,	20	0
Item, to Dame Grace Rotherforde,	26	8
Item, to Dame Elizabeth Cloce,	20	0
Item, to Dame Elizabeth Robinſon,	26	8
Item, to Dame Anne Ledeman,	26	8
Item, to Dame Elizabeth Singleton,	20	0

Fiat Penſ' predict' Religioſ' per nos, } Jo. Uvedale, Leon. Beckwith.

P. 87. l. 1. *Decanatus de Cuteryk.*] Ordinis Ciſtercienſis.

P. 91. *Prioratus de Ellerton.*] Ordinis Ciſtercienſis.

E libro predicto Scaccarii.

Cecilia Swale peperit ex ſoluto.

Fundatores, Will. Aſelby, Will. Thoreſby, Radulphus Spencer.

Reditus ann' xv li.

P. 92. *Abbathia de Eggleſton.*] Canonicorum Nigrorum.

Collect. R. Dodſworth, in Bibl. Bodl. 131. f. 182. b.

Ellerton Monial'.

Fundatores, Will. Aſelby, Will. Thoreſby, Radulphus Spencer.

[This ſeems to be a miſtake; theſe being the founders of Ellerton, as in the former page. R. Gale.]

Ibid. f. 185. b.

The monaſtery of Eggleſton upon Teeſwater, of the order of Præmonſtratenſes, of the firſt foundation of Maſter Ralph Multon and Alys his wife; Gilbert, Philip, and Matilda *de la Haye* *, and it was founded in King Stephen's time: now Lord Dacres is the founder. [Q. An non ex Lelando?—R. G.]

P. 93. *Abbathia de Coverham.*] Canonicorum Nigrorum, aut Præmonſtratenſium. V. Mon. Angl. tom. II. p. 648.

Ex libro prædict.

Chriſtoferus Rookſby Abb' vehementer ſuſpectus incontinentiæ.

Will' Fountains, Adam Milham, Edw. Scralton, } per voluntariam pollutionem Sodomitæ.

Habetur cingulum Mariæ Neville, parturientibus ut creditur conducens.

Fundator D'ns Rex. Reditus ann' cxxxx li.

P. 95. *Hoſpitale*, &c.] Randulphus de Glanvill r. c. &c. in eleemoſyna conſtituta, in firmis Hoſpitalis de Richmunt x s. pro v ſummis frumenti, et monialibus de Richemont IIII s, &c. Maddox's Hiſt. of the Exchеq. p. 440.

P. 106. l. 8. *Forneſcroft*] Hodie *Thorneſcroft.*

P. 107. N° XXVIII. Mag. Rot. 9 Joh. Rot. 7. a.

Roaldus filius Alani debet cc marcas et IIII palefridos pro quietantia amerciamenti, eo quod jurare noluit pro XIII^ti. et pro habendo Caſtro de Richemunt unde diſſeiſitus fuit eadem occaſione, et pro habendis literis Regis patentibus de juſticiando milites qui cuſtodiam debent ad caſtrum de Richemunt, ad cuſtodias illas faciendas. Maddox's Hiſt. of the Exchеq. p. 346.

P. 163. l. ult. *Grenham*] *Greenhow.* Maddox's Hiſt. of the Exchеq. p. 428. col. 2.

P. 175. l. 18. *lege* cepit aut levavit.

P. 182. N° CXXXIII. Eſc. A. 9 E. III. 1335.

P. 193. l. 32. *lege* Carre, cuſtode privati ſigilli, &c.

P. 198. l. 13. *lege* ubicumque et in quibuſcumque comitatibus eædem terræ et ten. exiſtunt in quibuſcumque, &c.

L. 17. *Nullus Vir*] Nullus Vicecomes.

* Rectiùs *de la Lega*. V. Mon. Angl. tom. II. p. 196.

L. 23.

L. 23. *Add*, Guidone Comite de Bryen Camerario noſtro, Ricardo Leſcrop Seneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri, et aliis.

L. 25. Per breve de Privato Sigello.

P. 199. l. 24. Anno regni noſtri ſecundo.

P. 219. l. 19. *mandacione*] invadiacione.

P. 225. l. 25. *Conqueſtor.*] Angliam ſibi non per conqueſtum ſed ab Edwardo delegatum Willielmus vendicavit. V. Mon. Angl. tom. I. p. 311. b. 10. 313. b. 60. tom. II. p. 889 & 900. Vid. etiam p. 23. b. l. 45.

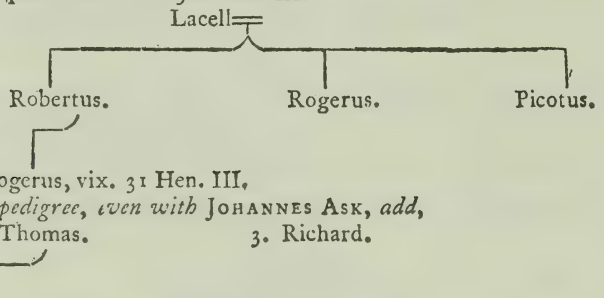
P. 226. l. 3. Anno regni Gulielmi quinto comites Edwinus et Morcharus, quod Rex eos in cuſtodia ponere voluit, latentèr è curiâ ejus fugerunt, et aliquamdiu contra eum rebellaverunt. Sed cum eis parum ſucceſſiſſet, Edwinus Malcolmum regem adiens, a ſuis in itinere percuſſus occiditur. Alfr. Beverlac. Annal. lib. IX. p. 131.

P. 227. l. 30. Poſt rebellium ſubverſionem facta eſt diligens Inquiſitio qui fuerunt qui contra regem in bello dimicantes, &c. V. App. p. 5.—Poſſeſſiones et conſuetudines regis et principum ſuorum ſolùm deſcriptæ. V. Append. N° IV. Vid. Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 496.

L. ult. *compaginatum*] compactum.

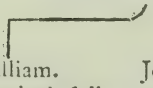
P. 230. l. 16. *Lege* quod novam, &c.

L. 23. *Picotum Laſcelles.*] Rogerus de Lacell, filius Roberti de Lacell, conceſſit Rogero de Lacell avunculo ſuo terras in Aſkerig, quas habuit Picotus de Lacell avunculus ſuus, et pater Rogeri. Placit. apud Ebor. ann. 30 Henr. III.



P. 232. *In the pedigree, even with* JOHANNES ASK, *add*,

2. Thomas. 3. Richard.



William. John. Richard. Ralph. Henry. Nicholas.

After the laſt line add, 1. Ricardus Aſk, arm. 2. Franciſcus.

P. 233. l. 32. *Rhyvel.*] *Rhyfela*, et *Rhufelu*, bellum gerere, *Rhyfelrer*, bellator.

P. 236. l. 31. *Lege*, dempto tantum Foſtune, &c.

P. 237. Juratores dicunt, quod paſtura eſt in Warlawby et non in Romaneby, et Warlawby in Richmond. Wappentak. et Romaneby in Allerton: et quædam aqua vocata Weſk ſeparat wappentachia et libertates paſturarum; ita quod nulli ipſorum qui ſunt in Romaneby communicant cum Warlaweby, nec e contra. Aſſiſ. coram Will'o de Ebor. &c. 28 Henr. III. Rot. 21. D.

P. 240. l. penult. *Lege* N° VIII.

P. 241. l. 40. *uxorem.*] matrem.

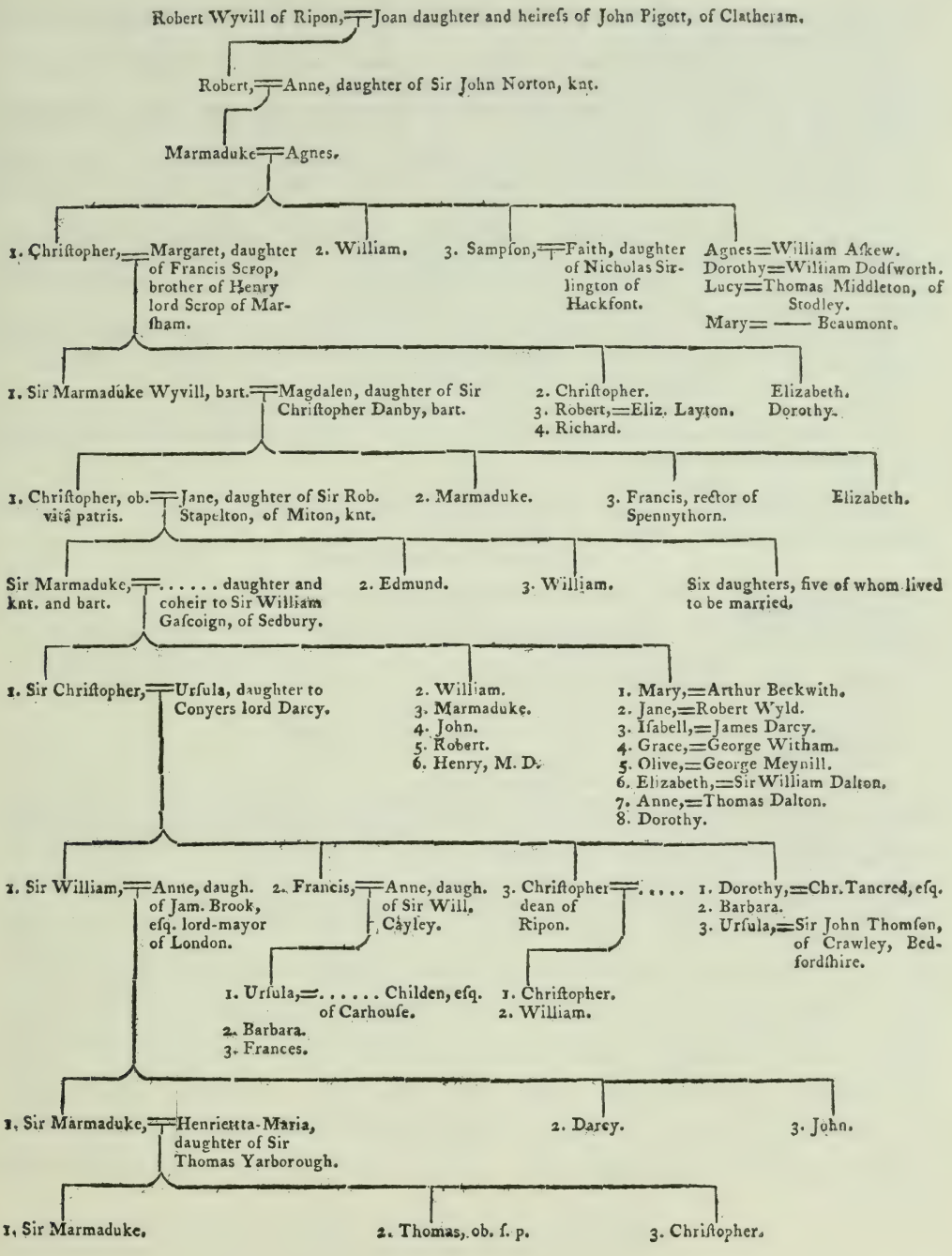
P. 242. l. 15. nomen uxoris fuit Anna, filia J. Baliol Regis Scotiæ.

L. 20. Vid. Tab. Genealog. II. ‡ ubi geſtamen hoc Adæ de Boltby de Langneſthorp aſſignatur, niſi quod in campo rubro depingantur ſine cantherio flores tres aurei; forſan itaque erravit Dugdalius, qui inſignia hæc ut intextu depicta retulit. [*Langneſthorp* pagus hodiè in parochiâ de Bedale *Langthorp* nomination: rectiùs *Langthorn.*]

P. 246. l. 28. Apud Wallos maritagium filiæ ejuſdem ſemper fuit valoris atque heriotum patris. Vid. Præfat. in Leges Hoeli Dha, Lond. 1730.

P. 247. l. 21. In pedigree, read Elizabetha fil. Radulphi D'ni Scrope, &c.; and inſtead of the two laſt articles of *Wyvill*, inſert as follows:

Robert


Robert Wyvill of Ripon, = Joan daughter and heireſs of John Pigott, of Clatheram.
Robert, = Anne, daughter of Sir John Norton, knt.
Marmaduke = Agnes.
1. Chriſtopher, = Margaret, daughter of Francis Scrop, brother of Henry lord Scrop of Marſham.
2. William.
3. Sampſon, = Faith, daughter of Nicholas Sirlington of Hackfont.
Agnes = William Aſkew.
Dorothy = William Dodſworth.
Lucy = Thomas Middleton, of Stodley.
Mary = —— Beaumont.
1. Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, bart. = Magdalen, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Danby, bart.
2. Chriſtopher.
3. Robert, = Eliz. Layton.
4. Richard.
Elizabeth.
Dorothy.
1. Chriſtopher, ob. vitâ patris. = Jane, daughter of Sir Rob. Stapelton, of Miton, knt.
2. Marmaduke.
3. Francis, rector of Spennythorn.
Elizabeth.
Sir Marmaduke, knt. and bart. = ... daughter and coheir to Sir William Gaſcoign, of Sedbury.
2. Edmund.
3. William.
Six daughters, five of whom lived to be married.
1. Sir Chriſtopher, = Urſula, daughter to Conyers lord Darcy.
2. William.
3. Marmaduke.
4. John.
5. Robert.
6. Henry, M. D.
1. Mary, = Arthur Beckwith.
2. Jane, = Robert Wyld.
3. Iſabell, = James Darcy.
4. Grace, = George Witham.
5. Olive, = George Meynill.
6. Elizabeth, = Sir William Dalton.
7. Anne, = Thomas Dalton.
8. Dorothy.
1. Sir William, = Anne, daugh. of Jam. Brook, eſq. lord-mayor of London.
2. Francis, = Anne, daugh. of Sir Will. Cayley.
3. Chriſtopher = ... dean of Ripon.
1. Dorothy, = Chr. Tancred, eſq.
2. Barbara.
3. Urſula, = Sir John Thomſon, of Crawley, Bedfordſhire.
1. Urſula, = ... Childen, eſq. of Carhouſe.
2. Barbara.
3. Frances.
1. Chriſtopher.
2. William.
1. Sir Marmaduke, = Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Sir Thomas Yarborough.
2. Darcy.
3. John.
1. Sir Marmaduke.
2. Thomas, ob. ſ. p.
3. Chriſtopher.

P. 248. l. 30. *Iul.*] Ita dictum ab acclamatione *Io* et *Iu* festum hoc vult Sperlingius in Dissert. de nomine et festo *Iuel*, p. 16.

Ibid. l. 32. *mediam hyemem*] ineunte Februario, quemadmodum Gula Augusti ineunte Augusto, quo pacto annum dimidiabant. *Gwyl* Britannis, Festum.

P. 252. l. 27. Castrum aliquod caput Honoris solet, non urbs aut oppidum esse. V. Madoxii Hist. Baron. Angl. p. 16, 17, 18.

In this page Mr. Gale has delineated what he calls "Cochleare Argenteum una cum numismatibus Romanis ad clivum arcis Richmondianæ effossum 7° Martii, A. D. 1720." (See Plate VI. fig. 15.)

P. 253. At a meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Council of the Borough of Richmond in Yorkshire, in the Town-hall of the said Borough, November 26, 1725, the freedom of the Corporation was unanimously bestowed on Francis Nicholson, esq. Captain General and Governor of South Carolina, to whom the view of Richmond is dedicated.

P. 261. l. 9. *read*, Tuguriola; *and after* Shales, *add*, Shalings. Ita vocant Cumbri pastorum mapalia in quibus inter pecora sua ab Aprili ad Augustum singulis annis æstivant in vastis suis.

P. 265. l. 1. fortè *The Easton.*

P. 267. l. 21. *Alkelda*] Q. an non sit eadem quæ S^ta^ Kilda apud Scotos?

L. 27. *add*, Lapis tamen sepulchralis hodie (1736) ad altare reficiendum amovetur, et vitra jam confracta sunt, et deperdita.

P. 282. *Cella S. Martini.*] Ordinis Benedictini.

Ex Libro Visitationum Monast. vulgò vocato Compendium compertorum per D^m^ Leyton et Leigh, hodie in Thesaur. Westm. servato.

St. Martin's juxta Richmond.

Johannes Matthew Prior, } per voluntariam pollutionem Sodomitæ.
Rich. Horkesey, }

Johannes Matthew Prior cum fœminis solutus.

Fundator D's Rex.

Redditus ann. XLIII li.

Ibid. l. antep. lege 4l. 4d.——In Not. 43l. 15s. 8d.

P. 284. *Cowton Long.* Dedicated to St. Mary, or St. Cuthbert.

P. 285. *Marsk V.* Patron John Hutton, Esq.

P. 286. *Stanwix V.* Patron —— Wharton, Esq.

Ibid. *Dighton.* Dedicated to All Saints; patroness Lady Wolstenholm.

Ibid. *Leek, V.* Patrons, R. Talbot and ——— Knightley, Esqrs. who present alternately.

Ibid. *North V.* Dedicated to St. Leonard.

Ibid. *Rungton West R.* Dedicated to St. James.

Ibid. *Thornton in Via V.* Patrons, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

RELI-

RELIQUIÆ GALEANÆ.

PART III.

LXIV.

JAMES GARDEN, S. T. P. at Aberdeen, to JOHN AUBREY, Eſq. concerning Stone Monuments in Scotland. [Referred to in Biſhop Gibſon's edition of Camden's Britannia, printed 1695*.]

Aberdeen,
June 15, 1692.

AGREEABLE to Lord Yeſter and Sir Robert Murray's relation, there are found in the North of Scotland tall, big, unpoliſhed ſtones, ſet up an end, placed circularly, but not contiguous. The obſcurer ſort, which are the more numerous, have but one circle of ſtones, ſtanding at equal diſtances; others, towards the South or South-Eaſt, have a large broad ſtone ſtanding on edge, which fills all betwixt two of thoſe ſtones on end, and is called by the vulgar The Altar Stone†. A third ſort moſt remarkable, beſides all other before mentioned, have another circle of ſmaller ſtones ſtanding within the circle of great ones. The area of all the three ſorts

* Pages 618. 636, 637. Edit. 1772. Vol. II. p. 35; in Pembrokeſhire.
† This deſcription bears a great reſemblance of Stonehenge. R. G.

is commonly filled with ſtones of different ſizes, confuſedly heaped together. The two largeſt and moſt remarkable of theſe monuments are to be ſeen at Auchincorthie in the ſhire of Mernis, five miles from Aberdeen. One of them hath two circles of ſtones, whereof the exterior conſiſts of 13 great ſtones (beſides two that are fallen, and the broad ſtone towards the South) above three yards high above ground, and ſeven or eight paces diſtant from one another, the diameter being 24 large paces; the interior circle is diſtant three paces from the other, the ſtones thereof are three feet above ground. Towards the Eaſt 26 paces from this monument there is a big ſtone, faſt in and level with the ground, in which there is a cavity, partly natural, partly made, that will hold a Scotch gallon of water *, deſigned perhaps for waſhing the heathen holy things. The other monument, larger than this, and diſtant a bowſhot from it, conſiſts of three circles having the ſame common center. The ſtones of the greateſt circle are about three yards, thoſe of the two leſſer three feet high above ground; the innermoſt circle three paces diameter, and the ſtones cloſe together. One of the ſtones of the greateſt circle on the Weſt of the monument hath a cavity on the top of it, conſiderably lower on one ſide, which will hold an Engliſh pint, and ſeems deſigned for a lamp. Another ſtone of the ſame circle on the Eaſt ſide hath upon the top of it (which is but narrow, and longer one way than another) a cavity of three fingers deep, in the midſt of whoſe bottom is cut out a trough, one inch deep and two broad (with another of the ſame depth and breadth croſſing it), that runs along with the whole length of the cavity and down the ſide of the ſtone a good way, ſo that what is poured down into the cavity preſently runs down the ſide of it by this trough. Upon this ſtone probably they poured their *libamina*.

* Vide Camden, Edit. 1695, p. 618.

The general tradition concerning theſe monuments is, that they were places of worſhip in heathen times. They call them here *Standing Stones*, and the highlanders in their Iriſh *Caer*, which ſignifies a throne, an oracle, or place of addreſs. The people ſtill pay them an awful reſpect.

Some of them are called chapels: in the ſhire of Aberdeen and pariſh of Ellon, there is a place called *Forhel*, i. e. The bleſſed Chapel. A third monument, in the pariſh of Peter Culter, five miles from Aberdeen, is called *The old Chapel*; and from a fourth near it a place is called *Chapel Dena*, in the ſhire of Banff and pariſh of Gamrie.

Others are called Temples. In the pariſh of Stratharven, 14 miles from Aberdeen, there is a place called *Templetown*, from two or three of theſe monuments near it; and the two above deſcribed are called *Lawſtones*. They ſay the Pagan prieſts dwelt in Autchincorthie, and there are yet ſeen foundations of an old houſe ſaid to have been their Teind Barn.

One of theſe monuments in the ſhire of Bamffe and pariſh of Abercheirden, is called *Cairnedewin*, corrupted poſſibly *Cairndrewin*, and ſo relating to the Druids.

There is a parcel of land ſix miles from Aberdeen called *Cairndraid lane* or *Cairndraid land*, perhaps formerly part of the revenue belonging to the Druids.

Some perſons now living ſaw aſhes of ſome burnt matter digged out of the bottom of a little circle (ſet about with ſtones ſtanding cloſe together) in the center of ſome of theſe monuments, near the church of Keig in the ſhire of Aberdeen.

*** This letter is printed more at large in Archæologia I. 312.

LXV.

Mr. R. GALE's account of Rollrich ſtones, in a letter to Dr. STUKELEY.

Auguſt 19, 1719.

Laſt Saturday morning I had the ſatisfaction to ſee theſe ſtones, which are but a molehill to a mountain if compared to thoſe we ſaw at Stonehenge and Abury, as I doubt not you will agree, on my giving you the beſt deſcription I can of them, as alſo that they have been entirely of another nature and deſign. They are pitched upon the top of a hill, about half a mile South-Eaſt of a village called Long Compton, juſt within a hedge that now parts a ploughed field from the heath, and no doubt when theſe ſtones were erected there it was all heath. They compoſe a ring not exactly circular; the diameter of it from North to South being 35 yards, and from Eaſt to Weſt but 33. The ſtones are of very unequal dimenſions both in height and thickneſs, few exceeding four feet in height, and ſome reaching ſcarce two: the breadth various, nor can I tell the original number, ſome being thrown down and broken, and others carried away; but there are yet 22 ſtanding, and ſome of them pitched ſo cloſe together edge by edge, that it is evident they were intended to form a cloſe wall: the thickneſs of them is not above 14 or 15 inches at moſt. Where the entrance of it was is hard to ſay poſitively, there being at preſent many ſmooth gaps in the ring, but as there is a large one directly North-Eaſt in a line with the *King* as they call it, I am perſuaded it was in that place. This king is a great ſtone, which the country fancies to repreſent a man on horſe back ſtanding, 84 yards North-Eaſt from the circle, eight feet high, ſeven broad in the broadeſt part, and about 12 inches thick, and has, as appears by

by the grit of the ſtone, been taken out of a quarry, as well as thoſe attendants he has in the circle within one hundred yards of his majeſty; which obſervation of mine much diſpleaſed my landlord, who came from Chippen Norton to ſhew me this petrified court, as it is believed to be by the whole country, and he that dares to contradict this creed is looked upon as a moſt audacious freethinker. Juſt in the North point of the circle is alſo ſtanding one ſtone much longer than the Eaſt, being ſeven feet high, and five and a half broad. I could obſerve no trench running round it, which, if there ever had been one, muſt ſtill have ſhewn itſelf on the heath, nor any marks of an avenue leading to it as at Stonehenge and Abury, nor any barrows or tumuli within view of it, only a bank about ten yards to the North of the ring about twenty yards long, ſeven broad, flat but uneven on the top, as if formed out of the rubbiſh of the neighbouring quarry. In all probability it is as ancient as the king himſelf, caſt up at the time of his erection; the country tradition joining them together in this common rhyme,

If Long Compton thou canſt ſee,
King of England thou ſhalt be.

You cannot ſee Long Compton where this king ſtands; but if you ſtep but a yard to the North of him it diſcovers itſelf over the top of this bank, which before intercepted the view of it.

LXVI.

LXVI.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, on braſs arms, *Linum Aſbeſtinum*, and other antiquities in Scotland.

April 7, 1720.

Laſt week I received your letter of the 24th of March, and return you my acknowledgements for ſo valuable a favour. Being in a little hurry at the time, I only took notice of two things in relation to the publiſhing my letters by Mr. Gordon*. I hope you have received mine, and that I need not trouble you any more about thoſe particulars, except that my former letters (as this likewiſe is) were in ſo poor a dreſs that they deſerved nobody's conſideration. The firſt which was addreſſed to you came from an opinion Mr. Gordon had poſſeſſed me with, that your goodneſs and benevolence towards all your friends would make you overlook all their faults and weakneſſes when their intention happened to be either to pleaſe or divert you; from this opinion, which I am ſtill fond to entertain, I ſhall beg leave to ſay a few things in relation to ſome particulars in your letter.

As to your opinion that the Romans never made uſe of braſs arms, I humbly conceive it is too general. I ſhall readily agree with you that about the time of the Antonines, and eſpecially after the reign of Septimius Severus the legionary ſoldiers made uſe of no arms but what were of iron, becauſe, as you very well obſerve, they knew very well how preferable iron was to braſs, to neglect it in their warlike inſtitutions. I know that other learned men, particularly Turnebus and Fabretti†, have aſſerted the ſame thing,

* At the end of his "Itinerarium Septentrionae," p. 169—184, without mentioning the names of the writers.

† De Col. Traj. p. 186.

and

and that the Greek poets have often uſed the word Χαλκος for Σιδηρος: but I cannot agree to their reaſons. This known paſſage of Heſiod,

Τοις δ'ην χαλκεα μεν τευχεα, χαλκειοι δε τε οικοι,
Μελαϛ δ'ουκ εσκε σιδηρος

proves ſufficiently that braſs arms were uſed before iron, and that the two metals were never confounded. Pauſanias in his Laconicis aſſerts the ſame thing, and gives ſeveral inſtances to prove that the arms of the ancient heroes were of braſs. I could fill up a ſheet with quotations from the Greek poets to this purpoſe; but at this time ſhall only mention a very remarkable paſſage from Homer, where, after he has ſtretched his invention to the utmoſt in arming Achilles, he ſays, Lib. XIX.

Αμφι δ'αρ' ωμοισιν βαλεϛο ξιφος αργυροηλον
Χαλκεον—

Here the formidable braſs ſword hanging from the ſhoulders was the hero's chief ornament. It is no leſs evident from the ancients that their *Galeæ*, *Thoraces*, *Lanceæ*, *Securis*, *Enſes*, *Pelta*, *Clypei*, *Tubæ*, *Cornua*, & *Navis roſtrata* were ſtrengthened with braſs. This verſe in Virgil,

Æratæque micant peltæ, micat aureus enſis,

proves the ancient uſe of braſs ſwords; but what goes beyond all is the vaſt number of ſuch ſort of arms found in Italy itſelf, and preſerved in the cabinets of virtuoſi there; but admitting that the legionary ſoldiers in the Roman armies did not make uſe of braſs arms, yet this will not prove the Roman *auxiliaries* followed the ſame cuſtom. On the contrary it would ſeem even in the days of Tacitus that iron was little known to the Germans, for in his book *de moribus Germanorum* he ſays, "*Ne ferrum quidem ſupereſt* "*ſicut ex genere telorum colligitur**"; and Fabretti himſelf ac-

* Yet within two lines after Tacitus tells us, that the Germans "Haſtas vel ipſorum vocab l " Frameas gerunt *auguſto & brevi ferro*, ſed ita acri & ad uſum habili, ut eodem telo vel cominu " vel eminus pugnent." R. G.

knowledges

knowledges that the Luſitani made uſe of braſs upon their ſpear points, according to the account Strabo has given; but as to the points of ſpears, there is no need of quotations from ancient authors; for the Germans have in all ages made ſuch of braſs, and even many of them to this day. In ſhort, I believe you and I may agree in this, that braſs arms were ſeldom uſed by the Romans after Trajan's time, but that before it both this people and their auxilaries made frequent uſe of ſuch. I ſhall only add, that if your opinion were univerſally to take place, it would prove too much, viz. that there are no Roman arms, at leaſt ſwords or points of ſpears, extant in the world; for if they had been all of iron, they had been many ages ago conſumed by ruſt. The Romans, no doubt, preferred iron arms to braſs, for their edge and hardneſs; yet they underſtood likewiſe to temper braſs to the ſame conſiſtence, and particularly valued the eternity of it, if I may ſo ſpeak of this metal; hence it is that Horace ſays poetically,

Exegi monumentum ære perennius.

As to the *Linum Asbeſtinum*, I know very well what Pliny has ſaid of it, Lib. xvii. c. 1. and that Elianus Cardanus, Scaliger, A. Kircher, Aldrovandus, and ſeveral others, have ſaid the ſame: but I humbly conceive they have taken up this notion without further enquiry. That there is ſuch a *linum*, and even napkins made of it is certain, and that it will reſiſt moderate heat; but there is very little evidence that it ever ſhould endure the flames of a *rogus*. For the ſame father Kircher obſerves*, that the Martyr St. George being hid or wrapt in it, the fire conſumed it, but preſerved the body of the ſaint; and this he aſcribes to a miracle. Strange force of credulity! for this effectually deſtroys his notion about the incombuſtible nature of this *linum*. If I remember right, Aldrovandus, Lib. viii. de metall. ſpeaking of the *Asbeſtos*, tells the ſame

* Lib. viii. § 3.

ſtory;

ſtory; ſo that, if we are perſuaded of the credulity of Pliny in an hundred inſtances, and the ſuperſtition of theſe two laſt mentioned, we ſhall have but a weak foundation to eſtabliſh the uſe of this *linum* in the ancient funerals. I cannot in the mean time doubt of its property to reſiſt humidity, and ſometimes it might be uſed for wrapping up the aſhes of the dead; and I do believe Pliny and others before him took their grounds from this to aſcribe a greater ſhare of durability to it than it naturally had.

You are pleaſed to aſk me a queſtion why might not the Northern nations bring this cuſtom of burying the dead from the Eaſt, as well as receive it afterwards from the Greeks. Poſſibly they might do ſo; but it is more probable they learnt it from the Germans their neighbours, or perhaps from the Gauls, and both theſe from the Greeks, in the manner I have narrated in my former letters*.

I thank you kindly for the inſcriptions† you have communicated to me. I agree with you perfectly in the reading, but the letter ⅄ would take it rather for an inſcription of a cohort *Delmatarum* than *Hiſpanorum*; the Dalmatians and other people bordering on Greece ſpoke a dialect of Greek, and uſed the alphabet of that language, whence came a mixture of Greek and Latin letters. I had occaſion to obſerve much the ſame thing in other inſcriptions, and have been of opinion, that from ſeveral made by the auxiliary troops the intire alphabet might be found out. This opinion of mine took its riſe from an inſcription in this country of a *Cohors Batavorum*, where there are letters that have no reſemblance to thoſe uſed by the Greeks or Romans. They appear to me to be Gothic or Runic‡, which, as I hinted in one of my former letters, were of very great antiquity, and the ſame probably which the ancient Germans uſed in the time of the Romans.

* Gordon's Itin. Sept. p. 81.
† Ib. 183.
‡ Ib. 178.

That part of your inſcription *Legio Decima Fratenſis* is by you very well underſtood, but, by the bye, puts me in mind of the *Legio Ferrata*, ſo called becauſe all the ſoldiers in it were armed with weapons of iron *, and I take it to diſtinguiſh them from other legions where the ſoldiers were armed moſtly with braſs. This is a ſort of evidence that even in thoſe days, as I ſaid before, ſome ſoldiers made uſe of arms of braſs †.

I ſhall now ſtop at giving you any farther trouble, after having added a few things about the etymology of our capital Edenbrough. Your derivation of its name from the ancient Britiſh word *Aden* and *Eden* is indeed agreeable to Camden's opinion, but our Highland antiquarians call the city *Dun Eden*, and ſay that *Edean* ſignifies *defence*. *Dun Eden* then is *the hill of defence* ‡. All we can do in ſuch etymology is but gueſs-work; but it is probable that this place did not take its name from *Ala* a wing of horſe; for many other places in Britain are as much intitled to this name, or rather more; becauſe the high and rocky ſituation made it an improper place for horſe; nor do I think it is more intitled than other places to the name of *the winged camp* from the Greek πτερωμάτα, as Cam- likewiſe fancies, becauſe no ſuch ſingularities appear ||. My former conjecture proceeded only from the inſcription on the altar found at Cramond, four miles from this place; but I am very far from laying more weight on it than it will bear. No notions of mine ſhall be dogmatic in oppoſition to yours.

As to your former inſcription from Hexham, it is evident the artificer has been very unſucceſsful, and that his cheſil has ſtammered into more ſyllables than were neceſſary in the word

* *Gratis dictum.* R. G.

† This would prove too much, viz. that all the other legions except the *ferrata* wore arms of braſs.

‡ *Edean* a receptable. V. Lluyd's Iriſh Engliſh Dictionary.

|| V. Gordon's Itin. Sept. p. 180.

§ Ib. p. 116. 173. 180.

Coriono-

Corionotatarum: I humbly think it ought to have been CORIATARUM, and that the people of Corcheſter were called *Coriatæ*, as the Spartans of old were called *Spartiatæ*, Σπαρτιῆται, much uſed by Herodotus.

LXVII.

Another letter from Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, on the ſame ſubject.

Edenburgh,
April 16, 1726.

I received this moment the honour of yours of the 9th inſtant, and at the ſame time one from Mr. Gordon, wherein he tells me, that he had laid aſide all thoughts of inſerting our letters in his appendix, and that he was only to take the ſubſtance of them in his own way: this piece of news pleaſes me extremely, and I hope you will keep him to his word. Two poſts ago I did myſelf the honour to write to you, and among other things took ſome notice of the Amiantus, without ſeeing occaſion to change my former opinion. The laſt paragraph of Biſhop Hadrian's letter to Father Monfaucon did not eſcape me even at my writing my ſecond letter to you; yet I aſſerted, the good biſhop had not made a due experiment, that the cloth he ſaw was incombuſtible. I have ſeen many experiments made of the *Linum Asbeſtinum*; I know very well that it will reſiſt a ſlow heat, but this will not prove that it will reſiſt a ſtrong one and be incombuſtible, as the biſhop fancied: I can aſſure you from very good grounds, that it cannot ſtand a ſtrong fire, and far leſs the one of a Roman *rogus*. You will be pleaſed to conſider, that even that letter labours under a very great defect, which is, that the whole *cineres* of a human body were not

found in the cloth, as they muſt have been if it really had been uſed in the manner the biſhop apprehends. In the next place, from the carving of the Sarcophagus, he aſſerts its antiquity to be about the time of Conſtantine; and yet you know that in the days of Pliny ſuch cloth was extremely rare; nor do we find that any *cineres* of the Roman emperors have been preſerved in ſuch; on the contrary, there are great preſumptions that it was not uſed on the occaſion: but theſe obſervations are not worth your trouble. I am, Sir, yours, &c. JOHN CLERK.

LXVIII.

Mr. R. GALE's anſwer to Sir John Clerk, on Braſs and Iron Arms, *Linum Aſbeſtinum*, &c.

April 26, 1726.

That I might give you as little trouble as poſſible, I deferred my thanks for yours of the 7th inſtant, till I ſhould receive your anſwer to my laſt; and then I took a few days more till I might ſee Mr. Gordon's book out of preſs, which I got laſt night; I wonder he ſhould tell you that he had laid aſide all thoughts of publiſhing our letters in his appendix, and that he would only take the ſubſtance of them in his own way: he has not indeed inſerted them intire, but the abſtract is exactly in the words they were written, the form of a letter obſerved, and only ſome paſſages not relating to the ſubject curtailed. I little thought that mine would ever appear in print when I wrote them; but after he had aſſured me that you had given him leave to grace his book with yours, I could not well refuſe him mine, ſuch as they are, ſince that would have been to have rendered yours in ſome meaſure imperfect, and ſeveral paſſages in them obſcure.

Fungor

Fungor vice cotis acutum
Reddere quæ ferrum valet expers ipſa ſecandi.

As the letters he has publiſhed carry no names, it is not every body that will know their authors.

The paſſage in your firſt letter about Eumenes is pretty well rectified, by mentioning in general terms the interment of the Greeks killed at Thermopylæ, and their commanders names; but he has ſtill unfortunately left in it the circumſtance of burning the bodies with the doors and windows of the neighbouring houſes, tho' I informed him of the ſlip, and he had promiſed me it ſhould be altered; I believe the printers have been to blame in it, as he alledges they are certainly the moſt negligent intractable ſort of men that one can deal with; it ſtands however in ſuch a light at preſent that every body will not obſerve it. You will allow that I can form but a very ſhort judgement from a very tranſitory view of one evening upon the book; but ſo far I may go as to tell you it has the appearance of a beautiful work performed with a great deal of induſtry, tho' not without its miſtakes, which indeed are ſcarcely to be avoided in a treatiſe of that nature; and ſome may think thoſe I take to be ſo are not miſtakes.

If you pleaſe to review mine of March 24, you will ſee that I do not affirm the Romans never made uſe of braſs arms; but that the Roman authors never mention the uſe of them among them, and that they knew how much iron was preferable for all purpoſes before they ſet foot in this iſland, inſomuch that it is ſtrange to me how any body can imagine that the brazen weapons found ſo frequently here did belong to them. It cannot be doubted that in the earlieſt times of their kingdom and commonwealth the uſe and manufactory of iron could not be ſo well known and underſtood by them as afterwards, and braſs being more tractable was the metal moſt in vogue, as it was among the ancient Greeks, which yours and a hundred other quotations that may be made do fully

ſully demonſtrate; but I muſt beg leave to ſay, that all of them together do not prove that it was generally in uſe with the Roman ſoldiery ſo late as their firſt invaſion of Britain; for, if we allow that Virgil ſpoke literally true and without poetical licenſe when he ſays

Aerataque micant peltæ, micat æreus enſis,

it can amount to no more than that the inhabitants of Italy uſed brazen arms when Æneas landed there, and nobody diſputes their uſe at that time. The Roman auxiliaries moſt certainly uſed brazen weapons if levied in a country where braſs was in uſe; and hence indeed we may account for ſuch being found ſometimes in our tumuli *. What Tacitus means when he ſays of the Germans, *nec ferrum quidem ſuppereſt, ſicut ex genere telorum colligitur*, wants a little explanation, ſince he tells us almoſt in the next line, that *Frameas gerunt anguſto et brevi ferro ſed acri et ad uſum habili, &c.*; and from Cæſar † we are informed, that the Britains had the uſe of iron tho' it was not very plentifully found in this iſland, and it is not improbable they had then the art of forging it, becauſe, as he ſays it was produced here, but braſs imported. That the defenſive armour of the Romans, their *Caſſides*, *Scuta*, lances, &c. were of braſs, cannot be denied; the reaſon of which may be, that it is much more fuſible then iron, and conſequently fitter for all ſorts of caſt work, as helmets, ſhields, breaſt-plates, and the roſtra of ſhips: it is even a queſtion whether they knew how to run iron or not. Iron was much properer for all malleable work, as ſwords, and ſpear heads, and therefore I believe the *Legio Ferrata* had its name rather from being covered with iron armour than armed with

* Motraye (Travels II. Tab. xxxiv. 3.) gives us the figure of a braſs ſword exactly like thoſe found in Britain, and generally affirmed to be Roman. P. 239 he ſays it was found in the old tombs at *Bracvalſtreed*, where the battle was fought, A. D. 395. (p. 237) by which it appears they were Daniſh and Gothic, the Romans having never been in Swedeland.

† B. G. V. 10.

iron weapons, and will not conclude too much if we ſuppoſe this legion was the only legion that entirely uſed iron weapons. Braſs indeed was not ſo liable to ruſt and corruption; but the preſent ſervice and convenience of offenſive arms was certainly more regarded than their future duration, for the Roman *pileum* was ſo contrived that it ſhould never be uſed a ſecond time.

What I have ſaid upon this ſubject, I think, will reconcile our amicable diſpute; and I hope we ſhall never have any that is not perfectly ſo. Before I wholly leave it, permit me to go back once more to your firſt letter.

I am inclined to think the inſtrument like the head of a ſpear found in the firſt barrow you mention* was a ſacrificing knife, as well for the reaſon you gave, as that *Seceſpitam*, ſays *Feſtus*, *alii ſecurim*, *alii dolabram æneam*, *alii cultellum putant*†, the latter of which I take yours to be, for the Cultellus may have been *æreus* as well as the Dolabra. Braſs was always looked upon as a ſacred metal; and that it was particularly uſed in ſacrifices appears from Monfaucon, T. ii. c. 6. The other inſtrument I cannot doubt was a *Stylus*, from your deſcription of it and its caſe, and no *Extiſpicium*, becauſe we are expreſſly told that the *Exta ferreo cultro rimabantur*‡.

We are entirely agreed upon the *Linum Asbeſtinum*; only I would take notice, as a farther confirmation of your and my ſentiments, that Pliny does not in the leaſt intimate that the Romans were burnt in it; his expreſſion *Regum inde funebres tunicæ*, &c. fixing the uſe of it to the burning of the kings of the country where it was found.

Your conjecture about the ſhape of the letter L ⅄ in the laſt inſcription I ſent you is wonderfully ingenious; and I ſhould moſt

* Gordon's Itin. p. 171.
† Roſini Ant. Rom. III. 32.
‡ Bulenger de Sortibus I. 6. Du Choul de religione Rom. p. 262,

readily

readily acknowledge that it might been taken from the Dalmatian alphabet, and of near affinity to the Greek; but that is found alſo in the other inſcription I ſent you of Calpurnius Agricola, where there is no mention of Dalmatia; and what is more, I have, ſince I wrote to you, accidentally met with a copy of the Elenborough inſcription, where the tranſcriber has plainly ſhewn the letters in queſtion to have been H I S P. As I am ſure he had never heard of my conjecture, nor I ſeen his copy, I cannot but think his writing them ſo is wholly owing to his greater ſagacity and accuracy in reading the inſcription, then that of the firſt copyiſt.

I thought the caſtle of *Edenborough* rather owed its name of *Caſtrum Alatum* to a figurative expreſſion of its lofty ſituation, then to any thing of horſe quartered there, for which purpoſe I am well apprized how unfit it is; and that the ϖ]ηϱωμα]α of Camden are all imaginary: therefore I acknowledge your conjectures for placing this *Caſtrum Alatum* at Cramond to be very ſtrong, tho' not deciſive; for Cramond being at ſo ſmall a diſtance from Edenborough, why might not ſome commander of the *Tungri* quartered at Edenborough have a country retirement at Cramond, and erect this altar * to the goddeſſes of the town and country, and ſo *Caſtrum Alatum* ſtill continue at Edenborough, the inſcription including both, and diſtinguiſhing them? I wiſh the three laſt lines had eſcaped a little more perfect then they are repreſented by Mr. Gordon; but I take this to be more the fault of devouring time than his.

* See this altar in Gordon's Itin. Sept. 116.

LXIX.

Sir JOHN CLERK's anſwer to the preceding letter.

Pennycuick,
June 2, 1726.

I had acknowledged your favour of the 26th of April, but delayed giving myſelf that pleaſure till I ſhould ſee Mr. Gordon's book. I have now ſeen it; and becauſe the laſt part concerns me moſt, I cannot help regretting to you that Mr. Gordon has not at all anſwered my expectations and the promiſe he made me. I was in hopes he only would have made uſe of the contents of my letters as his own, but in place of this I find them not only inſerted at length, but in a moſt incorrect way. I foreſaw that this would happen, amongſt other inconveniences, ſo preſſed him over and over again not to meddle with them. I cannot now help what is done, but have cauſed the errata to be printed after the appendix in as many copies as are to be ſold here; I likewiſe ordered the printer to ſend them to Mr. Gordon, that they might likewiſe be inſerted in other copies. No new thing has been added, except where I ſpeak of the *linum asbeſtinum*, I ſay it could not reſiſt the force of the vehement fire. The biſhop of Hadria's letter obliged me to this caution, tho' not very neceſſary, for by the very way that the honeſt biſhop tells his ſtory it appears that the cloth he ſaw had never been in a *rogus*, otherwiſe all the *cineres* had been collected, and not a part of them. If he had made a trial, as he ſays, of its combuſtible quality, it was only in an Italian fire, and not on a heap of wood expoſed to the wind, and ſufficient to melt iron itſelf. I ſhall only add, by the bye, that all he proves is that

this cloth could reſiſt humidity, and after a decent manner in a tomb or an urn preſerve the *cineres* of the dead.

To return to Mr. Gordon; tho' he had done me a great kindneſs not to put me ſo much in his records, yet I am obliged to forgive him, for I dare ſay he had my credit no leſs in view than his own. As to the errata, I muſt impute them to my own bad hand and way of writing, with which I doubt you are ſcarcely acquainted as yet. As to the reſt of Mr. Gordon's book, it is really a book above my expectation, and might have pleaſed every body had he been leſs precipitate in publiſhing it. I was not wanting in giving him Horace's advice.

— *Nonumque prematur in annum:*
Membranis intus poſitis delere licebit
Quod non edideris, neſcit vox miſſa reverti.

But poſſibly he has done better, if he has acquired by it new and able friends to get him put in a new way of living. I cannot omit making ſome apology for him in relation to what he ſays of the ſpeech of Galgacus, p. 136. I once endeavoured to perſuade him that it was only a fiction of Tacitus conformable to a liberty among hiſtorians, and that there was no reaſoning from any thing contained in it to the advantage either of Galgacus or his Caledonians: but Mr. Gordon's high reſpect for his country hath carried him too far, and made him omit a ſort of laudable fault. There are other inſtances of this infirmity in p. 137; but his buſineſs as an antiquarian will atone for all: the beſt that could have been ſaid for the Caledonians was, that though they had been conquered, yet the Romans could not retain their conqueſts. I am, I confeſs, of the opinion of ſome learned men, that it is a reproach to a nation to have reſiſted the humanity which the Romans laboured to introduce. As to the reſt of Mr. Gordon's book,

Ubi plura nitent—non ego paucis offendar maculis.

I re-

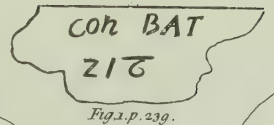


Fig. 1. p. 239.

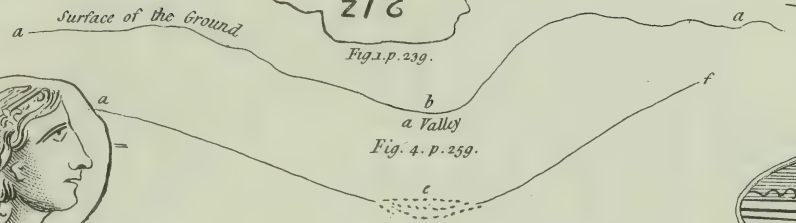


Fig. 4. p. 259.

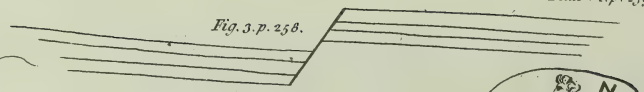


Fig. 3. p. 258.

Fig. 11. p. 309.

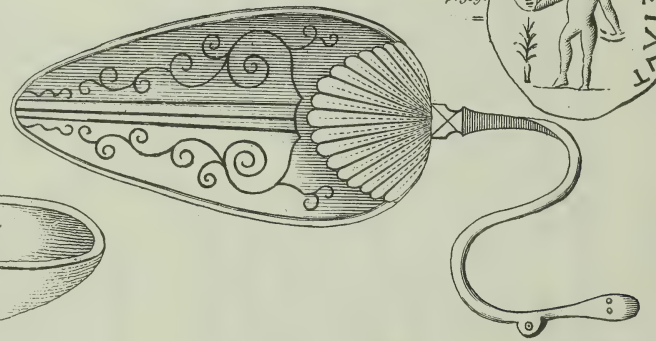


Fig. 15. p. 226.

Fig. 11. p. 309.

Fig. 9. p. 300.
Fig. 5. p. 280.

Fig. 8. p. 297.

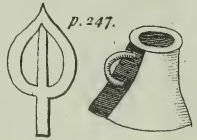

p. 247.

Fig. 6. p. 285.

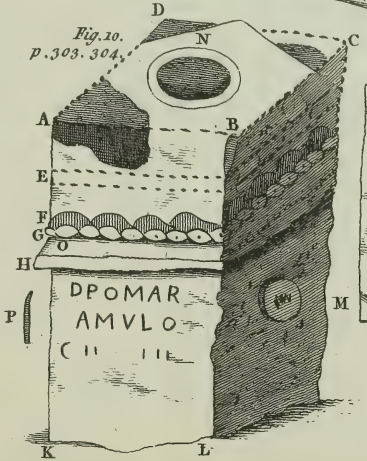


Fig. 10. p. 303. 304.

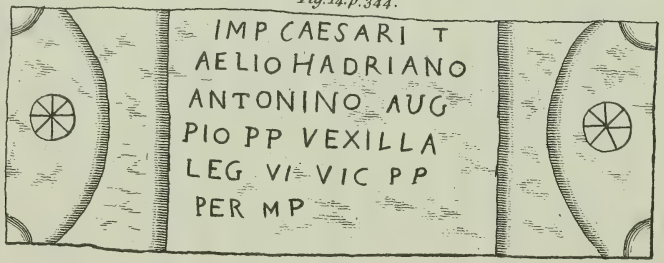


Fig. 14. p. 344.

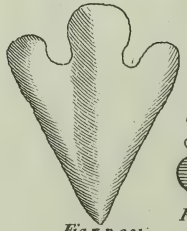


Fig. 7. p. 291.

Fig. 2. p. 258.

Fig. 13. p. 320.

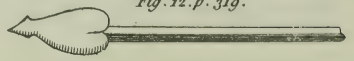


Fig. 12. p. 319.

I return you many thanks for the account you ſent me of the Society*. I wiſh it were ſtill under a greater encouragement; a little of the Royal bounty and favour would be of ſingular uſe to it, but it will be hard perſuading a true courtier that there is any thing in the ſtudy of antiquities above other trifling ſtudies; and yet it may be demonſtrated that nothing will tend more to promote true Britiſh ſpirits in the love of this country, liberty, and glory. One muſt be of a very abject frame of ſoul who cannot receive any impreſſions of this kind from the ſentiments or valiant actions of the Greeks and Romans. We ſee what uſe the learned biſhop of Cambray made of his knowledge of the ancients to form the mind of a prince. What are the heroes of antiquity but ſo many models by which we may ſquare our lives and actions?

I am pleaſed to find by yours that you do not altogether diſapprove of my notion as to the ancient alphabets. I cannot indeed inſiſt on the letter ⅄ in your deſcriptions as being of a Greek original; but nothing is more certain than that the Roman auxiliaries did ſometimes uſe their own letters. I got lately a piece of a ſtone with theſe letters COꝺ. BAT; which, no doubt, is *Cohors Batavorum*: there are other letters upon it, but not to be read. The ſtone has been at firſt a ſquare, and above two inches thick. The piece I have is about eight inches long and of this ſhape [See plate VI. fig. 1.]. The Ꝺ and L are remarkable, being plainly Gothic. To return to your letter L, you have very good reaſon to think it was uſed about the time of Marcus Aurelius; however, I may ſafely pronounce it never was a true Roman letter, for no inſcription at Rome ever contained it. All the ancient manuſcripts abroad, I mean thoſe known before the 5th and 6th century, have the letter L uniformly written, as you will obſerve from

* Of Antiquaries; printed in the Preface or Memoirs of the Gales, p. xiv. xv. note.

Mabillon de re diplomaticâ; wherefore we muſt, as I ſay, recur to letters uſed among the auxiliary troops. Theſe have been collected by ſeveral writers, and the ſame Mabillon (p. 347) has given us the old Gothic alphabet, where the letter L is plainly the ſame with yours in the inſcription you ſent me, and it is not improbable that they took it from the ſame letter amongſt the Greeks inverted.

Since I am upon this ſubject, I muſt acquaint you that there is here a clergyman well ſkilled in the Iriſh or Highland language, who is writing a book to ſhew that the Latin is for the moſt part derived from this language. However ridiculous this may ſeem at firſt ſight, yet the clergyman ſeems not to want ſome reaſons for his opinion. He proves in the firſt place that the Iriſh language is the old Celtic; that this was the language of the Gauls; that this people ſubſiſted in Italy long before the Romans, who were compoſed at firſt of ſeveral nations, among the reſt of Gauls, who introduced many of their words into Latin. I am afraid this work will be of no edification; but the poor man is juſt now ſweating upon it, and daily making new diſcoveries for the honour of the ancient Caledonians.

I had a letter from Dr. Stukeley ſome weeks ago, written in his way with a good deal of humour; he ſeems to be raviſhed with the proſpect he has of a rural life. I beg leave to trouble you with the incloſed to him. I have left it open for your peruſal, but in caſe this may diſpleaſe the doctor, you may be ſo kind as to ſeal it up before it be ſent. I am uncertain where to write to him.

I am always, with the greateſt reſpect, dear Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, JOHN CLERK.

LXX.

LXX.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, with an account of an ancient Boat or Canoe found in the banks of the river Caron in Scotland.

Edenburgh,
June 11, 1726.

SIR,

Being returned to this place, I could not omit to acknowledge the civilities I received from you in London: pleaſe to accept the teſtimony of my gratitude, and be ſo kind as to allow me the continuation of your friendſhip and correſpondence as formerly.

I ſtayed a day with Dr. Stukeley at Grantham. I had not ſeen him before; you will eaſily believe I was ſurprized at his figure; he had been at work in his garden, and never rural god appeared ſo rough and dirty. We ſoon grew acquainted, and I muſt own his company was very entertaining. It is a pity he does not meet with ſome public encouragement; he would make an excellent geographer.

Since I am giving you this trouble, I ſhall acquaint you with a very ancient curioſity found about eight miles from this place. The waſhings of the river Caron diſcovered a boat, 13 or 14 feet under-ground; it is 36 feet in length, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, all of one piece of oak. There were ſeveral ſtrata above it, ſuch as loam, clay, ſhells, moſs, ſand, and gravel; theſe ſtrata demonſtrate it to have been an antediluvian boat. The tree of which it was made was, no doubt, very big, but ſtill no bigger than one which is yet alive not far from that place which is about 12 or 13 feet in diameter; and we have a pretty good document from an old author who wrote the life of Sir William Wallace, a Scotch captain in the time of Edward the Firſt, that it was an old decayed tree at that time.

Some

Some fancy that this boat is Roman, becauſe it was found not far from Arthur's Oven, or *Templum Termini*, but there ſeems to me no great probability of this.

Pleaſe to give my ſervice to your brother and Mr. Lethieullier. If Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Mead, or Dr. Woodward, want an account of this boat, let me give you the trouble of remembering me to them. I am always, dear Sir, yours, &c.

JOHN CLERK.

Copy of the Newcaſtle News-paper.

Edinburgh, May 25. We have an account from Airth, 18 miles Weſt of this city, near to the influx of the river Carron, of a very rare piece of antiquity found in the South bank of the Forth, viz. a canoe of 36 feet long, 4 feet broad in the middle, 4 feet 4 inches deep, 4 inches thick in the ſides, all of one piece of ſolid oak, ſharp at the ſtem, and ſquare at her ſtern. The river waſhing away the banks diſcovered a part of her; ſhe was ordered to be dug up by Mr. Graham, judge admiral, and proprietor of the place. What was diſcovered of her was found to be above fifteen feet under-ground. It is remarkable, that ſhe is finely poliſhed, being perfectly ſmooth on the outſide and the inſide, the wood of an extraordinary hardneſs, and not one knot in the whole.

LXXI.

Mr. GALE's anſwer to Sir JOHN CLERK's letter concerning Gordon's Itinerary, Latin and Highland Languages, Braſs Veſſels and Chiſſels found at Alnwick in Northumberland.

London,
June 24, 1726.

Though there is nobody more ambitious of maintaining a correſpondence with Sir John Clerk than myſelf, yet I cannot but confeſs no one has leſs reaſon to complain that the returns you make are too ſlow, ſince I am convinced they are as frequent as the weighty affairs you are engaged in will permit, and that I cannot help being as tardy myſelf; the nature of my employment requiring a continual attendance without vacation or abſence from it, except when we are now and then favoured with a holiday, which is all the time I have to enjoy my friends and my ſtudies; and were it not for the very ſame reaſons you give Mr. Stukeley why you cannot enjoy and indulge yourſelf in that *otium honeſtum* we all ſo much deſire, I ſhould long ago, as I believe, have retired from the noiſe and hurry of this town, as he has done now the ſecond time; and I fancy have continued in it with a ſtronger reſolution than I expect to find he will do. He never favoured me with a ſight of his tranſlation of Sappho's ode, therefore I can ſay nothing to it; but, by comparing the original with the ſhort critique that you ſent him upon his verſion of it, your obſervations ſeem to be extremely juſt. He was retreated to his cell at Grantham before the receipt of yours for him; ſo I ſent it after him by the firſt poſt.

By what Mr. Gordon had ſaid to me, I concluded he had your free leave to publiſh your letters, otherwiſe ſhould by no means have parted with them to him, much leſs have ſuffered my crude and haſty

haſty anſwers to have attended them into the world, had not the printing of yours indiſpenſably required it. The errors you complain of muſt be wholly imputed to the ſtupidity and perverſeneſs of the printers. I corrected the ſheets myſelf with all the care I could; and finding, when the book was finiſhed, moſt of their faults ſtill left, I perſuaded Mr. Gordon to ſtop the publication of it for a week, whilſt thoſe ſheets might be once more corrected and reprinted, which he did; but then returning from the preſs with ſome of the old errata ſet right and new ones added in their room, ſtop them again he could not, having engaged a ſecond time in the publick prints to deliver them at a certain day to his ſubſcribers; which promiſe having broke, upon pretence the map was not ready (though the delay in reality was only to reprint the aforementioned ſheets), he thought he could by no means excuſe another non-performance of his engagements. I offered him to peruſe every ſheet of the whole book as it came out of the preſs, for which he ſeemed very thankful, but never ſent me one except thoſe of the Appendix containing our letters. I wiſh it was not his, being perſuaded that he was perfectly right in all his notions which occaſioned it, though you ſee as well as myſelf that he is not clear of miſtakes; to which I muſt add, an impatience of getting the work abroad upon the proſpect of getting a little money by it, his circumſtances, as I believe, requiring and prompting him to it. I hope alſo that it has been a recommendation to him to ſome of our great men here, who, as he tells me, have given him ſome reaſon to expect they will do ſomething for him. He may urge in his defence that ſtrong plea of *Res anguſta domi* for his haſty publication, as he may that other of *Vincit amor Patriæ*, where his zeal for the honour of his country has ſometimes cauſed him to enforce his arguments too far. I cannot think it not a ſcandal for any nation to have been conquered by the Romans, but a great misfortune not to have ſubmitted to their arms, ſince the conqueſts

queſts were ſo far from enſlaving thoſe they vanquiſhed, that they tended only to the civilizing and improving their manners, reducing them under the Roman laws and government from their wild and ſavage way of life, inſtructing them in arts and ſciences, and looking upon them as fellow citizens and freemen of Rome, the common mother of all that had the happineſs to fall under her ſubjection, and every nation that was ſubdued by her might truly ſay ſhe was

Fælix adverſis, et ſorte oppreſſa ſecundâ.

I have nothing more to add in relation to your obſervation of the Roman alphabets being mixed with the letters uſed by their auxiliaries, ſubmitting intirely to the juſtneſs of that curious diſcovery. The intent of your old clergyman is not ſo monſtrous in my mind as may firſt ſight appear to a great many, not that I think the Latin is directly derived from the old Highland language, though it may be of ſome kin to it. I believe nobody queſtions the Highland language's being a dialect of the old Britiſh, as that was of the Celtick. We have authors that find a great many words in the Britiſh to be very near the ſame in the Hebrew or Phœnician; others diſcover them in the Greek and the Latin, and are preſently for deriving them from that language which they fancy is moſt for the honour of their country, or they chance to have moſt ſkill in. The Welſh have that opinion of the antiquity of their language, that ſome of them will have it to be the mother tongue of the univerſe and ſpoken by Adam and Eve in Paradiſe; for which they have as much to ſay as Goropius Becanus has in behalf of his High Dutch. There are indeed ſeveral words common in a great many languages; the beſt way of accounting for theſe agreements is, in my mind, that they have been retained and preſerved from ſome one primitive language generally ſpoke before the migrations of the ſeveral people now ſpread over the face of the whole earth: and it is probable, that

the colony which came out of the Eaſt into Europe ſpoke all the ſame tongue at their ſetting forward and firſt arrival, it is no wonder that ſo many original words are ſtill to be found in the various dialects proceeding from that primitive language, whatever it was, nearly agreeing in ſound and ſignification; and as there is no denying, by the ſmall ſcraps we can ſtill pick up of the old Celtick, that it was the language ſpoke through France, Italy, Britain, &c. we muſt allow it to have had a great opportunity of intruding itſelf into the Latin, if it was not the general mother of it. The Romans were certainly a great medley of ſeveral diſtinct people at their ſeveral coaleſcence under Romulus; their language, which ſeems to have proceeded more from the Æolick Greek, would of conſequence take in abundance of new words from the new comers to Rome: commerce and intercourſe with other nations would in proceſs of time produce more. So it muſt have been in the old Britiſh, in which, I think, it is eaſy to diſcern what words bearing a reſemblance of the Latin they have had from the original language they brought together into Europe, and what words they acquired afterwards from their ſubjection and living ſo many years as they did in common here with the Romans, which are thoſe chiefly relating to arts and improvements, and a better way of life under their kind and inſtructive conquerors; but the Iriſh or Highland language muſt have kept itſelf freer from foreign additions.

I hope this gentleman's book will make its way to ſome of our bookſellers at London; for though it ſhould not produce great matter of edification it may prove to be of ſome amuſement, and muſt be very bad indeed if nothing can learned from its contents.

I had lately an account from Alnwick of ſome braſs weapons found there by a maſon, as he was clearing the earth from a rock about a mile North-Weſt from that place, within the old park, to get

get up ſome ſtone. After having dug about half a yard deep in the ground, he came to 20 ſword blades and 16 ſpear heads, lying cloſe to the top of the rock, without any other caſe or cover than the ſoil. The ſwords were exactly of the ſame ſhape as thoſe in the 51ſt plate of Mr. Gordon's book, N° 2. 3.; and 17 or 18 inches long. Some of the ſpears reſembled N° 4 and 5 in the ſame, but others were broader and cut through, as in plate V. fig. 1 *. Digging about a foot lower in the hill-ſide, he found 42 braſs wedges or chizzels, with a ring near their thicker end, of which I doubt not you have ſeen many, and ſo need not give any deſcription of them, but that they are not unlike N° 4 in Mr. Gordon's 50th plate †. How and for what they were uſed I will not take upon me to determine abſolutely; but by their edges, which are much broken and battered, they ſeem to have been employed as chizzels for cutting ſtone. I believe they put a modern ſtaff in the hollow end of them, and ſo drove them with a mallet ‡. If the ſoftneſs of the metal, and conſequently its unfitneſs for ſuch work is objected, I anſwer, that when they had not a harder, neceſſity would compel them to uſe ſuch as they had; beſides, moſt ſort of ſtones are ſoft of when they lie bedded in and at their firſt coming out of the quarry, that they might make a very good ſhift to cut it and cleave it with their tools while it was under thoſe eaſy circumſtances; to which I may add, that theſe braſs chizzels are of a much harder temper than we know how to give that metal, as are alſo their ſwords, which are made of it, and other weapons.

The ſhaft when not employed might be drawn out of the chizels, and by running a ſtring through the ring on their ſides

* Engraved alſo in Archæol. V. viii. fig. 25, 26. EDIT.

† Celts: engraved in ſame plate, fig. 4. EDIT.

‡ See Lawrence's Syſtem of Agriculture and Gardening, p. 192, where he mentions ſome of theſe found in the ſmall joints and crevices of the ſtone in a quarry near Biſhop-Weremouth, which is no weak confirmation of my conjecture.

Others were found in a quarry in Montgomeryſhire. See Camden's Britannia in the additions to Caernarvonſhire.

ſeveral of them might be tied together, and conveniently carried by the workman at his girdle or otherwiſe, and one ſhaft ſerve them all.

About eight years ago near a buſhel of theſe were found at Cave, upon the banks of the Humber in Yorkſhire, under a little tumulus by the highway ſide; and, what is very remarkable, every one of them was incloſed in a matrix of the ſame metal, or caſe, fitting it ſo exactly that it ſeemed to be caſt in it*; and ſo freſh and whole were the edges of them all as if they had never been uſed.

A little above the place where the ſwords and ſpears were buried at Alnwick, was deeply and rudely cut in the rock 1115, but I cannot think theſe figures had any relation to what was found below. I have had the good fortune to get a ſword and ſpear, and three chizzels, for a crown-piece†. The reſt were ſeized by the duke of Somerſet's ſteward, upon pretence of ſecuring them for his grace, but were never ſent to him.

So many of theſe braſs chizels have been found in this iſland, and ſo few any where elſe, and thoſe only in France, that they ſeem almoſt to have been the peculiar tools of the Britains; their near alliance and intercourſe with the Gauls eaſily accounting why they have been ſometimes diſcovered in the ancient ſeat of the latter.

The ſwords and ſpear heads aforementioned being found ſo near theſe chizzels, and of the very ſame metal, is an argument that they belonged to the ſame people, which I cannot think to have been Romans, who, as I formerly ventured to give you my opinion, ſeem to have left off the uſe of braſs in their weapons before their arrival in this iſland. The word *ferrum* much earlier than that time denoted in their authors all manner of military weapons, and

* See ſuch in Archæol. V. pl. vii.

† The ſword and ſpear-head and two of the chizzels, I preſented to my Lord Hertford.

was

was a general name for them, which, I think, is ſome additional ſtrength to my former arguments upon that ſubject; but it is high time to aſſure you that I am, with the greateſt reſpect and ſincerity, dear Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

R. GALE.

LXXII.

Sir JOHN CLERK's anſwer to the laſt letter.

Edenburgh,
Auguſt 29, 1726.

Tho' I had the honour about ſix weeks ago to receive yours of the 24th of June, yet by ſome accidents and the ordinary buſineſs of the court of Exchequer here, I have had no opportunity to acknowledge it. I return you thanks for the account you ſent me of the antiquities found at Alnwick; their number ſurprized me much: ſome of the ſame kind have been found here in cairns. Nothing in antiquity is more myſterious than the uſe of thoſe inſtruments of braſs, which reſemble ſmall hatchets or chizzels. I incline to think them warlike inſtruments, as we generally take the ſtone hatchets to be. I have three or four of both kinds. When they came firſt into my hands, I ſet about reading ſuch accounts as had been given them, and found that one Mr. Hearne had taken a good deal of pains to prove they were Roman. His diſſertation is printed in Motte's Collection of the Tranſactions of the Royal Society, Vol. II. part II. p. 470.; but I cannot be of that gentleman's opinion. The Romans underſtood better the expeditious ways of doing things than to make uſe of ſuch ſlight and brittle tools. We muſt then aſcribe them to the ancient Britains,

who uſed inſtruments of braſs before iron came to take place. What makes me judge they were not chizzels is, that the Britains made very little uſe of hewn ſtone*, and for that reaſon little or nothing of their ſtone monuments does remain. It is indeed probable they made uſe them for repairing their highways, for all ſuch inſtruments found here were in Cairns†, ſituated in thoſe ways; and thoſe in my poſſeſſion have induced me to think that our great highways in Britain were not Roman but Britiſh‡. I am glad you have got one of the ſwords; I wiſh I knew how to get one of the ſame kind from the duke of Somerſet.

Mr. Gordon is expected here, with his head full of a project to make a communication between Clyde and Forth by a canal; when I ſee it is probable he will be leſs fond of it, for his project has been thought of a good many years ago, but it has been judged the profits would not anſwer the charge. Pardon this trouble, and believe that I am always, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

JOHN CLERK.

* The ſtones at Stonehenge are hewn.

† Cairns are burying-places, and therefore are uſually ſituated near highways; ſo that finding tools near highways is merely accidental.

‡ Q. How then were they warlike inſtruments?

LXXIII.

Mr. R. GALE's anſwer to the laſt letter on Braſs Chizzels, &c.

London,
September 6, 1726.

I was much rejoiced at the receipt of yours laſt night, and tho' I have little or nothing to make in return of it, yet being to leave this place for about three weeks, I could not prevail on myſelf, tho' in a great hurry, to let it lye ſo long without ſome ſort of anſwer.

I lately made a ten days excurſion to wait upon my Lord Pembroke at Wilton, where I found a large addition of ſtatues, buſts, and baſſe relievos to what I had ſeen there two years ago, and his whole collection is without doubt not to be paralleled on this ſide the Alps.

In my return I made a trip to Marlborough, where I ſpent a day with Lord Hertford and Lord Winchelſea; the former aſſured me that he has made all the enquiry he could after the braſs inſtruments and weapons found at Alnwick, and pretended to have been ſent to his father the duke of Somerſet, bu this grace had never ſo much as heard of them; ſo that, in all probability, thoſe careful ſervants of his that were ſo ſolicitous to ſecure them for their maſter, uſed his name only to procure them for themſelves, and have ſold them, and ſquandered them away into unknown hands.

I muſt own I am more at a loſs as to the uſe of theſe braſs chizzels we ſo often find in this iſland, than in moſt other things; but have this comfort in my ignorance, that it has not been poſſible to clear it up from any thing I have met with upon that ſubject. Mr. Hearne, who has wrote *ex profeſſo* upon it, is not at all ſatisfactory to me. He is a writer of ſtrong imagination in all his writings, and

and much too poſitive in all his aſſertions, drawing very ſtrong concluſions from weak premiſes. I don't know if it is the Abridgemen you have of his Diſcourſe on this ſubject by Motte, but in the original publiſhed by himſelf in one of his volumes of Leland's Itinerary *, he tells you, "That the ſoldiers upon the Columna "Trajana are repreſented poliſhing the ſtones for the Roman "camps in the Dacian wars with ſuch ſorts of chizzels made of "braſs." How he could diſcover theſe chizzels were made of braſs, from the prints he had ſeen of that column, or even from the column itſelf, had he ſeen that, which I am ſure he never did, is not very perſpicuous. I have carefully viewed the prints myſelf, and cannot find any ring belongs to them he refers to there, which I look upon to be an eſſential and characteriſtic diſtinction.

My Lord Winchelſea tells me that one of theſe inſtruments was lately found at Rome; but, as the proverb ſays, one ſwallow makes no ſummer, ſo that one of theſe tools having been found there after ſo many ages is no ſtrong proof that they were uſed by the Romans for poliſhing ſtone, or any other purpoſe; but may ſeem rather to have been brought to that place by ſome of the people that had no better, or by ſome Roman that had been in theſe parts, as a curioſity. I ſtill therefore conclude them to have been Britiſh, and though I will not poſitively determine them to have been uſed for the cutting and cleaving of ſtone when it was ſoft, yet I muſt ſay that nothing appears to me more probable at preſent. I wiſh you had been ſo kind as to have informed me to what ends you ſuppoſe they ſerved in making their highways; what were they to cut? what office were they to perform? That theſe highways were works in a great meaſure of the Britains, I think is highly probable, but it muſt have been after they were ſubject to and under the direction of the Romans.

* In a letter to Mr. Thoreſby printed at the end of Leland's Itin. I.

I told

I told Mr. Gordon my thoughts of his project to cut through the Northern iſthmus very freely. I could not ſee what manner of commerce could be ſo promoted by this new paſſage, as to repay the immenſe expence it would require to perfect it; at the ſame time the public is ſo poor here, and ſo many neceſſary demands upon it, that I am ſure it will be impoſſible to obtain the leaſt ſum for ſuch experiments, and I believe your treaſury in Scotland is not much richer: he has, however, communicated it to ſome great men. My lord Iſlay treated it, as I hear, with great contempt; and if Sir Robert Walpole gave it a more favourable reception, it proceeded from the recommendation of Secretary Johnſon, and from his uſual affability and deſire to diſmiſs every body that applies to him as well pleaſed as he can. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, R. GALE.

LXXIII*.

Sir J. CLERK to Mr. GALE, concerning Dr. Woodward and his ſhield, Roman Sword, Fibulæ, &c.

April 29, 1729.

I was ſorry to hear of Dr. Woodward's death. He was a droll ſort of a philoſopher, but one who had been at much pains and expence to promote natural knowledge. I wiſh I had known when his foſſils were to be ſold †. Some of them were very curious; though indeed he himſelf was the greateſt curioſity of the whole collection. As for his *Clypeus votivus*, I wiſh the gentleman joy who paid 100 guineas for it. Never was there

† He gave all his Engliſh foſſils to the Univerſity of Cambridge, and the Univerſity afterwards purchaſed all the foreign for 1000l.

any thing more abſurd in my opinion than to fancy it Roman: for as it is of iron it could never have laſted the fourth part of the time; for by the ſculpture, if genuine, it had been as antient as the time of Hadrian. I never ſaw any thing of iron which was Roman except great hinges of doors and the like, which had loſt half of their ſubſtance by ruſt.

I thank you kindly for the deſcription you ſent me of the Roman pavement *. It well deſerves to be printed off in a copper

* The pavement found in Littlecot park in Wiltſhire, belonging to Mr. Popham, near Hungerford, Berks, of which the following account is here given juſt as we find it among Mr. Gale's letters.

"My Lord,

I moſt humbly beg leave to acquaint your lordſhip of a noble Roman pavement now laid open in Littlecott park. I find it to be a very ſingular piece. I have not yet cleared off the old earth to the outſides. I gueſs the entrance to be at the weſt end, where is a large figure about five feet radius, ſomething repreſenting a ſcollop ſhell with an antick head for the centre. Next to this is a large ſquare above twelve feet on a ſide, bordered with plaited wreath-work, within which is a circle as large as the ſquare will contain. On the centre of this circle is a ſmall circle about four feet in diameter. The large circle is quartered down to the periphery of this ſmall circle; theſe quarters and both the circles are encompaſſed with the ſame plaited wreath-work. The quarters of the large circles are filled up with different figures. In the firſt quarter is a man riding on a leopard, in the next a woman riding on a bull, in the third is a woman riding on a goat, and in the fourth one riding on a hind. In the ſmall circle in the middle is repreſented one playing on the harp. The next partition to the aforeſaid great ſquare is a piece of plaited work, about two feet and a half wide, repreſenting the matting which reaches quite acroſs the floor. Next to this is another partition about a yard wide, wherein are repreſented two leopards pawing at each other, with a branch hanging between them. Next to this is another large partition encompaſſed with plaited wreath work, and a ſort of double chain work, much like the border of the pavement found at Stunsfield near Woodſtock, and this partition is quartered with the like double chain work, and the quarter encompaſſed with plaited wreath work. In theſe quarters is a large figure ſomething like large roſes; the corners are filled up with triangles, and diamonds and ſmall chequered ſquares. This partition is about ten feet wide and twelve feet long. Next to this is a ſmall border of triangular work, after this another partition about two feet wide, bordered with plaited wreath-work; this partition, as do all the others, runs acroſs the floor, and is about twelve feet long, and has in the middle a large bowl with two handles, repreſented to be finely enamelled, and full of a deep red liquor; on each ſide of the bowl is a fiſh, not unlike a dogfiſh, gaping and pawing with his two feet at the bowl, and waving his tail. Behind theſe is a ſhark fiſh, gaping and waving his tail. The next and laſt partition is a fine chequer of brown and red dice, as are likewiſe the borders on both ſides of the floor, except the border over againſt the large circle, which conſiſts of circles interwoven within each other. The whole pavement is about forty feet long, and above twenty feet wide. I am preparing to delineate the work, but the weather is ſo cold that I can hardly uſe my compaſſes."

This pavement drawn by Mr. William George was engraved by Mr. Vertue, and illuſtrated with a copious explanation by Profeſſor Ward. It has ſince been neglected, and is now totally deſtroyed. Edit.

plate,

plate, and to have a room built over it. I obſerved with pleaſure the dimenſions much uſed by the Romans, viz. two ſquares, and no doubt the height of the room was equal at leaſt to the breadth.

I believe I told you in my laſt that I have got two ſwords of braſs of a curious form. They may poſſibly be Roman, for they were found near a Prætorium that was ſquare. They have had wooden handles, and are very ſharp and heavy †.

I have likewiſe got a very curious inſtrument of that kind which Montfaucon and other writers have commonly deſcribed for Roman fibulæ, but what I take to be the true Roman ſtylus. It is ſtudded with ſilver, and the broad part at the end of it for deleting what uſed to be written on the Pugillares is very remarkable, being a kind of *Opus teſſelatum*, made up of red and white ſtones, very minute, and perfectly intire. This is a rude ſketch of it.

J. CLERK.

LXXIV *.

Part of a Letter from Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, relating to Brunſwick-hill, Middleby, and ſubterraneous Oaks in Scotland.

Sept. 10, 1729.

I have the favour of yours of the - - - laſt paſt, and am extremely ſorry to find you have been ill of a fever. I pray God to continue your health, which is not only valuable to all your

† Quere, if like thoſe in Gordon's 51ſt plate, 213, from Mr. Widdrow's collection, which by the bye very much reſembles the firſt in Archaeologia III. p. 355. pl. XIX.

friends, but to all lovers of learning. The method you are following for confirming your health will have no doubt its effect, for nothing will contribute more to it than exercise, and as Celsus says, *Mutatio loci et aeris*. When you are in Yorkshire, and so near Scotland, may you not think of making us a visit? I shall not only make you most welcome at my house, but as easy as at home, if being master of it can make you so. I live only about fifty miles from Hexham. You may come to Jedburgh the first night, and to my home (Pennycuick) or to Edenborough the second. If you come to the last, it is only getting a boy to find me, and I shall wait upon you a few hours after. Your visit will make me extremely happy.

As for what you are pleased to write to me about my seal, you are in the right of it, for the *annulus* was more common than the *sigillum*: as for the antiquity of the enamel, it is a French notion that they were the inventors of that art, but without any ground.

I am just returned from a small estate of mine that lies within 28 miles of Carlisle, and had the pleasure to observe several things, an account of which I hope will not be unacceptable to you. The first place I went to see was a high hill with two Roman camps on it, called by the people of Anandale *Brunswork*. I had seen this place before, but was resolved to consider it more particularly. I took it to be the *Castra Exploratorum*, from whence the second iter of Antoninus begins. The hill is of this shape, and may be seen twenty miles on the south side of Carlisle, and thirty or forty on the north side of Solway Frith. The square A and B were the two Roman camps, which I need not describe, being to be seen in Mr. Gordon's book, p. 16. These camps lie on the side of the hill, and not at the top of it, though even there we find some military marks. They lie about twelve miles from Carlisle, as they are stated in the Itinerarium, &c. The great

great highway of the Romans between the Vallum Hadriani and Scotch Vallum Antonini Pii runs by the weſt ſide of the hill; for I traced it diſtinctly. Near this hill is a very remarkable Roman ſtation, called by Mr. Gordon, p. 18, the camp of Middleby. This is the moſt remarkable ſtation I ever ſaw; for beſides what is deſcribed by Mr. Gordon, there is a fortified little city adjoining to it, and all the houſes have been *ex lapide quadrato*. I obſerved the foundations of many houſes, and took notice that there are above fifty little houſes in this neighbourhood built of ſtones taken from it. There are ſeveral ſtones of different figures, and for various uſes; particularly aqueducts: there is one with theſe words upon it AXAN CONIS. I obſerved here the true Roman mortar or cement, and doubt not but I ſhall get the country people to dig up ſome of the ruins, where it is probable that teſſellated pavements will be found, for it is evident that this has not been a tranſitory camp, but a fixt ſtation for many years. Forgive me, notwithſtanding the authority of Camden and many learned men, to call this the *Blatum Bulgium* mentioned in the ſame iter, and joined with the *Caſtra Exploratorum*, though at a mile diſtance, for the reaſons following.

1. The place is called by the common people the *Byrennes*, which bears as great an affinity to Blatum Bulgium as *Boulneſs*, and I may join to this the hill called *Brunſwork*.

2. The diſtance from Carliſle being twelve miles makes much for this conjecture.

3. The joining of the Caſtra Exploratorum and Blatum Bulgium together in the Itinerarium ſeems to import they were near each other.

4. Blatum Bulgium was not *per lineam valli*, or it had been in the Notitia Imperii.

5. The Caſtra Exploratorum muſt have been on the north ſide of the vallum, and placed on a very conſpicuous ſituation, which is the

caſe here. For Brunſwork hill may be ſeen from many hills above the Vallum Adriani or Severi.

6. It is more probable that the Iter began at this hill than at Boulneſs, where at this day there is ſcarce any remarkable thing to be ſeen.

This camp of Middleby appears, as I have ſaid, to have been a ſtation of long continuance, otherwiſe ſo many works *ex lapide quadrato* had never been made there.

Theſe reaſons put together, though they are not demonſtrative, make exceedingly for my conjecture, and nothing ſtands ſo much in my way as the authority of your father in the book publiſhed by you. But this oppoſition you will forgive. I ſpoke a little of this to Mr. Horſley, but what opinion he has of it ſince he has been told I cannot tell. I might add that Roman coins of all hands have been found here, particularly a curious piece of gold mentioned by Mr. Gordon, and which I preſented to my lord Pembroke.

I have now been too tedious to you, therefore I ſhall only mention another curioſity in the ſame country. This is at a moſs near Moffat, called the *Moſs of Drumcrief*. There lies under the ſurface an incredible number of large oaks, which never could have grown in the place. I obſerved the like in a moſs in the north of Scotland, from which circumſtance one cannot but think they were brought thither by the deluge; and as all moſſes are plainly of rotten wood, ſo may we believe that they were only large floats of timber toſt together by the waters, and left at certain places as the flood abated; ſo far I could pleaſe Dr. Woodward, if he was alive.

I will mention one circumſtance more to you with relation to theſe moſſes, which is that in one of them belonging to myſelf, and about a mile from where I live there are ſeveral quantities of nutſhells found whole and entire after great rains, though there

there is not the leaſt veſtige of wood or hazel buſhes to be found in the neighbourhood. This proceeds no doubt from the ſame cauſe; for all things whatſoever preſerve their ſhape and conſiſtence wonderfully in moſs.

Pleaſe to give my humble reſpects to Sir Hans Sloane, whoſe kind remembrance of me is moſt acceptable.

Your account of Dr. Stukeley ſurprizes me; there is more contrivance in it than I thought. A benefice may be in view, and the Doctor's trade go on however, though in a charitable way.

I muſt now end my letter with my paper, but cannot ceaſe from being ever, dear Sir, yours, &c.

JOHN CLERK.

LXXV*.

A ſecond Letter from Sir JOHN CLERK, concerning Dr. WOODWARD's Shield, the ſituation of *Blatum Bulgium*, with ſome Obſervations upon Painting on Walls and Laths.

SIR,

Edenborough, Dec. 22, 1729.

I had the honour of yours laſt week, and though I have very little to trouble you with, yet I could not delay making my acknowledgment to you for the honour you procured me to be elected a member of the Royal Society; I ſhall prove but a very uſeleſs brother, yet ſhall be glad at all times to receive their commands, and ſhew what value I put on ſo diſtinguiſhing a mark of their favour. I wiſh you would make my compliments to the Preſident Sir Hans Sloane, and let me know what will be expected of me.

I thank

I thank you for the critical diſſertation you ſent me; it contains abundance of learning, yet I fancy the plaineſt conſtruction of all has been overlooked, that is, that the ſhield is of iron, and not of braſs. I may be miſtaken in this opinion, but I took it to be of iron, and was on the point of making this obſervation to Dr. Woodward, when you and I were to ſee his curioſities. If it was of iron, it could not be genuine; for there is no piece of Roman antiquity in that metal which is not ſo much corroded with ruſt as that all the finer parts are quite defaced. I would be glad to know from you if my obſervation of its being made of iron was right*.

As for my *Blatum Bulgium*, I acknowledge it to be but gueſs-work, and has its foundation ſimply on a negative proof that it is not mentioned in the Notitia Imperii to be *ad lineam valli*. In the *Itinerarium* it would ſeem that by the names as they are placed, the *Caſtra Exploratorum* and *Blatum Bulgium* were near to one another; but by the number of miles one would think that there were 12 miles between the firſt and laſt, and another 12 between it and *Luguballium*. If this be the caſe, we muſt look out for another ſtation to be the *Caſtra Exploratorum*, and yet I can find none ſo proper as Brunſwork. Mr. Horſley ſeems to be of my opinion as to Middleby being *Blatum Bulgium*, but ſays that a place called Netherby was the *Caſtra Exploratorum*. This gentleman, I find, is a good way advanced in his inſcriptions, ſo that I ſhall be glad to know your opinion of them.

Forgive me, before I end this letter, to give a philoſophical obſervation, and ſubmit my ſentiments to you. About 10 days ago, when the barometer fell under the line of much rain, I went to a houſe of mine which is built on a very dry and warm ſoil; here I was ſurprized to ſee a ſtaircaſe I had made in a very diſmal plight. This piece of work is done for the moſt part in

* It was made of iron. R. G.

ſtucco

ſtucco or plaiſter, and is all painted in oil, and ſome of it on laths, where the regularity of the ſtair-caſe required it. I had obſerved that ſome of the painting was much ſunk before and ſpoiled in ſome places, but could not well underſtand the reaſon of it till then; yet I found the dampneſs of the day had covered the plaiſter that was on the ſolid walls to ſuch a degree, that I could have waſhed my hands upon it. Here the painting was much ſpoiled, but on the plaiſtered laths it was perfectly freſh and ſound; I thought at firſt that this moiſture might have come through the walls, driven by the force of the wind; but then I obſerved that ſome glaſſes on the ſtaircaſe were juſt in the ſame condition; hence I concluded that plaiſter and painting on the ſolid wall became of the nature of glaſs, but that the plaiſter on the laths was more porous and ſucked up the moiſture, and for the future I reſolved never to make uſe of any plaiſter but upon laths, for in that way I ſaw plainly that any kind of painting will exceed the lath as long as if done upon wood. As this I hope will prove an uſeful obſervation in this country, ſo I believe it may be the ſame to ſome of your country people, for I am ſatisfied the houſe I have mentioned ſtands as dry and warm as any on this ſide Trent; but no doubt what I have mentioned has been obſerved by yourſelf and others. Forgive me for troubling you with this trifle, and believe me to be always, with the greateſt eſteem and affection, yours, &c. J. CLERK.

LXXIV.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, concerning an ancient Seal ſet in a ſocket of gold enamelled, and Obſervations on his Coal-works.

Edenburgh, July 17, 1729.

I have the favour of yours ſince my laſt, and muſt give over making excuſes to you for not acknowledging it in due time. I receive no letter ſo acceptable to me, but am often not ſo much maſter of my time as I could wiſh. The endeavours you have

ſhewn to get me made a fellow of the Royal Society, put me under the greateſt obligations to you; but I am afraid, if you be ſucceſsful, the world will think me a very unworthy member.

I return you many thanks for tranſmitting to me the prints of the Antiquarian Society. I think there is no great matter in that of the ancient monaſtery*; but the military farce of Henry the Eighth† is very curious.

I ſend you here incloſed for your opinion the impreſſion of a ſeal, which is no doubt ancient, being found actually in the rubbiſh of our *Vallum*, at a place called *Caerin*; but that which may render it ſuſpected is a ſort of enamelling on the gold ſocket in which it is fixed. Enamelling is commonly thought a modern invention, but this ſeal demonſtrates the contrary, if altogether ancient, and the Romans had an *Opus Encauſtum*, which, if it was not enamelling, I know not what it was; beſides, in one of my *ſtyli* or *fibulæ*, there is the very ſame thing in blue and white mineral colours, incorporated and fixed by the fire. Here is a ſketch of my ſeal. [Plate VI. fig. 2.] The foliages are much the ſame thing as the ſeal here, a little clumſy and indiſtinct, but no ways defaced: the white is likewiſe touched with a little red; the head, as you ſee by the impreſſion, is but ordinary.

Since I am to be a brother with you in the Philoſophic Society, allow me to trouble you with a natural piece of curioſity, which I lately diſcovered in my grounds. I have fourteen coal-veins, moſt of them above four feet thick, and ſome of them eight or nine; they have been in working above a hundred years, but as my colliers were going on with their work, they were ſtopped all of a ſudden by a vein of clay three feet thick, which cut off all the coal-veins obliquely, and threw them eighty fathoms to the Northward. Fig. 3 repreſents the coal-veins running parallel to one another, and thrown off by the bed of clay *a b* to *c*, which is 80 fathoms to the Northward. I know ſomething of this has been already

* Holm in Norfolk.

† Tournament at his marriage with Queen Elizabeth.

already obſerved in the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society, but nothing ſo remarkable. Here is another odd turn in the ſame veins. Fig. 4, *d* is a ſeam of coal or vein which ſinks with the ſurface, and aſcends on the other ſide from *e* to *f*: theſe, I fancy, are ſtrong indications of ſome terrible convulſions of our globe, which we may ſuppoſe to have happened at the deluge, as Dr. Woodward and others have deſcribed it; or might have been occaſioned by one of Mr. Whiſton's comets, on Sir Iſaac Newton's principles. If ſuch like obſervations be agreable to you, I ſhall not fail to trouble you ſometimes with them. I am, with the greateſt eſteem,

JOHN CLERK.

LXXV.

Part of a letter from Mr. HORSLEY relating to Mr. SALMON.

February 21, 1729-0.

SIR,

I am much obliged to you for yours of the 12th inſtant; I have not yet diſcovered any thing with relation to the cairn at Otterburn. If I do, I ſhall be ſure to communicate it to you; nor have I yet ſeen Mr. Salmon's laſt treatiſe relating to the North. I ſaw him much at a loſs, and found it out of my power to retrieve him according to the ſcheme in which he was embarked, and which, I ſuppoſe, he thought himſelf obliged to go through, &c.

LXXVI.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, on the Ὑδροφοβία, flight of Wild-Fowl, and a Greek and Latin Inſcription found at Lancheſter, in the biſhoprick of Durham.

Edenburgh,
April 13, 1730.

SIR,

I received yours of the 17th of January, for which I thought myſelf extremely obliged to you; but for want of materials to entertain you, I delayed making you a return from one week to another till I am now aſhamed; but I hope you will have the goodneſs to excuſe me, and believe me that I always retained that honour and regard for you that becomes me. The true barrenneſs of ſubject continues with me; yet now, ſince I could no longer delay writing to you, I ſhall communicate what has occurred ſince my laſt writing to you.

Some of my family have been in very great danger from the *rabies canina*; an old woman and a child have been bit to the effuſion of a great deal of blood, but no other ill conſequence has happened. I had two dogs very furious in this diſtemper, one about a month after the other, which gave me occaſion to make ſome experiments upon them. The ordinary medicines were tried to no purpoſe: I kept them up in a room till they died, which was regularly on the third day; they were furious the two firſt days, and knew nobody, but bit and gnawed every thing that was put in to them by a window; they would eat no ſort of meat, but drank very plentifully of water; one of them bit a cat, which turned worſe than either of them. On the third the ſwellings fell

fell away from their heads and mouths, and they turned perfectly calm, but refuſed to eat. The obſervations I made on them were theſe: that this kind of madneſs in men is accompanied with a horror at the ſight of water, ὑδροφοβία, yet there is no ſuch thing in dogs. The madneſs comes not on of a ſudden, but takes time, ſo that ſometimes it is the ſpace of a month or a year before it works. The animals I ſpeak of fell ill at the diſtance of about a month after they were bit by one another. I perceive, Dr. Boerhave thinks it may lurk in the blood 20 years. Another obſervation is, that old people and children may be bit in the middle of winter without any ill conſequence at all, for I have known this to happen before.

We have had a very ſevere winter, and I had ſufficient prognoſtick of this, which I know not if you have obſerved in England. We have among other tranſient fowls in this country the woodcocks and wild geeſe, which generally come here about the middle of October; theſe made us a viſit three weeks ſooner, which to me was a plain indication that their native country was frozen up and covered with ſnow by the middle of September. I am fully perſuaded, that the want of food is the true cauſe why theſe fowls leave their own countries, and overſpread Germany, Holland, France, and Italy, at the ſame time they come into Britain and Ireland. The country where they are bred muſt be of vaſt extent that furniſhes us with ſuch prodigious numbers. As I was a ſportſman in my younger days, I had occaſion to obſerve the time of their coming into the countries I have mentioned, and from ſeveral obſervations know that they come from the Eaſt; and conſequently are bred in the woods of Muſcovy and Tartary. Here it may deſerve the conſideration of a philoſopher to find out how they make this journey over the German ocean to us; for I know likewiſe at their firſt coming in they are as fat as ever, and ſeem to have indigeſted meat in their ſtomachs. How are they to fly

over

over a ſea of above 150 leagues, when it is evident they can ſcarcely fly above four or five in an hour, and that in a day they may be chaſed till they are weary and taken? My notion of their flight is a little new, for any thing I know, and yet I believe it to be true, which is, they raiſe themſelves to a great height, ſo that the weight of their bodies is diminiſhed, and that they perform their journey Weſtward only by waiting the diurnal rotation of our globe. By this hypotheſis, I ſuppoſe, they make a journey over one quarter of the globe in ſix hours, and from the woods of Muſcovy to us in three or four hours. That this is really the caſe, I apprehend is demonſtrable from this, that if they riſe and fly Weſtward for that time the globe will turn towards them, for either this muſt happen, or they will be carried Eaſtward with the atmoſphere. I leave this hint to your conſideration, tho' it never will be applicable to any uſeful purpoſe; but a philoſopher ſeldom thinks any thing in nature too trifling for his enquiries.

I believe by this time you will have ſeen Mr. Horſley, who is gone for London. Before he went off he ſent me the copy of a Greek and Latin inſcription found at Lancheſter in the biſhoprick of Durham; both were on one ſtone, but imperfect. The Greek inſcription was this:

. . . . . ΤΟΣ
. . . . . ΦΛΑΟΝ
..)...CI....TIANO
. . . . . ΛΙΑΡ i. e. χιλιαρχ*.

The Latin one in my opinion explains the Greek, and is

PIO. T. FL. TITIANVS. V. S. L. M.

He deſired to know my opinion about the firſt word PIO, wherefore I ſent him three or four conjectures, and, amongſt the reſt,

* See Horſley's Brit. Romana, p. 293, 294.

that

that it might be read AESCVLAPIO. I would be glad to know how my lord Pembroke holds out, how my lord Hertford does, and if you ſtill meet at the Antiquarian Society. I wiſh you and your family much happineſs, and am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

JOHN CLERK.

LXXVII.

Obſervations upon the Flight and Paſſage of Fowls, which come into Britain at certain ſeaſons of the year, in a letter from Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE.

January 30, 1730-1.

There are many tranſient fowls which come into Britain at certain ſeaſons, and return into the country from whence they came. Some of theſe come only for food, as the wild geeſe and woodcocks in winter; and ſome to neſt in ſummer, as thoſe water-fowl which go by the name of Soland geeſe, and neſt in the iſle of Baſſe, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, and other places in Scotland. The ſwallows and cuckows are likewiſe of this kind, and ſome ſmall birds which diſappear in winter; but theſe fowls and birds come likewiſe for food, the geeſe for herrings, the ſwallows for flies.

The wild geeſe come into Britain in October and November, and are always obſerved to come from the Eaſt *. The woodcocks come not only at that time hither, but to moſt parts of Europe, particularly France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, where they are in great numbers, and likewiſe into Ireland. The ſeaſon of their re-

* See Gent. Mag. Oct. 1748, p. 445.

turn

turn is March, all of them go off at that time, except a few ſick and wounded, which have been known to neſt in theſe parts.

Both the wild geeſe and the woodcocks, by reaſon of their great numbers, muſt be ſuppoſed to come from very large countries in a Northern climate, which after the month of October is covered with ice and ſnow. Nature has provided the woodcocks with long bills to ſuck up their meat in marſhy places; the wild geeſe live much in the ſame way; but when ſuch grounds as are proper for their nouriſhment are frozen up and covered with ſnow, it is evident theſe fowls muſt deſert them, and retire to ſuch places where they can beſt feed during the winter ſeaſon.

How they perform their long flights and paſſages on the continent, is no manner of difficulty; but how they come over the German ocean into the Northern parts of Britain, will deſerve ſome conſideration by thoſe who are curious of enquiry into all parts of Nature. The difficulty of their paſſage will be greater, if we conſider, in the firſt place, that it cannot be leſs than 600 miles; next, that in their ordinary way of flying they can be wearied and taken if chaced for ſome hours without any reſt or reſpite; and, in the laſt place, that in their uſual way of flying, when not chaſed, they cannot well exceed 15 miles an hour, and it is even doubted, if they can in their ordinary way fly even ſo far without reſt.

I am therefore inclined to believe, that theſe fowls come from the Northern part of Muſcovy and Tartary; and that they perform their paſſage over the German ocean, partly by raiſing themſelves very high in the air, where, in their flight Weſtward, they meet with leſs reſiſtance from the atmoſphere, and partly by the aſſiſtance of the diurnal rotation of the earth, for by this means only they may make a fourth part of the globe, or 5500 in the ſpace of ſix hours; thus their journey may be performed meerly by hovering in the air; but if they fly with any ſwiftneſs, they may diſpatch it in much leſs time.

That this is probably the caſe, will appear from the following conſiderations. I. That the woodcocks eſpecially are known to fly very high, and at their firſt coming into theſe parts are ſeen as it were to drop from the clouds. Likewiſe it has been ſeen many times, that when they are eagerly purſued by a hawk, they will take their flight directly upwards, and at laſt diſappear, of which I have been more than once an eye-witneſs. Likewiſe all other tranſient fowls, as the cranes in Holland, and the ſwallows every where in Britain, accuſtom themſelves to fly, for ſeveral days, very high, before they leave their habitations here.

II. That the world turning eaſtward on its axis cannot but very much accelerate their motion weſtward, if they can be ſuppoſed to raiſe themſelves beyond the greateſt force of the atmoſphere; I ſay, the greateſt force of it, becauſe it cannot be ſuppoſed that fowls raiſe themſelves entirely beyond it: only where it is very thin, and its power diminiſhed, the reſiſtance will proportionably be leſs.

III. Becauſe all bodies diminiſh in their weight in proportion to their diſtances from the center of gravity; and the ſame may be ſaid of the power of attraction.

IV. Becauſe there is leſs difficulty in this ſuppoſed way of fowls paſſing over great tracts of ground from eaſt to weſt, than that they can fly over 600 miles of ſea without meat or reſt; and it may be added, that when they come here, they have meat in their ſtomachs, and are as fat as at any time afterwards.

To this hypotheſis theſe objections may be made:

1. How can a fowl breathe when at ſo great a height in the air, ſince men have obſerved ſome difficulty in their reſpiration on the tops of very high mountains?

2. How can any fowl reſiſt the atmoſphere which turns eaſtward with the world above 900 miles an hour?

3. What need is there to explain the paſſage of any fowl contrary to what is known of the quails, which often come from Africa into Italy; where a long tract or ſea is to be paſſed from ſouth to north, and conſequently no aſſiſtance can be given from the diurnal rotation of the globe?

4. If ſuch fowls as are above-mentioned make their paſſage by the aſſiſtance of that diurnal rotation, then they muſt raiſe themſelves above the clouds which conſtitute a part of the atmoſphere, and are carried about with the world?

To the firſt I anſwer, that in all probability theſe fowls find no great difficulty in their reſpiration, ſince experience tells us, that they can fly ſo high as to be quite beyond our ſight. Experience likewiſe tells us, that they cannot fly beyond our ſight, unleſs their height be at leaſt twice or thrice more than that of the higheſt mountain in Britain. We are alſo a little in the dark as to the ſtructure of their lungs, and how far their reſpiration may be aſſiſted by thoſe muſcles, which in their flight give motion to their wings; and next it may be a queſtion, whether or not the moiſture of the clouds may not as much aſſiſt their reſpiration, as if they were near to their marſhy habitations?

To the ſecond objection I anſwer, as above, that the atmoſphere being much rarefied, the reſiſtance muſt be leſs, and conſequently the motion in flying ſtronger and ſwifter.

To the third I anſwer, there is no need of ſuppoſing theſe fowls raiſe themſelves above the clouds, becauſe theſe, conſiſting of vaſt expanded bodies, muſt ſwim as the atmoſphere carries them, except in winds contrary to the diurnal rotation; for in this caſe they are carried weſtward. This impulſe we ſee at times very ſmall, and therefore it lays under a conviction, that there is no great force neceſſary to tranſport a body high in the air contrary to the motion of the atmoſphere.

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As to the fourth objection, though quails in their paſſage are not properly aſſiſted by the diurnal rotation, yet they raiſe themſelves very high, and in ſome ſenſe may be ſaid to have that aſſiſtance, as we ſee a boat may be carried down a ſtream, and by that means, with very little help, reach the other ſide of the river; but as to the paſſage of quails from Africa to Italy, we have not yet been told what aſſiſtance they may have of refreſhing themſelves on the iſlands of Sicily, Malta, or others in the Mediteranean.

As to ſwallows, whatever has been ſaid as to their being found in holes during the winter, and ſometimes under water, I am convinced from many obſervations, that as flies are their prey, ſo when our ſummer puts an end to theſe flies, the ſwallows muſt remove to warmer countries; and though it may be true that they have been found in holes, &c. yet I am convinced, that if they had continued in theſe circumſtances for any time longer, they had never returned to life.

As to the return of theſe fowls to the place whence they came, if they are really aſſiſted by the diurnal rotation, their paſſage muſt be ſtill weſtward till they are at their journey's end.

LXXVIII.

Remarks on a Paper intitled Obſervations on the Flight and Paſſage of Fowls which come into Britain at certain Seaſons, by Mr. JOHN MACHIN, Secretary of the Royal Society.

The deſign of the diſcourſe is to ſolve certain difficulties which ariſe from conſidering the vaſt progreſs which, in the author's account, is made in a very ſhort time by birds of paſſage in their annual tranſmigrations from country to country. His opinion

is, that wild geeſe, and other fowl, which viſit this iſland and the neighbouring countries at certain ſeaſons of the year, do come directly from the northern parts of Muſcovy and Tartary *, and muſt conſequently make a paſſage of near 600 miles at one ſtretch, over the German ocean, there being no place for them to alight either for reſt or food; notwithſtanding which, he obſerves, they diſcover no ſigns at their firſt arrival of being waſted with the fatigue of this extraordinary flight, but on the contrary are as fat then as ever afterwards, and are found with food remaining in their ſtomachs. As to the places from whence theſe birds come to us, he judges of it by comparing many circumſtances: he concludes it muſt be a very large country, becauſe of the great multitude of fowl which is furniſhed from it every ſeaſon. That it is a country to the eaſtward appears, from that they are always obſerved to come from that quarter; and that it is a northern climate, he collects from conſidering the circumſtances of the times in which they are obſerved to come to, and go off from, this iſland; for as they arrive in October or November before the hard froſts, and leave the iſland when the marſhy grounds where they gather food begin to be thawed and uncovered with ſnow in the countries whence they came, it is a plain indication their progreſs is made from a colder towards a warmer climate, and their return to it when they can there find food again. Wherefore, ſince the northern parts of Muſcovy and Tartary are the countries, as he judges, wherein unite all theſe circumſtances, and which muſt therefore, as he concludes, be the countries whence they come directly to us, hereupon riſes a great diſpute, to explain how it is that theſe birds which at other times, even when purſued, cannot fly faſter than after the rate of 15 miles an hour, ſhall yet be able to perform ſo long a paſſage as

* See Remarks on Birds of Paſſage in Gent. Mag. for October, 1748,

this

this is, in ſo ſhort a time, as, by the plight in which they are found when they firſt come hither, it manifeſtly appears they do it in?

For the ſolution of this difficulty, the author lays down the following hypotheſis. The birds of paſſage, when upon their deſigned tranſmigration to another country, mount perpendicularly to a conſiderable height in the air, and thereby gain three advantages in facilitating their paſſage: firſt, by removing farther from the center of the earth, they grow lighter; ſecondly, by arriving into the regions of the atmoſphere where the air is more rarified, they meet with leſs reſiſtance in their flight; thirdly and principally, by being freed from the reſiſtance of the atmoſphere, they are no longer under the impreſſion of its motion, and conſequently not being carried round with the earth in its diurnal rotation, they are left at liberty, ſo that, by only hovering in the ſame place, they muſt be brought over different countries weſtward, as the earth turns upon its axis to the eaſt, and thus perform a paſſage almoſt as faſt one way, as the globe itſelf turns the contrary way, that is, after the rate of 900 miles an hour under the equinoxial, and after the rate of between 5 and 600 miles an hour in our latitude.

Now, without entering into an examination of the truth of the fact, whether ſuch extraordinary paſſage is actually made or not, and without enquiring where thoſe limits of the atmoſphere are, in which it is impoſſible for a bird to live either for want of air a due heat to preſerve it from chilling or freezing, or of a due quantity for reſpiration; I ſhall confine myſelf to the bare conſideration of the hypotheſis, in order to diſcover how far it may conduce to afford the advantages which are to be obtained by it.

Firſt, the advantage to be gained in leſſening the weight is altogether inconſiderable; for theg ravity of bodies increaſes in a duplicate proportion of the diſtance from the center of the earth,

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ſo that in a few miles diſtance from the ſurface of the diminution of the weight, it is but a very ſmall part of the whole: for inſtance, at ten miles diſtance, which is the four hundredth part of the ſemi-diameter, it diminiſhes but the 200th part of the whole; at 20 miles diſtance, which is the 200th part of the ſemi-diameter, the diminution of the weight is no more than the 100th part of the whole; at forty miles diſtance, which is the 100th part of the ſemi-diameter, the diminution of weight is about the 50th part of the whole; but at this diſtance of 40 miles, the atmoſphere in a manner ceaſes, the air not being diſcoverable by any reflection of light, or any other ſenſible appearances: and, according to the rule of the rarification of the air, if it holds on to that diſtance, the air ought to be 4000 times more rarified there than it is about a mile or two from the ſurface of the earth: for the rarification is double in $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles height, and quadruples in every ſeven miles, and ſo on. From which it appears, that a bird cannot poſſibly gain the advantage of loſing more than the 50th part of its weight, although it ſhould riſe to the top of the atmoſphere.

As to the ſecond advantage propoſed by their flying into theſe upper regions, where the reſiſtance of the air is leſſened; this, when conſidered, will prove to be a diſadvantage: for an abatement in the reſiſtance of the air is in effect an abatement of force in flying; but, if it ſhould be granted that it is an advantage, yet it is one that cannot be obtained in that part of the atmoſphere where the author ſuppoſes the flight to be made, viz. underneath the clouds. For the air beneath the clouds follows a different rule of rarefaction from that which is above the clouds. The denſity of the air depends upon two cauſes. It is condenſed by the weight of the incumbent atmoſphere, and is rarefied by the reflected heat of the earth, by which means it becomes not denſeſt near the earth, but it grows denſer and denſer in its

progreſs upward, as the reflected heat ceaſes, and comes at laſt to its limit of greateſt denſity, which, I ſuppoſe, may be in, or near the place where the vapours or clouds are raiſed to by its heat: birds do, in all probability, find an advantage in flying high; but it is not from the abatement, but from the increaſe of the reſiſtance, for the air being denſer and more buoyant, it affords a ſtronger ſpring to the wings in flying.

The laſt and principal point, and that alone which is intended to contain a ſolution of the difficulty, in ſhewing after what manner theſe birds do perform ſo great a paſſage in ſo ſhort a time, namely, by being freed from the diurnal motion of the earth as ſoon as they are freed from the reſiſtance of the air, is indeed nothing more than a meer opinion, not warranted by any authority, nor in any manner to be reconciled with the eſtabliſhed doctrines, or known experiments of motion; for bodies move along with the earth as parts with the whole, whether there be any atmoſphere or not. The atmoſphere may by degrees communicate its motion to bodies floating in it; but every body moving with the earth will continue in the ſame motion after it is looſened from it, without the aſſiſtance of an atmoſphere, unleſs that motion be otherwiſe altered or deſtroyed. Thus a body will fall in a receiver *in vacuo* perpendicularly, in the ſame manner as it does in the open air; thus when a body falls from the top of a maſt in a ſhip under ſail to the bottom, juſt as if the ſhip was at reſt, ſuch body is carried along with the ſhip not with the air, but by the continuance of that motion which it had with the ſhip before it was looſened from it. In the ſame manner, if the body fall from the top of an edifice, it will fall to the bottom by going along with the earth in its annual motion, after the rate of 1000 miles in a minute, and its diurnal motion, after the rate of ſome hundred of miles in an hour; not becauſe theſe

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motions are communicated to it by the atmoſphere, but becauſe they were in the body before it fell, and continue in it while it was falling.

However, that it may more fully appear, whether any motion, and what, may be derived to a body on the earth in reſpect of other bodies by means of the earth's motions, I ſhall add a word or two concerning each of theſe with this view.

The annual motion of the earth is a real tranſlation of the whole from place to place, and conſequently affects every part of it alike, and every thing belonging to it, whether looſe or fixed, ſo that all bodies continuing in the ſame ſituation, are in the ſame condition with reſpect to each other as if the earth were at reſt, nor is there any way by tranſlating a body from one place to another, to communicate any new motion to it by means of this motion. The diurnal motion not being a tranſlation of the whole, but a rotation upon its axis, it affects bodies differently according to their different ſituations on the earth or in the atmoſphere; ſo that a body being tranſlated from one place to another, may gain or loſe of its motion by this motion of the earth, although not in that degree as this author ſuppoſes, nor in that manner. I ſhall juſt mention an inſtance or two by the way, leaving it as a meer matter of computation.

In a perpendicular flight to the height of about 10 miles a bird may gain ſome motion to the weſt of about two or three miles in an hour. In a flight directly north or ſouth (ſuppoſing the atmoſphere does not impreſs its own motion by degrees), a conſiderable motion may be gained to the eaſt or weſt.

If the flight be near the polar parts, and continue 24 hours, the motion gained eaſt or weſt, according as the flight is towards or from the pole, will amount to ſix times as much as the actual flight. If it continue but 12 hours, it will be but three times as much as the bird's own flight, and ſo in proportion. Other inſtances might be given, but theſe are the moſt conſiderable.

LXXIX.

LXXIX.

Obſervations on the Remarks made by Mr. MACHIN, in relation to the Tranſit of Fowls, contained in a paper ſent to ROGER GALE, Eſq. by Sir JOHN CLERK.

Mr. Machin has, with a good deal of knowledge in all parts of natural philoſophy, made theſe remarks; but the author of the paper in relation to the tranſit of fowls from one country to another preſumes that, from what is here ſubjoined, it will appear, the objections made to the tranſit aforeſaid, by the help of the diurnal motion of the earth, are not ſo well founded as entirely to overturn ſuch an hypotheſis.

It is granted that, by the principles of natural philoſophy which now generally obtain, there have been ſeveral things advanced in this hypotheſis, which cannot be received; but the author preſumes to think, that there are many received notions of philoſophy which will ſtill admit of ſubſtantial objections againſt them. We ſee, for inſtance, in ſome things, that daily experiences and diſcoveries do contradict all philoſophical reaſonings. Water has been thought the only element in which fiſhes can live and breathe; and yet we find by experience that ſome fiſhes, as carps, eels, and others, will not only live out of water, but even grow fat, by being kept in wet hay or ſtraw, and fed with food they have not been accuſtomed to: we ſee, that ſome fowls will be frozen to death by cold, whereas others can endure all kinds of ſtorms, and ſit on ſnow and ice without the leaſt danger. Theſe things I only mention as more immediately relating to what is here ſubjoined for ſupporting my hypotheſis.

I ſhall, in the next place, fairly ſtate the objections made by the learned Mr. Machin, and give ſuch anſwers as may in ſome meaſure illuſtrate what I advanced in my former papers.

1. Mr. Machin ſays, that the tranſit by the diurnal motion of the earth is a mere opinion, and contradictory to the received principles of philoſophy, for that the atmoſphere conſtitutes a part of the earth, and accompanies it both in its annual and diurnal motion. I anſwer, that, though this be true in general, yet there may be a part of the atmoſphere which for rarety approaches near to pure æther, and does not follow the earth with the ſame rapidity as thoſe parts which are moſt denſe. Some of theſe fine parts may fly off, or lye behind, according to the notion of Sir Iſaac Newton, as of the tails of comets, when they chance to fall within the ſpheres of activity of planets. If this be the caſe, that the upper parts of the atmoſphere may fly off or mix in æther, it will follow, that there can be little reſiſtance to a body tending againſt them; ſo that the whole difficulty will then be, whether a fowl can fly where there is little or no ſpring of air, and if it can breathe in ſuch a ſituation.

To illuſtrate the more what I have advanced here, let us ſuppoſe an aromatical body ſet in a circular motion, for inſtance, a nutmeg; the effluvia near its body may circulate with it, but thoſe at a diſtance will no ways be affected by its motion. Further we may obſerve, that the diurnal rotation of the earth eaſtwards does not always affect the clouds; for ſometimes in a ſerene day, and when there is little or no wind in the upper regions, ſome clouds will take a ſlow courſe weſtward: no doubt, this proceeds from eaſterly winds; but then it proves, that even ſoft and ſmall winds will prevail againſt the diurnal rotation in thoſe regions where the air is very rare. If we ſay, that ſuch clouds only hover above us, and the rotation of the earth eaſtward makes them ſeem to go weſtward, it proves ſufficiently what I have advanced

advanced in the tranſit of fowls, (viz.) that if they only hover above, and much more if they make any endeavours weſtward, they will be aſſiſted by the diurnal rotation: if it be ſaid, there is no more in a cloud's going weſt, than in a ſhip's ſailing weſt, I anſwer, that if a ſhip was ſuch bulk as not to be affected with eaſterly winds, ſhe would remain to follow the direction of the ſeas: now, if a ſmall wind can carry a body weſtward, where the denſity and reſiſtance of the air is great, a much leſs force will do, where the viſible diſtance is ſmall from the rarity of the air.

A ſecond objection againſt ſome part of my reaſoning, as to the weight of fowls diminiſhed, is, that this diminiſhed weight would be ſo ſmall, that it would give them very little advantage in their flight. I anſwer, that if it be true that the weight is only diminiſhed in a duplicate proportion of their diſtance, yet ſtill there is an advantage; and beſides it is to be obſerved, that the higher they riſe, the more the incumbent weight of the atmoſphere is taken off. This dimunition of weight has been obſerved by Mr. Derham, by the help of the barometer, even in the gradual aſcent of the Monument in London. It is the ſame thing in the air, *cæteris paribus*, as it is in the water, as to motion and weight; for the deeper a ſhip is loaden, and the more water ſhe draws to ſwim in, the ſlower will ſhe move.

Objection 3. That fowls, at the height they are ſuppoſed to fly by my notions of their tranſits, will be frozen to death, by reaſon of the cold in the upper regions of the air.—I anſwer, that there is no difficulty in ſuppoſing that ſome fowls are of that conſtitution as to be able to reſiſt any kind of cold; of this kind it is certain that wild geeſe and woodcocks are, whereas many others, as partridges and pheaſants, have been found benumbed with cold, and even frozen to death in ſome places; but there is not ſo much cold near the clouds, though probably moun-

tains of ice and ſnow, as ſome may imagine, for ſuch often reflect great heats; thus we ſee, that burning concaves will melt gold, and convert ſtones into glaſs, though their ſubſtance be cold iron, or ſome other ſuch metal. Concave clouds of ice and ſnow may have the ſame effects, and warm at a diſtance the oppoſite parts of the atmoſphere; nor is there any neceſſity that even ſuch clouds ſhould be hard and ſolid, for Dr. Boerhaave, in ſome parts of his book of Chemiſtry, takes notice, that in Germany ſome of thoſe burning concaves are made of wood gilded, and ſome of ſtraw. The ſame Boerhaave takes notice likewiſe, that in Bohemia there is a mountain called Pico de Thude, which retains the ſnow only about the middle of it; but the top, being above the clouds, is ſerene and without ſnow; hence, I obſerve, it is difficult to tell what degrees of heat and cold are near the clouds; I rather ſuppoſe, that the heat increaſes above the clouds in proportion to the diſtance from the ſun's body; for if it were otherwiſe, the tails of comets, as Sir Iſaac Newton imagines, would not furniſh ſo much moiſture as to repair defects in the planets; their vapours would be frozen and probably adhere more, unleſs they fell within the atmoſphere of planets, which wanted ſuch reparations.

As to the objection againſt the tranſit, by reaſon of a difficulty in reſpiration, that which I have obſerved in the beginning of this paper, as to fiſhes living without their proper element, may be an anſwer; for why may not a woodcock or wild gooſe live as well in a thin air, for a few hours eſpecially, as in a thick, in which it is ſuppoſed their tranſit from different countries may be performed?

As to the want of a due ſpring of air, which Mr. Machin takes notice of at great heights, no doubt, if we will confine ourſelves to the received notions and opinions which at preſent prevail, this may be a great difficulty; but, if we can ſuppoſe that fowls at a height

a height can ſwim in the air, like a cloud, without any motion at all, then the difficulty will be leſs. I believe, there is nobody who has lived in mountainous countries, but hath often ſeen the eagles fly at great heights with their wings expanded, for miles together, without any ſenſible motion; which proves beyond any poſſibility of contradiction, that fowls at great heights need not labour much in their tranſmigrations; and I conclude, if, at ſuch heights, they can tend weſtward, they may poſſibly be aſſiſted by the diurnal rotation of the globe, where the denſity of the atmoſphere, from the effluvia of the earth and the incumbent weight, is diminiſhed.

LXXX.

Letter from Sir JOHN CLERK, relating to his Diſſertation "De Stylis Veterum," his Hypotheſis of the Tranſmigration of Fowls, and a piece of Gold found in the North of SCOTLAND, 1731.

SIR, Pennycuick, March 31, 1731.

I beg leave to introduce my ſon to the honour and happineſs of your acquaintance. Yours of the 2d of this inſtant has given me a freſh proof of your friendſhip, and lays me under the greateſt obligations. I find you have made my little performance acceptable to your two learned ſocieties, and have taken the trouble to make an abſtract of it in Engliſh; theſe are favours which I can never forget, though it will never be in my power to requite them. There are a few things which I ſhould have mentioned in that diſſertation, if I had underſtood them; pleaſe to allow

allow me to lay them before you for your opinion, when buſineſs will give you leiſure to think of them. I find in the 7th Satire of Juvenal, ver. 23.

Croceæ membrana tabellæ;

That which gives me difficulty in it is, a notion of ſome commentators that it relates to the cover of a dedication. I confeſs, I have no ſuch opinion, but take the words in a very ſimple ſenſe, and to mean no more than a neat covering to the work; for this may be one of the *præſidia*, which the poet mentions in order to ſet off a bad performance.

What do you think of the *catagraphos thynos* in Catullus?

What does Horace mean by theſe words, in his 3d Satire, Lib. 2?

immerituſque laborat
Iratis paries natus Diis atque Poetis.

Some of the commentators fancy, that the ancients uſed to write their inventions on a whitened wall, and this wall, it ſeems, was to be beat, becauſe Damaſippus could produce nothing. I know not but this may be the ſenſe of it; yet, methinks, the commentators ſhould have ſaid more, (*viz.*) that this might have been a *paries ſacer*, in the ſenſe Horace takes it in the 5th Ode, Lib. 1.

——*Me tabulâ ſacer*
Votivâ paries indicat uvida,
Suſpendiſſe potenti
Veſtimenta maris Deo.

In that Diſſertation, I ſhould perhaps have noted, that Attalus was ſaid by ſome to have been the inventor of parchment, but this did not ſeem to have had any other foundation than that he was a very rich king.

I hope you received the laſt * paper I ſent you, in relation to the obſervations the Secretary of the Royal Society was pleaſed to make

* See Obſervations by Sir John Clerk on Mr. Machin's Remarks, p. 273.

on

on the firſt I ſent. It was not worth his while to ſeek any reputation, by anſwering a paper I never intended for the public view, but merely to divert you by a kind of Arabian or Perſian tale; he will forgive me if I wrong him, but in one of the newſpapers two or three months ago, I obſerved a paragraph to this purport; "that the Secretary of the Royal Society had preſented an anſwer of his to a paper ſent by a foreigner *, and deſired it might be recorded; however, that it was refuſed." I wiſh it was not this foreigner; but his paper was ſo dreſſed up, that, from the beginning, I ſuſpected he had a deſign to make it part of his philoſophical lucubrations; no doubt, I am in mighty contempt with him for contradicting ſo many received principles.

I thank you heartily for the Perith Inſcription you ſent me: though your conjectures were not the *Ne plus ultra* of every thing relating to antiquity, I ſhould very much approve of them, as to this inſcription.

The ſame juſt opinion I have of you, makes me deſire to have your ſentiments on this piece of antiquity incloſed. The account I give you of it is exactly right, only I cannot be poſitive if it was found in an urn or cavern. I was told it was an urn, but have ſent to the north, to be better informed about it; nor doubt but it is very ancient, yet I cannot believe it is Roman.

I thank you for your civilities to my brother about three years ago, moſt kindly: he, I believe, will wait upon you with my ſon, being to ſtay in England two or three weeks. Poſſibly my ſon may deſire to ſee the old earl of Pembroke, and perhaps my lord Hertford: I am unwilling to give a good friend any trouble, yet, I believe, you muſt introduce him. I ſent the old earl one

* This is all a miſtake, for neither was Sir John Clerk's papers read before the Royal Society, nor Mr. Machin's Obſervations; the paper from the foreigner, here ſuſpected, was quite another thing. R. G.

of my Diſſertations, with a letter; but have not heard from him. I am, by the greateſt ties of friendſhip and affection, dear Sir, Yours, &c. JOHN CLERK.

The figure of an antique piece of gold, found in the north of Scotland, A. D. 1731, mentioned in the preceding letter. See Plate VI. fig. 5.

This piece of antiquity * was found in an urn, and is of the exact ſhape and bigneſs as it is here repreſented. Whether it is Roman, or Daniſh, or Pictiſh, is very doubtful, and it will be difficult to gueſs at the uſe for which it was intended.

The parts A. B. are hollow like little cups or ſockets, and the ſides very thin; there is a ſmall circle within the verge, which has had a red ſubſtance adhering to it like cement, as if it had ſerved to fix ſome kind of body within the ſockets. The part C. is ſolid, and the whole piece may be of the weight of 7 or 8 guineas, and the gold is thought to be of the fineſt kind.

LXXXI.

Letter from Sir JOHN CLERK, concerning the Diſſertation de Stylis Veterum, Conſecranei, Flight of Wild Fowl, and Rattle Snakes.

Edenburgh,
March 1731-2.

I troubled you with a letter ſome days ago, which I ſuppoſe Colonel Horſley has delivered to you, together with three copies, of a ſhort Diſſertation of mine "De ſtylis Veterum." I had no time

* See hereafter a Letter from Sir John Clerk to Mr. Gale, May 4, 1732. and Archæologia, vol. II. p. 40.

then to make obſervations on the Secretary's Remarks on my paper concerning the tranſit of fowls, but the Exchequer affairs being over, I have ſent you what occurred to me for illuſtrating or ſupporting my hypotheſis. I believe indeed that I have advanced more than I can maintain, and yet I am not convinced of the abſolute impoſſibility of the thing. It is unfaſhionable, I acknowledge, to contradict the preſent received principles in philoſophy, and therefore I am obliged to you that you concealed my name when you gave my paper to that gentleman.

I thank you for the inſcription you ſent me, though it was the very ſame I was to ſend you, having received it ſome weeks before from Mr. Horſley *. I agree with you in your reading, though Mr. Horſley ſeems to ſtick to his: the word is certainly *conſecraneis*. It is to be found, not only in the place you mention in Capitolinus, but in Tertullian, and likewiſe in ſome law in Juſtinian's Codex, though I cannot fall juſt upon the place. It is a late word, but emphatic, and differs from *conſecratoribus*. Συμμύσης is that which in Greek comes neareſt to it, as I ſuppoſe.

As to our Rattle Snake, it poiſoned in the ſame way as yours, and by degrees the poiſoning went off. I ſuppoſe, if it had lived till this time, it had never recovered this quality, becauſe in Britain, neither our ſun nor our earth will furniſh ſuch malignant juices as it ſeems theſe creatures ſuck up in America: our vipers or adders have indeed a poiſonous quality, but ſeldom dangerous. I believe, the hemlock, and other ſorts of venomous plants, are likewiſe not ſo dangerous as in other parts.

I am delighted with the accounts you have ſent me of the new diſcovered antiquities, four miles ſouth of Canterbury, and will be glad to know more of them at leiſure.

As to the queſtion you aſk me, if ever I met with any Daniſh urns of glaſs, I cannot poſitively anſwer it; but I have one glaſs

* Northumb. xciv. p. 243.

of this form, which I believe is Daniſh: it is of a blueiſh colour, and ſcarcely tranſparent; it includes a cretaceous ſubſtance, but few or no ſmall bones. I am, with great affection,

Yours, &c. J. CLERK.

LXXXII.

MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq. to Mr. GALE, concerning the tranſlation of the Marquis Maffei's "Complete Hiſtory of Ancient Amphitheatres" into Engliſh from the Italian by Mr. Alexander Gordon.

Spalding, Bartholomew, 1730.

SIR,

Your agreeable donation to our library*, of Mr. Gordon's Tranſlation of the Marquis Maffei's Hiſtory of Amphitheatres, ſoon came to hand after yours of the 11th inſtant; and laſt Thurſday I had the pleaſure of communicating the very obliging contents of this, and producing that at our Society. Their hearty thanks I am, and, as commanded, do here, with my own, return you, having juſt had time to peruſe it before, for it was delivered me on Wedneſday noon, ſo that I could, as I did by way of ſummary, acquaint our gentlemen with the contents of that learned labour; and ſhewed them how the draughts of the medals, columns, cornices, architraves, and frizes, uprights and ſections, with the three ſeveral curious inſcriptions, were ſubſervient to illuſtrate that work, having before Lipſius's Treatiſe in our ſchool-

* Antiquarian Society at Spalding.

library,

library. But tho' I did not there ſay ſo, yet to you my friend, as I would to any other ſingle member of that learned Society (as you are ſo good as to term them) I may put my query, whether (altho' perhaps the Marquis may himſelf have proved there were more real ſtone amphitheatres in Italy than he is willing to allow) thoſe other there and in the provinces, whether built in wood like the firſt in time, or excavated out of the ground, as that* celebrated by our friend Dr. Stukeley, or if brick, if any ſuch there were, might not ſerve us poor Tramontanes to all the ſame purpoſes (the *naumachiæ* only excepted) as the ſtone ones?

From what notion I had of amphitheatres before I read the Doctor's account, I really thought there might have been ſeveral, and he ſatisfied me we had ſuch things in this iſland, at leaſt in England. But I doubt not of what the Italian nobleman advances, that Coloſſean amphitheatres were rare. Let us give him up that point for the honour of the Veroneſe, whoſe citizens' great piety I am infinitely delighted with in being willing, without a brief on the Dogado, to keep the work of ſome quondam lord of the univerſe in repair, and even in uſe for manly exerciſes, of which I find the illuſtrious author about 16 years ago (then *tam Marti quam Mercurio*) made a part.

I believe with you, Sir, ſome part of the original or author's meaning may not be herein ſo well underſtood; but the book is a valuable book, and accordingly, as coming from you, Sir, (who, by honouring us with your preſence, have farther ingratiated than Fame could, which had reported well of you) is received and eſteemed. It is the proper office of a preſident to make the compliments of a Society; I am to return you thanks, and can only do it in my own, that is, a plain way.

Now, Sir, as to amphitheatres, Hildebrand's Compendium Antiq. Rom. expreſſly ſays, *Amphitheatrum circulari et ovali, ut*

* Near Doncaſter.

Theatrum hemicycli formâ, conſtructum erat, &c. p. 21. Baſil Kennet * ſays, this was built in the ſhape of a ſemicircle, the other generally oval, ſo as to make the ſame figure as if two theatres ſhould be joined together; and Godwin, in his Archæologia, p. 19, ſays the ſame, and that the amphitheatres differed from the theatre only as the full moon doth from the half, or a compleat rundle from the ſemicircle; it reſembled an egg.—Theſe authors do not take upon them to recount the amphitheatres, or ſay whether they owed their original to the Hetruſcans or Greece; but Charles Stevens, in his Hiſtorical Dictionary, col. 195, 196, having given the ſame deſcription of them as in Hildebrand, but in theſe words, *Amphitheatrum, locus Athenis ſpectaculorum gratia formâ rotunda, et veluti ex duobus conſtans theatris, unde nomen amphitheatri impoſitum; theatrum autem hemicycli ſpecie conſtructum erat ἀπὸ τὸ Θεάομαι, quod eſt ideo appellatum,*—adds immediately—*Conſuetudo ejus a Græcis ſumpta eſt, nam cum agrorum cultores feriatis diebus ſacra diverſis numinibus per agros celebrarent, Athenienſes hoc inurbanum ſpectaculum tranſtulerunt, theatrum Græco vocabulo appellantes, quod eo conveniens turba e longinquo ſine ullo impedimento ſpectaret. Hunc morem poſteà Romani, ut pleraque alia, in urbem tranſtulerunt,*—and cites *Sipontinus Martialis — omnis Cæſareo cedat labor amphitheatro. Hinc ludi amphitheatrales qui in amphitheatro fiebant; Italis hodie Coliſeo. Fabricius Chemnicenſis*, in his *Roma*, cap. xii. p. 129. confounds them under the title or word *Theatrum:* but cap. xiv. p. 146. *de Porticibus*, mentions *Porticus Amphitheatri* called ſo *ab amphitheatro loco adjuncto*; and p. 157, he ſays, *Porticus amphitheatri triplex; in exteriore parte aditûs nunc cernuntur* XXXIII. *in media* XXXVI. *in intima* LXXII.

He ſays, Strabo mentions three theatres and one amphitheatre in Campo Martio. I find no mention of either theatres or amphitheatres in the Biſhop of Oxford's *Archæologia Græca*; but, in

* Rom. Antiq. p. 43.

the

the 2d Chapter of B. ii. of Rouſe's *Archæologia Attica*, I find, they had theatres of wood, called ἰκρία, afterwards of ſtone; but he mentions no time, nor any thing elſe of an amphitheatre, though both thoſe learned authors treat of manly exerciſes at the Grecian Games. Perhaps then the Grecians, if they really uſed amphitheatres, borrowed them from the Romans, and they from the Hetrurians, as the Marquis aſſerts, who has been very diligent, elaborate, and ſearched this ſubject to the bottom, which, he ſays, is more than Sarayna, Lipſius, or Montfaucon, have done. One paſſage towards the beginning makes me think the *Muro Torto*, of which Lord Coleraine has a painting, was before Aurelian repaired Rome, and turned it into a ſort of a fortified wall, part of an amphitheatre, and of brick too: and why they, as well as theatres, might not be built of brick, I cannot ſee.

You will be ſatisfied, though I could not wait upon you in town, that I have a good will ever to converſe with you. Our Society is augmented lately by the admiſſion of Mr. Pegge, an ingenious member of St. John's College, Cambridge, I think, a fellow, and ſtudious of antiquities; a merchant, and a ſurgeon of this town; and we have every week full meetings. Our library increaſes, ſo that we are about making two larger claſſes for our books, &c. I am, dear Sir,

Your moſt obliged and obedient ſervant,

MAUR. JOHNSON.

P. S. Pray favour me with an anſwer, at your beſt leiſure, eſpecially as to the *Muro Torto*.

Q. I. Why has the Victoria, on the reverſe of Conſtantine the Great's coin of VICTORIA SARMAT. a ſcorpion in one hand, and a palm branch in the other?

II. What tapeſtry-weaver is this mark or plagia of? [plate VI. fig. 6.] Where, and when did he live? It is on the verge or ſalvage

of a fine ſett of Moſes's Miracles at the rock in Horeb, the manna ſhower, battle in Rephidim, &c. at a gentleman's ſeat in this lordſhip.

III. May not all the exergues of the later empire, after Carauſius's time at leaſt, which have theſe letters, PLC. PLCN. LCN. SLCN. SLC. be properly read, *Percuſſum* or *Signatum Lindi Coloniæ*, and the PLN. SLN. LN. be read *Londini*, as I think I have been the firſt conjecturer * ?

IV. Had the Egyptians ever a patriarchal form of government, and the power of adopting?

Is there ſuch a book in print as *Quercetanus's Hiſtoria Anglica?* and is he not the ſame author with White, who writes himſelf Baſingſtock, by Mr. Selden called *Comes Palatinus?*

You will favour me, by giving me your ſentiments, in as few words as you pleaſe, not to make my impertinences a plague to you. The three firſt queries will oblige our ſociety to have anſwered by a member of whoſe learning and judgment we have a juſt eſteem. The latter fell in the way of my ſtudies.

The laſt was anſwered, as follows, by Dr. Tanner.

" In the preſent ſhattered ſtate of my memory, I cannot recollect ever to have heard, or met with, *Quercetani Hiſtoria Anglica*, or that ever the fanciful Richard Whitus Baſingſtochius took that name. There were one or two of the Quercetani phyſicians of note in the laſt century, and, I think, there was another, Andreas Quercetanus, who writ ſomething hiſtorical, by way of ſupplement to Marrier's *Bibliotheca Cluniacenſis*; but any account of our Engliſh Hiſtory or perſons come in there only accidentally, and, I think, that work could not with any propriety be intitled *Hiſtoria Anglica:* but, after all, if there be ſuch a book quoted as *Quercetani Hiſtoria Anglica*, why may it not be *Andr. du Cheſne's Hiſtoire Generale d'Angleterre*, &c, for, if I miſtake not, *Cheſne* or

* He is not the firſt conjecturer.

Chene

Chene in French is *Quercus*, from whence it will not be difficult to coin *Quercetanus*.

The Andr. Quercetanus living at Paris (who added the improvements to Marrier) about the ſame time with Andr. du Cheſne the hiſtoriographer. Query, If not the ſame perſon?"

LXXXIII.

Another Letter from Mr. JOHNSON concerning Amphitheatres, &c. and an account of a rich Pearl preſented to the Queen of Spain, valued at 36,000 pieces of Eight.

October 10, 1730.

The favour of yours of the 23d ult. I communicated to our ſociety, who return you many thanks for the notice you are pleaſed to take of them, and concur with you, for the honour of Old England, in apprehending our amphitheatres at Dorcheſter, Sylcheſter, and Richborough, might be once much more ſumptuous and ſerviceable for the deſign, by being environed with a portico, and covered with hedges of woodwork, long ſince loſt through the injuries of time; and though, on reading Maffei, and looking over Breval's drawings, one may, as to theſe edifices, ſay, with the epigrammatiſt of the Flavian Coloſſæum, *omnis cedat labor*; yet, comparing the ſize and circumſtances of thoſe *civitates* or communities with the *populus Romanus*, and this little other world with the Οἰκουμένη, I cannot but think them inſtances of the great ſpirit of our anceſtors; and taking it for granted, what the Marquis has much laboured to prove, that the amphitheatre is properly a Roman and not a German building in its invention, as I do not know any author who pretends to aſcertain the time of effoſſe amphitheatres, if a Fen-

man

man may be allowed to call them ſo, why might they not be as early at leaſt as any, being now readily ſo made by a number of hands, and the direction of an architect or deſigner? Undoubtedly, for draining and fortifying, delving was uſed very early in every nation; and we may modeſtly preſume the Britons knew and practiſed many long before, and beſide what Cæſar has been pleaſed to record of them, in his inconſiſtent tale; whatever, at leaſt, the maritime Gauls and Belgians were maſters of, they probably imported, and perhaps much more from farther diſtant countries; and though the ſeveral monarchies in their metropoliſes reſpectively, as they became *rerum domini*, took in and advanced arts and ſciences, yet I humbly conceive ſeveral inferior nations, who perhaps never made a part even of the Roman world, or were but lately reduced into the form, or rather called by the imperious Romans, provinces, had a taſte for arts, and ſome very conſiderable works before the conqueſt of Greece.

In a deſcription of Italy, printed in quarto by a learned Engliſh traveller in 1561, who was a Proteſtant, the title-page is wanting, and I wiſh I knew the author; the book was Gabriel Harvey's, ſometime poet-laureat to queen Elizabeth, and has many judicious comments in MS. of his hand-writing, very neat. In p. 37. b. the author relating Pope Paul the third's proceſſion on Chriſtmas-day, 1547, which was the laſt year of Henry VIII. ſays, he beheld it, and ſo of the ancient monuments in Rome and throughtout Italy. Speaking of the Amphitheatrum, he ſays, it was then called Coliſæo, that it was above 300 yards in compaſs, and there might ſit 100,000 perſons in it at their eaſe: he adds, p. 31, there is alſo another amphitheatre yet to be ſeen, edified by Statilius Taurus; but it is ſo decayed, that it ſcarcely deſerveth to be ſpoken of. He enumerates the theatres of Pompey, Marcellus, and Corn. Balbus; but adds, of which there remaineth ſo little memory at this day, that almoſt no man can tell where they ſtood.

Oyſelius

Oyſelius gives us the reverſe of a SAMARTIA DEVICTA of Conſtantius Magnus; but draws and calls that a trophy, which to me ſeems a ſcorpion*, which had been perhaps a ſymbol of a warmer climate. Perhaps Scorpio was predominant when that conqueſt was obtained, or the conqueror might be born under the influence of that ſign; or it might be the Mint-maſter's name, and ſo a rebus; or perhaps I ſee one thing for another, which ſometimes will happen to people that will pore on what they have not leiſure to look into thoroughly. However, for the credit of my country, I am glad, that you, dear Sir, on whoſe judgment I rely, approve my conjectures of PLC. in the exergue for *Percuſſum Lindi Coloniæ*, and have ſince obſerved in others of the Conſtantine family, and about their time, the ſame; and alſo SLC. *Signatum* ibid.

I am ſorry ſo very worthy and learned a man as Dr. Tanner ſhould have been ſo much indiſpoſed; and that under ſo ill a ſtate of health, unrecovered, he ſhould give himſelf the trouble of ſo large an account of Du Cheſne, who I really believe to be the Quercetan hiſtorian intended by the reference; and in looking into Bp. Nicolſon's Engliſh Hiſtorical Library, folio edition, p. 1. 76. he refers to ſome account of the Norman reigns, publiſhed by him in folio, at Paris, 1619; but I never ſaw that book. I am very much obliged, good Sir, both to you and him, for this information; and entreat you to add to the favour you have done me, when you next write to or ſee the chancellor, to preſent my moſt humble ſervice and hearty thanks to him. I never have occaſion to think of that great man, but I wiſh we had his ſo long promiſed *Notitia Monaſtica*. I did myſelf the honour ſome years ſince of ſending a full account to him of what I and my forefathers had ſaved from defrauding pyes and goldbeaters, and whatever I knew of in other perſons hands, relating to the thick-ſown religious houſes, &c. in theſe parts; which he was pleaſed to accept as intended, and to acknowledge by a letter.

* Occo, p. 468, calls it Trophæum, as it alſo ſeems to be on a medal of mine.

A member of our ſociety has, I believe, been Œdipus to the tapeſtry-maker; for, when I ſhewed them here, Capt. Pilliod, who draws, deſigns, and paints very prettily, told me, he believed it might be the *plagia* of one of the family of Vos of Bruſſels; for when he was at that place in 1716, there was ſome of that name then very eminent for that ſort of work, and ſuch arts abroad run in the blood long.

The other day I had a letter from my kinſman, Mr. Johnſon, preſident of the Aſſiento, as the Spaniards ſtyle him, at Panama, who tells me her majeſty of Spain had conferred one of the beſt governments in Peru on a gentleman who had had the good providential gift of a pearl from a negro man (ſometime his ſlave, but enfranchiſed), out of gratitude for his good uſage of him, when the poor gentleman was reduced to want. The gentleman carried it over, and preſented it to the queen himſelf, and it was valued in Old Spain at 36000 pieces of eight. This, I think, may exceed any on the Venetian Ducal Herne, and perhaps vie with Cleopatra's, or that which the great Greſham drank queen Elizabeth's health in. His letter is dated the 13th of July laſt. He tells me there are but 60 days allowed for holding the fair at Porto Bello, and 30 millions of pieces of eight are expected to be brought thither in ſpecie from Peru, a vaſt treaſure to be laid up in ſo ſhort a time. I am, dear Sir, &c. MAURICE JOHNSON.

LXXXIV.

Mr. BELL to Mr. BLOMFIELD.

DEAR SIR,

With my thanks for the pleaſure of yours, I ſend you a farrago of hints, which may poſſibly be of ſome uſe in your preſent deſign. I wiſh I could have added any thing relating to Cottenham; but what few papers I have relate only to the draining their fens, which does not, I think, come within your

ſcheme. What monumental inſcriptions I have are from Landbeach, Milton, Qui, Botterham, Haddenham, Wilberham, Cherry Hinton, the two Soffhams, Upwell, and Outwell, any which you may command. There were about a dozen in Girton church before the Reformation; but I have loſt or miſlaid the tranſcript. When I meet with any thing that I think will be of the leaſt ſervice, it ſhall be communicated with the greateſt pleaſure, by your obedient humble ſervant, BEAUPRE BELL.

I had almoſt forget to tell you, that Mr. Parkins, rector of Oxburgh, in the county of Norfolk, formerly of Caius College, is preparing an Hiſtory of the Deanry of Fincham.

LXXXV.

Mr. GOODMAN to Mr. GALE, concerning a Stone Hammer-head.

SIR, Carliſle, January 4, 1730-1.

A few days ſince I ſaw a very odd ſtone, of an extreme hard blue ſubſtance, but had neither pencil nor paper to take a cut of it. It is about nine inches long, and about four in breadth, much in the ſhape of a ſmith's hammer; I deſign to get it, if poſſible, for you. I fancy, it may have been an inſtrument made uſe of by the Britons in making their arrows of flint, one of which I gave you, and you told me was made for the head of a dart. I am, &c. R. GOODMAN.

The exact ſhape and dimenſions of the dart or arrow head abovementioned may be ſeen in plate VI. fig. 7.

LXXXVI.

Mr. JOHN HORSLEY to Mr. GALE.

SIR, Morpeth, June 12, 1731.

I have heard again from Old Penrith, and now find the doubtful letter to be a G; but it is only ſingle, and not the leaſt evidence of any more letters between it and the following D.

I hinted to you in my laſt, that ſomething had occurred to me with reſpect to the nature of friction, which I intended to communicate to you. I had no time to enlarge or repeat my experiments, and therefore am obliged to give you a ſhort account of an experiment or two made ſome years ago, and with no particular view to the nature of friction.

My deſign was to confirm and illuſtrate the ſeveral propoſitions relating to the deſcent of heavy bodies. In order to this, I contrived and uſed a ſimple inſtrument, the ſhape whereof is repreſented in the following figure, and the proportion of the ſeveral parts expreſſed by the numbers annexed.

This experiment is performed by letting two equal ivory balls begin their motion in a groove, down the two hypothenuſes, or any proportionable parts of them, in the ſame moment; for, this being done, they reach and rap againſt the obſtacle (marked *a*) in the ſame inſtant. This inſtrument was made of common fir, and framed by a country workman, ſo that I had ſufficient reaſon to ſuſpect the friction would be very conſiderable, and that it would not be equal and uniform in every part of the groove: for this reaſon, I looked upon the ſucceſs of the experiment as very doubtful and precarious, which yet, upon repeated trials, anſwered with an exactneſs that ſurprized me. If the balls were each let go from diviſions ſo near the bottoms of the inclined planes, that the force acquired by the deſcent was ſcarce ſufficient to conquer the friction in the horizontal plane, ſo as to bring them up to the obſtacle, yet, in this caſe, the motion in both balls ceaſed nearly in the ſame inſtant;

inſtant; from hence it is evident that, in this caſe, the reſiſtance and loſs of motion ariſing from the friction is proportionable to the velocity with which, and the ſpace through which, the bodies move. *Corporis, cui reſiſtitur, in ratione velocitatis, motus ex reſiſtentia amiſſus eſt, ut ſpatium movendo confectum* *.

I ordered three inclined planes to be made by the ſame hand, and of the ſame materials, as the former inſtrument. The firſt was four feet in length, the ſecond eight, and the third twelve, each having a proper groove for a ball to deſcend in: then, holding a pendulum which ſwung ſeconds in one hand, and a ball in the other, let both go exactly together, each inclined plane having juſt a foot elevation. I found that the balls, on ſeveral trials, rapped againſt the obſtacle at the bottom of the firſt plane in the ſpace of three vibrations, the ſecond in ſix, and the third in nine, ſo that the ratio of the times of deſcent was as the lengths of the planes, and ſo ſerved the purpoſe I then propoſed and intended. At the ſame time, it is evident, that if there had been no friction, the ball ſhould have deſcended in each in two-thirds of the time mentioned juſt before, and conſequently the retardation occaſioned by the friction is in theſe ſeveral planes juſt as the ſpace. The former experiment ſhows that the ſame ratio obtains in the horizontal plane as well as on the inclined.

If ſeveral experiments of this nature were accurately performed on inſtruments contrived and made with more nicety, and with balls or other bodies of different magnitudes and denſities; I am perſuaded, ſome uſeful light might be derived from hence, to ſhew the proportion and nature of friction in all ſuch caſes as theſe: but my time and circumſtances will not at preſent allow me to purſue the enquiry. I am yours, &c.

J. HORSLEY.

* Newton's Principia, Lib. II. prop. 1.

LXXXVII.

LXXXVII.

Mr. Wise to Mr. Gale.

Sir, Trin. Coll. Oxford, Sept. 3, 1731.

I beg leave once more to give you the trouble of a query upon an odd coin that was lately put into my hands, and which, I believe, will afford matter of ſpeculation to the learned. It is an ancient Greek coin, perhaps ſeventeen or eighteen hundred years old, as near as I can gueſs from the fabrick of it.

The letters were not ſo fair as could be wiſhed; but I can read it no otherwiſe (and I have viewed it in all lights) than ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΧΟΣΓΙΔΟΡΟΥ, a name that, I believe, is not to be met with in any author, Greek or Latin. I once imagined it might be the Perſian word *Choſroes*, which is ſometimes wrote Choſdroes, made Greek, and, I believe, a king of that name is found as high as Trajan's time. The monogram of Paros, or any other place, or the coat-armour, as it ſeems, on the reverſe, give me no manner of light into the affair.

I wiſh you could recollect, whether you had ever ſeen any ſuch coin in any cabinet, or whether any author has given one like it? for I would, if poſſible, get ſome ſatisfaction in the point. In the mean time, I beg that you would not communicate a copy of this draught to any one; for, beſide that it is very rudely done, I am willing that it ſhould firſt be made public in my own book, which is now in the preſs.

My ſituation in this place, under a perpetual hurry of buſineſs of different ſorts, and at ſuch a diſtance from the learned in this ſtudy (for here is no one perſon that can give me the leaſt aſ-

ſiſtance

ſiſtance in any difficulty, renders my work extremely troubleſome, and makes me frequently wiſh that fortune would throw ſome of the curious this way to Oxford, that I might enjoy their converſation, if but for one day: I am ſure I can deſire none more beneficial than yours, or that would be more communicative; and I am not without hopes; that your buſineſs may call you this way next ſummer. Nothing ſhould be wanting in me to make the journey agreeable to you; and, among other things, I could entertain you with the ſite of an old Roman town, and that, I believe, no inconſiderable one, not yet taken notice of by Camden, Plott, or any one elſe, which perhaps may help to clear up ſome of the ſtations, it being about 16 miles from this place, and 15 from Warwick. I have ſeen ſeveral pieces of ſilver and braſs coins found there, of different emperors, from Trajan down to Theodoſius. After begging pardon for the trouble of this, I am, good Sir, yours, &c.

FRANC. WISE.

LXXXVIII.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, concerning Mr. GORDON's Appendix to his Itinerarium Septentrionale.

Edenborough,
March 13, 1732.

I had the favour of yours of the 11th of January, but could not get ſo much time as to thank you for it, ſuch was the hurry of ſome affairs in which I am concerned, and on the like occaſions you have been ſo good as to excuſe me. I never ſaw Mr. Gordon's Supplement till within theſe eight days: he had done well either not to have printed at all, or done it with leſs precipitation. His diſpute

diſpute with Dr. Hunter * is amazing, for both what he and the Doctor ſays, about the time of erecting the Baſilica, may be true. I was out of all patience, when I found him making remarks on ſome of your obſervations, which, I believe, were never printed; but, it ſeems, he is one of thoſe that would rather loſe their friend than their jeſt, and a little more learning would make him a compleat modern critic. I have been ſorry often to obſerve ſuch weakneſſes; but I was ſo much obliged to him for the happineſs he introduced me to of your acquaintance, that I could overlook many faults in him. I beg it of you not to diſcountenance him altogether, but continue to give him your good advice, though he may be very little capable of benefiting by it. I have troubled you with the incloſed to him, which I beg you would allow a ſervant to carry him. I ſee he has helped off ſome of his errata in the Itinerarium, but has taken no notice of ſome ridiculous things he made me ſay; wherefore I have ſent him a few corrections, if there be place for them in his Latin edition.

I had a letter lately from Abraham Gronovius at Leyden, wherein he approved of our opinions about the *Dea Brigantia*; you know he is an hereditary antiquarian. I hope this will find you and all your family well, there being nothing more heartily wiſhed for by, dear Sir,

Yours, &c.

J. Clerk.

* Phyſician at Durham. See p. 162.

LXXXIX.

LXXXIX.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, concerning ſome Pieces of Gold found in a Lake in Galloway.

Edenburgh,
May 4, 1732.

In your laſt you were pleaſed to give me an account of a curious ſtatue found in the weſt of England *. I begin to think that there are treaſures of all kinds in Britain, for lately in a loch or lake, in Galloway, over againſt the Iſle of Man, there have been found three very curious pieces of gold, being part of the *Aurum Votivum*, which it ſeems uſed to be thrown into that lake. I have not ſeen any of them, but may ſee them when I will. One of theſe pieces is a bracelet of gold, conſiſting of two circles, very artificially folding or twiſting into one another. This is in the hands of the counteſs of Stair, to whoſe huſband the lake belongs. See pl. VI. fig. 8. The other two pieces are exactly of the kind I ſent you a drawing of ſome months ago †, and of this form. See fig. 5. ‡

Each of theſe pieces are about the weight of eight or ten guineas, and no doubt are all three ornaments. I have ſeen this lake, which is indeed vaſtly delightful, there being an iſland with an orchard in the middle of it, and the water full of very large trouts. The earl of Stair took a conceit to drain off three or four feet of it, for gaining about one thouſand acres of meadow ground, ſo that theſe gimcracks happened to be found amongſt the mud. I am, &c.

J. CLERK.

* At Cirenceſter.

† See letter March 31, 1731, p. 280.

‡ Several of theſe found in Ireland are deſcribed and engraved in Archæol. II. p. 40. pl. III. It appears that this which we have engraved, found in an urn, was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries at London in 1731, by Mr. Lethieullier.

XC.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, about the extract of his Diſſertation "De Stylis Veterum," the Earl of Pembroke's Statues, and ſome Bracelets of gold found in Scotland.

Edenburgh,
Auguſt 6, 1732.

I had the favour of yours of the 20th of June, and am much obliged to you for the papers and prints you ſent me by the carrier, and particularly for the abſtract of my Diſſertation *De Stylis Veterum* *. I was aſhamed you ſhould have been put to any trouble about that trifle; but, I confeſs, ſince I was to have an interpreter, I could not poſſibly have fallen into better hands than yours, &c. I am no leſs obliged to you for the prints of my Lord Pembroke's collection of Statues; the outlines are done well enough, but the whole collection of antiquities deſerve better treatment.

I have lately ſeen the collection of the king of Pruſſia's antiquities, in 3 volumes folio, done in a ſcientific way, which is vaſtly improving and diverting; but I do not think they deſerve ſo well of the public as my Lord Pembroke's, if any good hand would undertake them. I wiſh you would do it, and I think you might get aſſiſtance from your friends as much as you could deſire: for inſtance, ſeveral things may occur to me, upon ſome of theſe ſtatues, which might be tranſmitted to you as memorandums.

* Read before the Royal Society. See Phil. Tranſ. N°. 420.
Thurſday, March 4, 1731, was a meeting of the Royal Society, when Roger Gale, Eſq; read a learned diſcourſe concerning the Papyrus and Stylus of the ancients, extracted in Engliſh from a larger Diſſertation in Latin, compoſed by Sir John Clerk, Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, and at the ſame time he preſented them with the original, which was printed in 4to. that year.

I dare

I dare ſay, the book would ſell, and do honour to yourſelf and country, if in Latin.

Since my laſt to you, I have ſeen two other bracelets, and a large ring, found on the draining of a lake, or part of it. There are no letters or inſcription, and the make is very clumſy. Each bracelet is in weight ſix or ſeven guineas, and their ſhape thus, plate VI. fig. 8. of two pieces of gold twiſted. The ring is large, and about a guinea in weight. It ſeems our anceſtors have had more gold than ſilver, and indeed there are ſeveral places in Scotland where there has been much digging for gold. I have had the curioſity to conſider the nature of them, and always found them juſt the ſame with thoſe the emperor has on the borders of Hungary, at two places, Nitria and Preſburg. Thoſe, like ours, conſiſt of a vein or ſtratum of ſand and gravel, which being brought up ſome fathoms from below ground, and waſhed, produce the gold in very ſmall particles. The difference only between their ſtrata and ours is, that ours are poor, theirs rich. Gold may be got here juſt as formerly, and in the ſame plenty; but the difference lies in this, that our people who gather it now, cannot for their hearts make above two-pence a day; whereas, in former times, particles of gold to the value of two-pence went a great way in life; for about one hundred and fifty years ago, one could better live on a penny a day, than now on ſix-pence. I ſhall be glad to hear from you at your convenience, and am ever, Sir,

Your moſt faithful humble ſervant,

J. CLERK.

XCI.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, concerning the Earl of Pembroke's Drawings of his Statues, and a Medal of Fauſtina the younger.

SIR, Sept. 22, 1732.

I had the laſt poſt the favour of yours, with one incloſed from my Lord Pembroke; likewiſe the draught of a copper coin found at Perith, for which I return you my grateful acknowledgements.

I was much diverted to ſee my Lord Pembroke's direction to me, *To chief Baron Clerk*; his letter and manner of writing convinced me that the ſeveral accounts at the foot of each figure in his Book of Statues are truly his own. It ſeems he has there ſet down his notion of each piece, and has obliged the etcher or engraver to make it, as he wrote it, part of the copper-plate. I was ſurprized at firſt, to find ſome things aſſerted as dogmatically in this book, and in ſuch a manner as did not become the publiſher; but now the matter is explained.

Your coin * is exceeding curious; I never ſaw any ſuch before, tho' I believe it to be antique. My notion about it is, that it has been ſtruck, or rather caſt, in Britain. The head of Fauſtina and epigraphe is from another coin of the ſame ſize. She affected to be called *filia Auguſti Pii*, in ſeveral inſcriptions, chiefly becauſe it carried an inſinuation that the empire was hers more than her huſband's. As to the reverſe, it is very ſingular, S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINC. as applied to a woman, but otherwiſe it is very common. You will find it on ſeveral coins, but on none of this ſize, except on one of Licinius.

* Plate VI. fig. 9.

Poſſibly

Poſſibly it may be a ſarcaſm upon an imperious woman, and perhaps only a kindly blunder, the head being intended as a compliment to her, and the reverſe to Marcus Aurelius *. The figure is a woman, with a *modius cum ſpicis* † in her right-hand to denote plenty; in her left is a horſe's head, which properly has been an ornament above the roſtrum of a ſhip: ſuch kind of decorations were common, and hence, if I miſtake not, Virgil, lib. X. 209. ſays,

Hunc vehit immanis Triton, et cœrula concha.

The Spaniards about Cadiz, in ancient times, uſed to call ſome ſort of ſhips that they made uſe of, *Equi*, and ſuch, it is probable, carried the figure of an horſe on their prow: and, if this was fact, your coin might have been of Spaniſh original, tho' I am willing rather to think it Britiſh ‡. But I take my leave, and am, dear Sir, your moſt faithful humble ſervant, J. CLERK.

* Occo, p. 191, 208. gives ſeveral coins of M. Aurelius with a head of Fauſtina on the reverſe. It is not extraordinary therefore to find his titles on the reverſe of coins ſtruck in her honor. EDIT.

† Or relicks of a cornucopia, for it is not very plain.——The cornucopia as not unfreqent on the coins of Fauſtina. EDIT.

‡ This medal is but of the ſecond copper, tho' drawn here as of the firſt.

XCII.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. BELL to Mr. GALE.

Beaupré-hall,
Nov. 13, 1735.

I ſhall in a little time convey to you caſts from a baſs-relievo, ſuppoſed to be Anna Bullen, found ſome years ago in Glouceſterſhire, now in the hands of our friend Maurice Johnſon. The letters A. R. appear on the trunk of the right ſhoulder, and before her is a head in the manner of that of Mercury before Virgil, which I cannot explain.

The Obſidional Ninepence of Newark.

A braſs ſeal found at Notley-abbey, near Tame in Bucks, with this legend, INVOLVENS. XRM. PANNIS. MEMOR. ESTO. *IOHANNIS.* The original much broken, and the laſt word quite gone ; but I believe, for rhyme's ſake, muſt be ſupplied.

The ſeal of Gaywood Hoſpital near Lynn. Modern.

From Dr. Stukeley's Paduan of Veſpaſian ROMA RESVRGES.

A ſilver coin of Rheſcyporis, and ſeveral copies from antique gems, which I hope will be acceptable, from

Yours, &c. B. BELL.

XCIII.

XCIII.

Mr. BELL, to Mr. GALE, about his "Tabulæ Auguſtæ," and mixture of Lead in braſs Imperial Coins.

SIR, December 6, 1736.

My preface is now tranſcribed, and I ſhall convey it to you by the carrier: you will find it, I fear, too prolix, though I have reduced it into as narrow a compaſs as I am able, and only juſt hinted at the hydroſtatick experiments without giving the proceſs; wherefore, I think, it would not be amiſs to draw up a letter to you on that ſubject for the peruſal of the Society, eſpecially as it has been my fortune to meet with lead in the compoſition of braſs coins many years before the time of Severus, by whom Savot ſuppoſes it firſt uſed. You ſhall recive an example of this in a coin of Marcus Aurelius, which being placed in a very moderate heat, even before the braſs ignited, a large quantity of lead oozed through its pores, and ſtill part of it adheres.

The piece is not yet ſo obliterated, but that you may make out the reverſe to be PRIMI DECENALES COS. III. S. C. *in laureâ*.

I am, &c. BEAUPRE BELL, Junr.

XCIV.

Mr. BELL to Mr. GALE on the ſame Subject.

December 11, 1736.

You will find among the incloſed papers, not only the Diſſertation upon your * curious medal, but my whole Preface, which,

* Of Fauſtina Jun. beforemen:ioned. See the letter from Sir John Clerk, p. 300.

I hope,

I hope, you will pleaſe to read over with your uſual candor to the author, and inform him of any particulars, that are not juſt, or not expreſſed with ſufficient clearneſs. I thought, when I tranſcribed it, that it was tolerably compleat, but doubt not that ſeveral objections will ariſe to you, ſince ſome have occurred to myſelf in giving it a ſlight peruſal, which I beg leave to mention for information.

Page 3. I ſay, that the gold and ſilver coins of the Republic with thoſe of the firſt emperors, are of a very fine alloy, in which I follow Savot, yet have doubts that the rule is not univerſal; having ſeen ſome, particularly one of Nero, that ſeemed to be of a baſe metal, yet without any marks of modern forgery. Is his ſalvo of their being counterfeits of the time ſufficient, or ſhould I not add *plerumque*, or ſomewhat to that effect?

Though my book begins only at the ruin of the commonwealth, after which the monies cannot be eaſily reduced to the parts of the As, would it not be proper to inſert (p. 4.) ſome ſhort account of the As, and its diviſions? If you think it neceſſary, I will read over Arbuthnot's piece on Weights, which has lain very quiet on my table ſome months, though, if I ſhould find as many blunders in his calculations as in the firſt few chapters I have examined, it ſhall be the laſt time I will ever diſturb him.

Though the medal I cite of Gallienus (p. 6.) ALACRITATI, has ſome appearance of irony, yet it is not manifeſtly of that kind, and might have been ſtruck in his younger years; for Euriopius ſays, *Imperium primum feliciter geſſit.*

I have a quarto volume of antique gems prettily deſigned four years ago at Paris, wherein are ſeveral of Mars and Venus, in the ſame attitude with Fauſtina's coin, VENERI VICTRICI; I have not thought it worth while to refer to this author; but as you poſſibly have not ſeen the book, I ſhall tranſcribe his judgment

ment on them: " *Nous avons une medaile preſque ſemblable à cette* " *pierre: elle repreſente ſur les revers Marc Aurele et Fauſtine*; " *autour eſt cette legende* VENERI VICTRICI; *on veut que ce ſoit* " *Fauſtine ſous la figure de Venus, qui retient Mars ſous celle de* " *Marc Aurele prêt a partir pour la guerre. Quelquesuns lui ont* " *voulu donner une interpretation ſatirique, et l'idée des amours de* " *Fauſtine et du gladiateur en etoit le fondement: mais il y a nulle* " *apparence que le ſenat, d'ailleurs ſi ſage, eut ſongé a donner cette* " *mortification à un prince qui avoit pour lui le coeur de tout le* " *monde.*"

Addiſon has much the ſame remark in his Travels in the Iſle of Caprea. I am, &c.

BEAUPRE BELL, Jun.

XCV.

Mr. BELL to Mr. GALE, on Conſtantine's Viſion of the Croſs, and a Coin of Eugenius.

It is with great pleaſure I find what I ſaid of Conſtantine the Great agrees ſo well with what you read at the Antiquarian Society. It is not the only paſſage in the courſe of my * Hiſtory, wherein I diſſent from the generality, and hope not with leſs reaſon. The ſtory of the Croſs does not heartily pleaſe me; if deſigned a miracle to convert the emperor from paganiſm, how came it to be ſeen by no one but himſelf †? If he was really con-

* Preface to his Book of Medals, or *Tabulæ Auguſtæ*, not yet printed.

† The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorians ſay, it was ſeen by his whole army; if ſo, how came it, that nobody ſpoke of this apparition but himſelf? The evidence of two or three of his ſoldiers would have been a much ſtronger proof of it than his oath. R. G.

verted, why did he defer baptiſm? If Euſebius had not ſuſpected the truth of this account, what neceſſity for an oath to extort his belief? This rather makes me doubt, than convinces me that he ſaw it. Was not the word of that great emperor ſufficient to gain credit in a caſe, which, for the honour of religion, Euſebius muſt heartily wiſh to be true? Fabricius, inſtead of mending the matter, has marred it; for, while he endeavours to ſhew the certainty of the fact, by accounting for it as a natural phænomenon in a ſolar halo, he deſtroys its efficacy as a miracle. As for its appearance on Conſtantine's own coins, nothing can be inferred thence to prove its appearance in the heavens. The emperor, we will ſuppoſe, for political reaſons, deſires to be thought a convert, and convinced of the truth of the Chriſtian religion by ſupernatural means: and what readier way to propagate this belief, than ſtriking money upon the occaſion, which, like ſo many advertiſements, would be immediately ſpread through the whole army *.—I have, however, only hinted at the thing in my Tabulæ Auguſtæ, leſt I ſhould be thought to go out of my way for no other cauſe but to ſcout a miracle, which has obtained credit 1300 years; and for this reaſon, I have eraſed what I wrote concerning the fabulous account of Julian's throwing his blood into the air, crying out, ΝΕΝΙΚΗΣΑΣ ΓΑΛΙΛΑΙΕ, which, I think, I ſent you a copy of ſome time ago †.

I return you my hearty thanks for the impreſſion from your Eugenius, whoſe coins, though rare, I have ſeen both gold and ſilver. It is not any medal of him, but of Arbogaſtes, who raiſed him to the empire, that I queſtion Mr. Horſley's having met with at Newcaſtle; no ſuch piece having ever been heard of before. I am apt to think Mr. Horſley truſted to his me-

* The ☧ upon Conſtantine's coin does not appear till the latter end of his reign.
† I never received it. R. G.

mory

mory when he wrote that paſſage, and having ſeen an Eugenius or ſome other contemporary prince, by miſtake attributed to Arbogaſtes; otherwiſe he would ſurely have given ſome deſcription of the coin, if not a print; for, beſides the ornament ſo ſingular a head would have been to his book, it would be of good hiſtorical uſe, and have proved that he aſſumed the purple, counter to the teſtimony of all authors, who unanimouſly agree that he did not; and Philoſtorgius gives this reaſon for it, though not a very good one—ἐπεὶ τὸ Γένος αὐτὸν βασιλεύειν ἀπεκώλυσε, Βάρβαρος γὰρ ἦν αὐτὸν ὁ φυσάμενος. I am, with due thanks, &c.

BEAUPRE BELL, Jun.

XCVI.

Account of an Inſcription at Barhill, near Kilſyth, in Scotland, from the Daily Gazetteer, Sept. 7, 1736.

About three years ago, Mr. Rob, miniſter at Kilſyth, found in the wall of a country-houſe hard by the Roman fort on Bar-hill near Kilſyth, a Roman altar, which had been dug out of the ruins of the famous wall built there in the reign of Antoninus Pius, with the following inſcription upon the front*:

DEO MARTI
CAMILLVS C

The reſt of the inſcription is not legible. Upon one ſide of the altar is a ſacrificing knife, and upon the oppoſite a patella without a handle, which contradicts an obſervation of Mr. Horſley's, in his Roman Antiquities in Britain, p. 191. that the Roman al-

* See Plate VI. fig. 10.

tars found here have the patellas cut upon them with a handle. The place for the focus is pretty evident upon the top, and it hath not an unhandſome corona. Mr. Rob gave thisaltar to the Univerſity at Glaſgow, where it is preſerved with other monuments of that kind. He conjectures that Camillus, a centurion, commanded the garriſon upon Barhill. The ſtone is the more valuable and curious, that, for aught appears, it is the firſt of the kind to Mars in Scotland.

XCVII.

Part of a Lettter from Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, with an Account of the Altar and Inſcription found at Kilſyth.

May 9, 1737.

Fig. 10. pl. VI. is a rude draught of a Roman altar, ſent to the univerſity of Glaſgow, by Mr. James Robb, miniſter of Kylſyth, not far from which it was found. It is much more gaſhed and broken, both upon the top and ſides, than is here repreſented. The place at N is hollow for the fire; that at M is raiſed a little more than the tenth of an inch above the face of the ſide upon which it is cut, and is exactly circular; there appears nothing like a handle to it now, but the face upon which it is, as well as its own furface, ſeems to be ſo much impaired, that, if there was a handle to it, the figure of it may have been worn out by length of time. The letters are, as near as I could make them, of the ſhape of thoſe upon the ſtone, and are very faint and ſhallow, in reſpect of thoſe upon other ſtones found in the Roman wall

wall here. Upon the ſide oppoſite to that upon which is M, there is a little raiſed piece of the ſhape of P. This is all I can obſerve about it.

JOHN CLERK.

The Dimenſions are

A to B ——	12 Inches	F—G ——	1 Inches
A—D ——	11	G—O ——	$1\frac{1}{2}$
D—C ——	12	O—H ——	1
A—E ——	$4\frac{1}{4}$	H—K ——	$10\frac{1}{2}$
E—F ——	$1\frac{1}{4}$	K—L ——	12

Diameter of the circle M 4 inches $\frac{3}{8}$.

XCVIII.

Dr. STUKELEY to MR. GALE, on a Greek Medal, and an Account of his intended "Palæographia Sacra."

Stamford,
May 9, 1737.

When I was coming out of town, I got of my friend Mr. Prude, an apothecary, the following coin by exchange*. We firſt had a true notion of it from the learned Liebe, who publiſhed the "Gotha Nummaria." He rightly interprets the legend to be ΤΥΛΙΣΙΩΝ, and to belong to a city called Tylis, under Mount Hæmus in Thrace. The head is of the goddeſs Cotys, much worſhiped by the ladies of that country, who ran about naked, drunk and frantick, in the night-time, with torches, in the celebration of her religious rites; and upon the reverſe is one of theſe

* See plate VI. fig. 11.

mad

mad girls repreſented. She holds a maſk in her right hand, and a tympanum in her left. The maſks they uſed to hang upon trees in honour of Bacchus, for in reality theſe were in the Mænades, Edonidæ, Thyæ, &c. prieſteſſes of that god. I have wrote upon this coin, and deſign it for the cloſe of N° II. of my "Palæographia Sacra."

In the progreſs of that work, one of my views is an attempt to recover the faces or reſemblances of many great perſonages in antiquity mentioned in the Scriptures. If novelty will pleaſe, I need not fear of ſucceſs: but it will not appear ſo ſtrange a matter as it ſeems at firſt ſight, when we have once aſcertained the real perſons characterized by the heathen gods and demi-gods. The uniformity of the faces drawn in each in all the ſculptures of antiquity gives much reaſon to think they are copies from one true original, and that it is we endeavour to find out.

I ſhall give a full account of the heathen gods and demi-gods, who mean really the perſons of Moſes and Joſhua, the two generals of Bacchus and Jehovah; and from innumerable ſculptures in antiquity we may juſtly preſume the heroic reſemblances of theſe two are to be found. The coin before us, I ſuppoſe, repreſents Mirian, the ſiſter of Moſes, the Thracian Cotys. I give many reaſons for the name of Cotys to be of Hebrew original. She is the goddeſs of the Mænades, the Bacchæ, &c. who lead the women, as Bacchus the men.

W. STUKELEY.

XCIX.

Mr. MAURICE JOHNSON to Mr. GALE, about a coin of Geta, and the letters PLC on the exergue of ſome coins.

Aug. 27, 1737.

I cannot conceive your Geta with a beard could be deſigned for, or ought to be placed as, Publius Septimius Geta, ſon of Severus, but rather (let the firſt letter be as it will, perhaps through the workman's ignorance or ſlip, P for L. Lucius) to be placed before Severus, being, as I apprehend, made in honour of Lucius Septimius Geta, that prince's grandfather, and father of Severus, who, in honour of him, cauſed them to be coined or made, as Nero did for his father Ahenobarbus, and others for theirs.

Lucius Septimius Geta by Fulvia Pia at Leptis in Africa had Lucius Sept. Severus Pertinax, Imp. who, by Julia Domna, had Baſſianus, called Marc. Aur. Caracalla, and Publius Septim. Geta.

Baſſianus Caracalla was aſſociated into the empire, and reigned after his father

Publius Septimius Geta Cæſar, *naturâ decorus*, lived 22 years and 9 months; reigned with his brother 1 year and 22 days.

Of this Geta Aurelius Victor ſays, "Cui nomen paterno ab avo erat." Eutropius ſays of their father Severus, "Filios duos ſucceſ-"ſores reliquit, Baſſianum et Getam, ſed Baſſiano Antonini nomen "a ſenatu voluit—imponi, itaque dictus eſt M. A. Baſſianus, patri-"queſucceſſit: nam Geta hoſtis publicus judicatus confeſtim periit." Caſſiodorus, ſpeaking of the death of Severus, takes notice of Geta,

but adds "Cui ſucceſſit Antoninus Caracalla Severi filius:" as does alſo Jornandes.

This Geta, the ſon of Severus, is called Publius Septimius Geta Antoninus in the Auguſtan marble (Occo, p. 240.) on his father's, brother's, and his repairing the highways and bridges: his brother Caracalla for murthering him was ſarcaſtically called Geticus.

Now from all accounts of Geta, ſon of Severus, he appears to me to have been a handſome young man, tho' of ſevere manners, and not to have lived above 23 years, and he is ſo repreſented in all the coins and medals I have ſeen of him, and in a gem inſcribed ЄΡϘC EBORA. In the medals he is ſometimes ſtyled BRIT. from attending his father and brother into Britain, A. D. 209, and aſſiſting them in the reduction of that province, which had too far eſpouſed the intereſt of Clodius Albinus, their beloved commander. There is this remark made by Occo, p. 226, who calls him P. SEPTIM. GETA, "Obſervandum in nummis et Lucii et Publii prænomen extare ut in ſequenti nummo arg. L. SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES. Rev. FELICITAS TEMPORVM, and on a Greek one, Λ. ЄΠΤΙ. ΓЄΤΑΣ, Rev. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ. ΚΑΙCΑΡΙΑC. ЄΤΗ. Γ. i. e. anno tertio: the reſt have all PVBLIVS præfixed by P or Π. in one he is ſtyled IMP. CAES. and in another, ΠΟΠΑΙΟC. CЄΠΤΙ ΓЄΤΑΣ. ΑVΤΟΚΡΑ at length: ſo that I certainly conceive theſe coins could not all be made in memory of one and the ſame perſon, but muſt be in honour of the grandfather and grandſon.

In a Denarius of pure ſilver in my collection, on one ſide is his buſto, with a very youthful face, and handſome countenance, having no laurel or crown, P. SEPT. GETA. CAES. PONT. Rev. a young man ſtanding, holding a patera in his right hand, and a thuribulum in his left, as that inſtrument is commonly called, tho' perhaps it might be rather ſome enſign of his office, as uſed in building or making roads, this coin confirming the Auguſtan marble: the legend is VIRTVS AVGG. In Raphalengius's "Imagines Imperatorum,"

ratorum," there is an elderly face with a ſhort beard, not at all like mine, and a laurel round the head, with this inſcription, P. SEPT. GETA. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. ſomewhat in the features of the face like that given by Du Choul, which has NOBILITAS for the reverſe; but that has no beard, neither does it carry an air of ſo advanced an age.

Sir Robert Cotton from his collection has given us in Speed a denarius of Geta, with an old countenance, largely bearded and laurelled, P. SEPT. GETA. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. Rev. Victoria alata tenens palmam et coronam lauream VICTORIA BRIT. This bears a great reſemblance to that of yours in the middle * braſs; but, ſuppoſing theſe made for Geta, the ſon of Septimus Severus at York (as the aforeſaid gem ſeems to Sir Richard Ellis to have been) after that conqueſt, and as late as A. D. 211, he was not then 24 years old.

I have read that part of your letter relating to your obſervation of P.L.C. upon the reverſe of ſome of the medals of Carauſius, and other emperors in the exergue, to our ſociety, which they approve of, and are ſatisfied thoſe characters denote *Percuſſum Lindi Coloniæ*, doing honour to our ancient county town, and that great prince might as well have been ſtyled Neptunius, as his rivals were Jovius and Herculius.

I here alſo ſend you an epigram upon a young woman that was born without a tongue, yet could ſpeak very plain. It was communicated by Conſul Ryder, who ſaw and heard her, and was compoſed by the Conde de Cazeda, a Portugueze general, and member of the Royal Academy at Liſbon.

Non mirum elinguis mulier quod verba loquatur,
Mirum eſt cum linguâ ſi mulier taceat.

I am, &c. M. JOHNSON.

* Mine is in the large braſs; the head and inſcription about it ſeem to be the ſame as this, but the Rev. is FORT. RED. &c. as will be obſerved. R. G.

All that has been ſaid above, makes no manner of proof that the bearded head of Geta belongs to Lucius Septimius Geta the grandfather. The inſcription on my medal is P. SEPTIMIVS GETA PIVS AVG. BRITANICVS. Caput Imperatoris laureatum, mento denſe barbato. Rev. FORT. RED. T. R. P. III. COS II.* PP. S. C. Fortuna ſedens in ſella ſuper rotam, dext. temonem ſiniſt. cornucopiam tenet.—Lucius the grandfather never was emperor, therefore could not be ſtyled AVGUSTUS; never made any conqueſt in Britain, therefore could not be called BRITANNICUS; he never had the Tribunitial Power, nor was Conſul, therefore can have no claim to thoſe honours, all which his grandſon enjoyed. It is true, we find upon ſeveral coins of the latter L. for P. SEPT. G. Mezzobarba has five ſuch, four of which carry moſt evident marks that they cannot be aſſigned to any other than the grandſon, he being called on two of them SEVERI AVG. PII Filius, on another PONTIFEX, on the fourth PRINC. IVVENTVTIS cos. which the grandfather never was. The fifth is in my own collection in ſilver, with this inſcription about the youngeſt head I ever ſaw of Geta, L. SEPTIMIVS. GETA. CAES. Reverſe, FELICITAS TEMPOR. Figura ſtans, dext. caduceum, ſin. cornucopiam. There are medals of Octavius Auguſtus, exhibiting Caput Auguſti barbatum†; which repreſentation of that then young emperor is ſuppoſed to have had its riſe from ſuffering his beard to grow in honour of, and as part of mourning for, his father Julius. Why may not the ſame reaſon be aſſigned for Geta's doing the ſame thing in regard to his father Severus? The date of my medal of him before mentioned, ſhows it was ſtruck when Geta was the ſecond time conſul, A. D. 211, the firſt year after his father's death. R. GALE.

* A. D. 211. † Mezzobarb. p. 23.

C.

C.

Dr. STUKELEY to Mr. GALE, concerning the ſecond Part of his Palæographia Sacra, and the famous Tabula Iſiaca; Dr. Mead's Piece of Painting from the Sepolchro de Naſoni, and a Piece of Moſaic from Auguſtus's Baths on the Palatine-hill.

DEAR SIR, Stamford, July 30, 1738.

I want to ſee you of all things. I have wrote this ſummer a Diſcourſe on the Myſteries of the Ancients, and would willingly communicate it to you, as a ſecond number to my Palæographia Sacra. My friend Warburton has ſhewn us Virgil's deſcent into Hell as an imitation of the myſteries. I carry it much farther than he has done, and ſhew that the famous Table of Iſis is a magnificent picture thereof, which I explain largely, and, I believe, to the ſatisfaction of the learned. I take the Table, and cut it into pieces, and ſhew it to be an Ægyptian temple, wherein they initiated into the myſteries: that it is a temple in imitation of Solomon's, and made much in the ſame proportions, conſiſting of a porch, *ſanctum*, and a *ſanctum ſanctorum*. I diſcourſe of the *Dii Cabiri*, Samothracian rites, &c. and ſhew, in a new method, their origin and meaning, and that they are the very firſt ſeeds of idolatry, as my predeceſſor biſhop Cumberland ſuggeſts, and the firſt derivation from the moſt ancient, true patriarchal religion. I ſhall engrave the Table afreſh, in pieces, according to the model, ſo that whoever pleaſes may paſte them ſo as to make a temple. I give a plate likewiſe of the temple entire. Mr. Watts accommodates me with his plate in Humphreys's tranſlation of Montfaucon. I have alſo made a mag-

nificent drawing in perſpective of that temple, but it is rather too big for engraving.

Poor Maittaire is now at Belvoir with the Duke. I think, the critic is in a declining ſtate of health. I viſited *Meadus*, he has got a piece of painting from the Sepolchro de Naſoni * near Rome; he fancies it a club of Auguſtus, Mæcenas, Agrippa, Virgil, and a parcel of the like good company: he has alſo got a piece of moſaic, made of bits of marble from Auguſtus's palace on the Palatine-hill. I found the man, as uſual, beſet with a parcel of ſycophants, puffs, and what not? but your ſtreet I could not bear to paſs. *Vale, vir amiciſſime; et ama tui amantiſſimum.*

WILLIAM STUKELEY.

CI.

Mr. JOHNSON to Mr. GALE, on a Sermon preached in Oxford, 1642, and ſeveral Britiſh Antiquities.

London,
November 12, 1738.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight I ſaw your brother (our worthy treaſurer) well at the Antiquarian Society, but he was not there laſt night, when from Dr. Rawlinſon we were ſhewn a † ſermon, printed at Oxford all in red letters, and preached by one Joſias How, B. D. I think in 1642, whereof mention is made by Ant. Wood; but thirty of them were printed. Alſo an ‡ arrow-head in heart-

* This was not found in the Sepolchro di Naſoni, but in the Orti Farneſiani. See Turnbull's Eſſay upon Painting, p. 172.

† This ſermon was preached before the king at Chriſt Church in 1644, the text Pſalm IV 7. printed, as it is ſaid, in red letters. Ath. Ox. Faſti II. 56.

‡ Theſe flint arrow-heads have been found all over Europe, as well as in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies; ſo that the uſe of them ſeems to have been univerſal in old times. See p. 319.

form,

form, from the Eaſt-Indies, made of flint ſharpened, and ſaid to be very ancient. I think in the muſeum at Oxford I was ſhewn ſome parts of civil and military inſtruments of the like materials, ſaid to have been made and uſed by the ancient Britons, before they knew how to melt metals. I have a large braſs ring, ſuch as are ſaid to have hung round their waiſts in leathern thongs for ornaments, which is formed of two concave pieces pinned together, either before they knew ſodering, or becauſe it might not be thought on to fix them otherwiſe together. With this a ring very thick, and much too ſmall for any woman's finger was dug up, as Captain Pownall aſſured me (from whom I had them) made of flint vitrified, and ſtained yellow with the juice of ſome berry, as it ſeems, being of a pale lemon colour. Theſe rings, they ſay, were in like manner the ornaments of the Britiſh ladies before the Romans taught them to dreſs. They were very uncouth for ſuch a purpoſe; but ſome of our countrymen would perſuade, that our noble anceſtors, the Αὐλοχθονες of theſe iſles, knew nothing but what they had from the Romans, in arms or arts; whereas, the remainder of their coins in each of the three metals, their buildings, armour, and accounts of the very invaders the Romans and firſt ſettlers of this place, prove the contrary, ſhew them to be a nation both trading to ſea, and traded to; and I conceive it eaſy to prove, they had both arts, architecture eſpecially, both civil and military, in as good perfection as their neighbours, as alſo to have been as well ſkilled in arms. Theſe things require much time to prove them to ſome people, and more faith than for want of reading they will allow; but you know the aſſertion to be ſuch. I am, yours, &c.

MAURICE JOHNSON.

CII.

CII.

Dr. STUKELEY to Mr. GALE, concerning ſome antient Paintings in the Poſſeſſion of Dr. Mead, Gronovius's Collection of Medals, &c.

London,
June 25, 1739.

Dr. Mead has got ſome huge paintings of the antique, as big as life; they were taken up in the old buildings at Rome. Raphael ſtudied from them, and touched them up too, as it ſeems to me. They are ſo freſh, the figures ſo round, and colours ſo lively, that, if they be genuine, we may conclude the antients were great maſters in that art.

A collection of antient coins is coming over to be ſold, made by the great Gronovius. His ſon deſigns to fix in England.

I have got my eighteen plates of the temple of Iſis finiſhed, and in winter ſhall come to town to finiſh Stonehenge.

W. STUKELEY.

CIII.

Mr. JOHNSON to Mr. GALE, on Flint Arrows and Spear-heads, and an antient Picture of Roſamond Clifford.

Spalding,
July 14, 1739.

I had the pleaſure, when laſt in London, of communicating to the Antiquarian Society your thoughts, ſent me in November

laſt, touching the flint arrow-heads there produced from the Eaſt-Indies, when Mr. Dillenius, a Swediſh gentleman then preſent (the 23d of that month), ſaid, the antient Vandals paid adoration to the flint, and placed the images of their Gods, the Sun, Moon, Thor, and Woden, thereon; and the more northern nations buried their dead both with flints and ſteel; that this veneration aroſe from their conceiving the power of the ſun virtually lodged in the *ſilix*. On communicating theſe obſervations and yours to our ſociety here, Dr. Green, my brother Secretary, ſays, from Shelvocke's account of the Californians, that their bow-ſtrings are made of deers ſinews, and their arrows are two thirds of an hollow cane, with a heavy wood head, and a piece of agate of theſe forms, [pl. VI. fig. 12.] and that Captain Dampier, in his voyage, ſays, "Nor are the wild Indians leſs ingenious; thoſe of Patagonia head their arrows with flint cut or ground." So that theſe kind of weapons are of modern as well as antient uſe, and that too in both the Indies *.

Mr. Neve of Peterborough has a braſs ring, which has been enamelled, and is twiſted or wreathed round large enough to go about my wriſt; with a loop at one, and a button at the other end of it, which it laps over with its ſpungineſs: it was found in plowing up the road near Cheſterton, and ſeems deſigned to hang a bulla on ſome young Roman.

I have not long ſince got a picture of a very fair young lady, with long golden locks, in ſuch ſort of a dreſs as we ſee in the moſt antient tapeſtry, with an alabaſter pot in one hand, and a ſorrowful countenance, which ſeems to have been deſigned very long ago for Roſamond Clifford. It was called the Lady Littlebury's, a great family formerly in thoſe parts; and, I preſume, might have been in her poſſeſſion; it is cut, frame and all (which is gilded) out of one piece of oak, and allowed by all who have

* See one before deſcribed, p. 291, pl. VI. fig. 7.

ſeen

ſeen it to be very old ; it is drawn to the waiſt, but in a ſmall proportion, about twelve inches in the ſhape, as in Plate VI. fig. 13. the head-dreſs and attire are very uncommon. I am, &c.

M. JOHNSON.

CIV.

Memorandums in travelling from Edenborough to Glaſgow, ſent by Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE.

Auguſt 7, 1739.

From Edenborough ſet out about ſeven or eight in the morning, and go directly to Queen's-ferry, which is ſeven miles. This place is called Reginæ Trajectus, being on the ſea-ſide, andcommodious for our paſſage to our old Queen's-ferry from Drumferling, where there is a royal palace, to Edenborough. It is at this day the chief paſſage to Perth and the Highlands. The iſland in the middle of the Frith is remarkable, being within cannot ſhot from both ſides: it is called Inchgarire. From the Queen's-ferry, about three miles by ſea, go to Hopton-houſe. This is a houſe worth looking at on the outſide, but little above half of it is finiſhed. You may give yourſelf no farther trouble in ſeeing any thing here but the fine terrace above the ſea, which is indeed very beautiful. From it you have a view of all the Frith from Stirling to the Iſle of May. From Hopton-houſe you may go either to Borrowſtoneſſe, a large ſea-port town, or to Lithgow, but this laſt may be two miles out of the way. On the weſt ſide of Hopton, by the ſea, is the caſtle of Abercorn, called by antient writers Abercurnith, and here began the Roman wall of Antoninus

Antoninus Pius, which reaches to the weſt ſeas, at leaſt to the Frith of Clyde near the caſtle of Dunbarton. Dine, if you can reach it, at Falkirk, which is eighteen miles from Edenborough, and ſix from Stirling: on the ſouth ſide of this town, you will ſee the Roman vallum. About two miles north weſt from Falkirk, upon the ſide of the river Carron, you will ſee Arthur's Oven, or the Templum Termini, as ſome think it; nobody doubts of its being Roman, though a very plain piece of work. On the way to Stirling, in the forewood, at ſome diſtance from the road, you may ſee the remains of an old oak, yet alive, which, as we have certain documents, was a decayed tree 300 years ago; it is commonly called Sir William Wallace's tree, and was in diameter, when I ſaw it firſt, thirty-five years ago, about fourteen feet; but this you may take on truſt, for you would have difficulty to come at it. Lye all night at Stirling, and next morning you may look at the caſtle, which has ſome ſingularities about it, and ſome very good rooms; from thence take the way to Glaſgow, and on the ſouth ſide of Kilſyth, at half a mile diſtance, you will ſee the Roman vallum ſtretching weſtward: you paſs it about two miles weſt of Kilſyth, at a village called Kirtkintolloch now, but, if I remember right, by antient writers Kirpentiller. Here is a Roman prætorium, but much defaced, the village being built out of it. At Glaſgow, ſee the great church, and the church under ground, which is a part of it, called the Baronie Kirk. The biſhop's houſe you will ſee in a very bad ſtate: the college is a tolerable building, of two courts; the library is but indifferent, but you may call for one of Mr. Zachariah Boyd's MSS. where you will ſee a ſerious burleſque upon the Bible, which to print, the college had a large ſum of money left them, but thought it more for the honour of the author not to pay any obedience to his will. In the college, you will ſee a good many Roman ſtones and inſcriptions, from the

Vallum Antonini. The town will not diſpleaſe you, and the bridge and river deſerve to be ſeen. The people are tolerably induſtrious and rich, and diligent in moſt manufactures, particularly the linen. Their ſalmons and herrings are good, and their wines are tolerable, particularly the Canary and Malvaſie.

From Glaſgow go to Hamilton, at ſeven or eight miles diſtance. You will, I believe, paſs Clyde at the famous Bothwell-bridge, lye at Hamilton all night. The Duke's houſe has no great matters within, except a few good pictures in the gallery, particularly one by Rubens, repreſenting Daniel in the den of lions. The gardens are very agreeable, and the duke's dog-houſe is among the beſt of the place. The park of Hamilton is very noble.

From Hamilton ſet out next morning for Moffat.—Stop not till you come to a ſingle houſe or inn on the ſide of the Clyde, called Ellenand: Williſon, the landlord of the houſe, will wait upon you for ſix or ſeven miles after dinner, till I meet with you at the head of the Clyde, about five or ſix in the afternoon, at a place called Erick-ſtane, five miles from Moffat. The mountain where this is, is remarkable for being the ſource of three rivers, Tweed, Clyde, and Anan. Before you come to Ellenand foot, you will ſee where in old time both gold and ſilver mines were wrought in the Moor of Crawford.

CV.

CV.

Mr. GALE to Mr. JOHNSON, with ſome particulars of a Journey into Scotland.

Scruton,
Auguſt 1739.

I had Dr. Knight and his ſon's company with me to Edenborough. We went through the biſhoprick of Durham and Northumberland into Scotland, and travelled through a very fine country after the firſt four miles beyond Berwick. The city is very well built, for the moſt part with lofty ſtone houſes; but the ſtreets, beſides their dirtineſs, being much uphill and downhill, are very troubleſome to walk: nothing can exceed them in naſtineſs, but their churches and houſes within doors; and a great face of poverty and pride reigns through the whole, though we were not much acquainted with the worſt part of it, having been moſt elegantly entertained all the while we were there, by perſons of diſtinction, with the utmoſt generoſity and politeneſs.

Their univerſity, or rather college, is but a poor thing, mean as any of the halls at Oxford; the principal has a tolerable houſe, the reſt of the lodgings look as if they were deſerted both by ſtudents and profeſſors, who take up their quarters for the moſt part in the town. The library is large, and contains a good collection; above it is a room for curioſities; among the natural is George Buchanan's ſkull, as they ſay, remarkable for its thinneſs, in ſome parts almoſt diaphanous; there is another attending it, notable as much for its denſity, being, as appears by ſeveral holes drilled through it, near half an inch thick. The Advocate's library, however, is much better, being more numerous in books, choſen with great judgment; I ſaw but one ancient manuſcript in it, which

was Martial's Epigrams, 600 years old or more. It has alſo a numerous collection of Roman coins, particularly conſular.

We were twice at Mavis-bank, four miles to the ſouth of Edenborough, built by Sir John Clerk, in a true Palladio taſte, one of the moſt elegant I ever ſaw, for ſituation, wood, and water, though the houſe is but ſmall. We went four miles farther to another ſeat of Sir John's, that is called Pennycuick *(Mons Cuculi)*, built in the ancient ſtyle, but not without its natural beauties, particularly a vaſt pond or lake, with two iſlands in it, and full of fiſh. In the way to it, we ſaw Roſlin-chapel, a moſt noble Gothic ſtructure, exceeded by few; founded, as appears by an inſcription cut the whole length of it over the windows, by William Sinclair, earl of Orkney and Zeeland, A. D. 1453. It has laid open to the weather ever ſince the Reformation, but has withſtood all its effects, by the goodneſs of the materials, and excellency of its work, to a miracle; however, the rain now penetrating through its roof, which is vaulted with ſtone, would in a few years have diſſolved it entirely, had not that true lover of antiquities and all the liberal arts, Sir John Clerk, perſuaded the preſent Lord Sinclair to put it into compleat repair. The workmen have been upon it all this ſummer; and as Sir John has the whole direction of it, in a year more it will not be only ſecured from ruin, but be made as beautiful and ſtately as moſt of that ſort of edifices in the kingdom, though it is likely to be uſed only as a burying-place for that noble family, of whom there is only one tomb now in it, and that in the ſame wretched condition as the reſt of the fabric, which brings to my mind the forlorn ſtate of Holyrood-houſe-chapel, in the palace of Edenborough, a moſt magnificent building, having been the eaſt end of the abbey-church, the burying place of their kings and nobility, but now much like a dog-kennel, the tombs laid open or deſtroyed, the whole full of dirt and rubbiſh.

From

From Pennycuick we had a long day's journey to Moffat-waters, a ſtinking ſulphureous ſpaw, but not ſo ſtrong to the noſe, or ſalt to the palate, as that at Harrowgate near Knareſbrough, and is much reſorted to in ſummer. As a phyſician told me, it was but a ſlow alterative, requiring a long courſe of drinking it to have effect. Our journey lay through a mountainous country, thinly peopled, and poor accommodations, except at Moffat, where we lay and ſupped well enough. About nine or ten miles to the weſt of Pennycuick, we ſaw no leſs than 14 intrenchments, one above another, upon the ſide of a hill on our left hand, not leſs than half a mile in length, and a large camp on another hill at the farther end of them. Behind them is a little town called *Romana* to this day, I ſuppoſe from the Roman caſtra there. It was probably an encampment of Julius Agricola, when he invaded Scotland. A gentleman who lives there has wrote an hiſtorical account of the country, but has not one word of the mighty work that preſents itſelf every day to his view.

The next day brought us to Carliſle: juſt before we came to a place poor enough, called Ecclefacchyn*, where we dined; we went a little out of our way to the left, to view the two famous camps at Burnſwork, ſo called, I believe, from the Bourn or Spring, which riſes in the ſouthermoſt. The high-hill betwixt them, from whence you have a proſpect 20 miles round, makes me think with the Baron, that here were the Caſtra Exploratorum. About three miles from theſe camps we came to Middleby, the ruins of a Roman town, where the Baron got three fine altars, and the Brigantia mentioned in Mr. Horſley's Britannia Romana.

From Carliſle we travelled along a Roman road till within a few miles of this place, firſt to Perith, then to Appleby in Weſtmoreland, where we ſaw ſeveral Roman inſcriptions, placed and pre-

* The Little Church, in Britiſh.

ſerved

ſerved in the walls about the Free-ſchool; but as they have all been publiſhed by Camden, Gibſon, and Horſley, it was needleſs to tranſcribe any of them *de novo*.

This road runs from Appleby over the Saxetum of Stainmore, a moſt diſmal country, rocky, mountainous, and deſert for about ten miles, except one houſe called the Spittle, now a ſorry inn: about a mile before you come to Appleby, appear the veſtigia of a ſmall camp, at preſent named Maiden Caſtle. I ſuppoſe, it was deſigned at firſt for no more than a ſpecula, and for a ſmall detachment from ſome of the next garriſons to guard the paſſage, the road running directly through it. We have in Britain ſeveral Maiden Caſtles, Maiden Bowers, Maiden Ways, all reliques of antiquity, but why ſo named I could never deviſe: had this title only been given to caſtles, I ſhould have taken it only for a gaſconade, for a *caſtrum inexpugnatum*; but this will not reconcile it to bowers and ways. In Welſh, they are called *Caer Vorwyn*, &c. which is Caſtrum Virginum, or Virgineum. I am, &c.

R. GALE.

CVI.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, giving an Account of his Journey to Whitehaven, of the Coal-works there, Antiquities at Boulneſs, and the Picts Wall, &c.

Pennycuick,
Auguſt 19, 1739.

I ſhall now give you an account, but ſhort, of my travels after we parted at Carliſle. The miles are very long, fifteen of them took up five hours on a ſtrong trot. What I obſerved by the

the way, was in the firſt place 1000 acres covered with whins and brackins, all good ſoil, and ſufficient to give bread to ten colonies as great as that in Georgia. In the next place, a prodigious bad road for three or four miles before we came to Whitehaven. I ſtaid all Saturday in this town, and ſaw every thing that deſerved to be ſeen: the greateſt curioſity was Sir James Lowther himſelf, &c. Whenever his death happens, it will be much felt by the people of this place; for when his money comes to be divided, the coal will be ſet in farm, and conſequently brought to the verge of ruin.

Amongſt the extraordinary works of this place, I could not but admire thoſe on the ſea coaſt to the weſtward. The ſink goes down perpendicularly eighty fathom below the ſea, and many underneath it. Sir James's riches in part ſwim over his head, for ſhips paſs daily above the ground where his colliers work. The coals are drawn up by an engine, worked by two horſes, which go a full trot every eight hours, and three changes are employed in a day and a night. The quantity drawn up is about 20 corfs in an hour; each corf conſiſts of an oblong ſquare thirty-two inches long, eighteen broad, and twenty-two deep, which coſts ſeven-pence halfpenny. Thus I find the great quantity of coal brought up in a year (Sundays excepted) amount to the real value of 4000l. ſterling. Out of this ſum Sir James has the colliers to pay, and all the expences of the work, which made me poſitively ſure that he could not clear above 5 or 600l. of free money yearly from this coal work. It is true he has others, but nothing near ſo great and rich as this is. He draws water from his ſeams by a fire engine, with four pumps and four lifts; one of the pumps goes down eighty fathoms, which bring up the water to a ciſtern at ſixty fathoms deep; from thence another pump raiſes it to a ciſtern of forty fathoms deep from the ſurface or top of the ſink. A third pump brings it up

to twenty, and a fourth quite up to the level of the ſea at high water. The ciſtern which gives life to this motion is of braſs, forty-two inches in diameter, fixt on a border of about eleven feet diameter.

The coal, when brought up to the level of the ſea, is put into ſhips, and conveyed into the cavity of a hill, whence it is drawn up by a ſecond engine; there it is put on great carts with low wheels, which gently roll down to the harbour on boards of oak. The method of putting it on ſhipboard is no leſs curious, but I believe you have ſeen it. The ſtrata of coal are five or ſix in number; the greateſt is about ſix feet in thickneſs, and ſometimes ſeven or eight; the next is about five feet one inch, and another about two feet thick.

The quantity yet left to work is in my opinion no great matter, though they talk of them under the ſea; for a few years will exhauſt it, and if the roof gives way in any one place, the coal will not only be drowned in a moment, but above two hundred people will loſe their lives. Though the coal of Newcaſtle be much exhauſted near the ſea, the ſtrata continues all the way to Corbridge and Hexham: it is quite otherwiſe at Whitehaven, for the ſtrata are almoſt ſpent to the length of Workington, at leaſt no great field of coal do remain; it is certain, however, that ſome ſeams ſtretch toward Newcaſtle, and are the ſame, though broken and interrupted, ſometimes lying flat, ſometimes on edge, ſometimes three or four feet thick, ſometimes ſcarce an inch, all which alterations I have ſufficiently obſerved here in Scotland.

The copperas work at Whitehaven is a curioſity that deſerves to be ſeen. The copperas is made by boiling the water into a ſalt which comes from the braſſy particles of Sir James's coals; theſe particles or lumps are gathered from the reſt of the coal when brought

brought above ground, and ſell at the ſame price; to this they add pieces of ruſty iron without any other ingredient.

This is the ſum of what I obſerved at Whitehaven; and I muſt not forget that I ſaw with great delight the Roman altar in Sir James's houſe, of which Camden takes notice*.

In my way to Boulneſſe, or Boneſſe as the country people call it, I might have ſeen the antiquities of Nether-hall †; but it being about dinner-time I choſe to go on.

On Sunday we went along the ſea ſide to Alington, and ſo came to Boulneſſe, where I was obliged to ſtay, becauſe of the tide, till next morning about eleven. Here the Roman wall began or ended. Camden thinks it went a little further into the ſea, which is very probable if the Frith at low water was as paſſable then as it is now; but I have reaſon to believe that in the Roman times the ſea ran higher by ſeveral feet than at preſent. This is manifeſt on the coaſt of Italy, and even in Scotland, for at a place called Cramond a little above Leith there was a Roman harbour, where now the ſea ſcarce waſhes.

The ſtation at Boulneſſe has been a large ſquare, all fortified with ditches faced with ſquare ſtones; few ruins except an old ſquare vault remaining. The wall of Severus is very conſpicuous here for a mile or two, though ſometimes levelled to the ground. Nothing remains but the middle of the body, and indeed this appears in ſome places, where I meaſured it eight, nine, and ten feet high, the outs and inns have been of ſquared ſtones. A thouſand cart loads remain, and the quantity is viſible in all the houſes and incloſures thereabouts. Nothing is to be ſeen half a mile from this wall but ſmall incloſures of two or three acres, fenced with theſe ſtones. I obſerved that the incloſure of the wall is built irregular for the moſt part, and ſome-

* VOLANTI VIVAS. † Mr. Senhouſe's.

times this way. [Plate VII. fig. 1.] The cement is a mixture of lime and ſmall gravel, with ſome ſhells beat together, and poured in with water from the top till the interſtices were filled up. This way has been imitated by myſelf and ſome modern builders with good effect, and never fails to make ſtrong work. By the bye, I wiſh all builders of houſes deſigned to be warm and laſt for ages to follow this method, after the ſtones are regularly laid with mortar in the ordinary way; no vacuity or entry from air will then remain.

This ſtation of Boulneſſe was by Camden and others thought to be the *Blatum Bulgium* of the Roman Britons, but Mr. Horſley will have it called *Tunnocellum*, and that at Middleby, which you ſaw, is his *Blatum Bulgium*, and Boulneſſe: the additional ſyllable *neſſe* * being an old Britiſh word to ſignify a *point* or *prominence near the ſea:* ſo we have in Scotland *Inverneſſe*, *Buchaneſſe*, and many others †.

I find that Mr. Horſley has not had an opportunity to ſee an altar which is here built up in a new chapel belonging to one 'ſquire Lawſon, with the following inſcription, which I cauſed the ſchoolmaſter of the place, a young man, to ſtand on a ladder about ſixteen feet from the ground, and to copy as well as he could. I examined it afterwards myſelf, and found no miſtake.

I. O. M.
PRO SALVTE
D.D. N.N. GALLI
ET VOLVSIANI
AVGG. SVLPICIVS
SECVNDINVS.
VS. TRIB. CO
R. POSVIT.

* *Neſſe*, naſus.
† Alſo in England, *Pepperneſſe*, *Wintertonneſſe*, &c.

Fig. 1. p. 330.

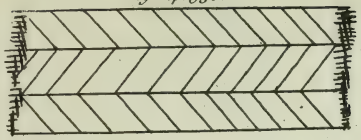
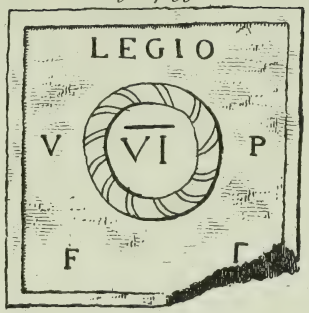


Fig. 2. p. 331.



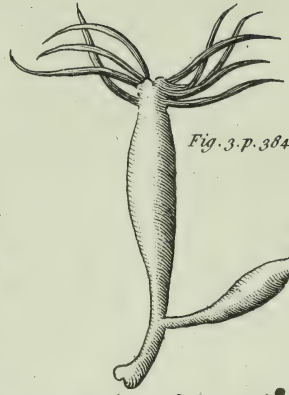


Fig. 3. p. 384.

Fig. 3. p. 384.

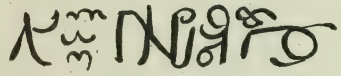


Fig. 4. p. 429.

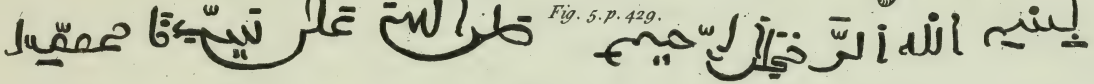


Fig. 5. p. 429.

Fig. 9. p. 446.

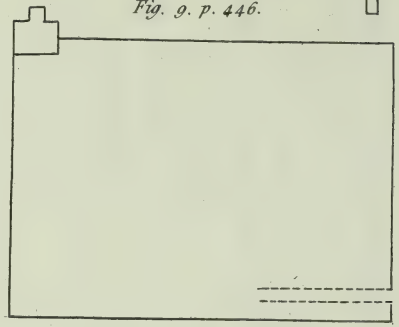


Fig. 6. p. 430. Fig. 7.

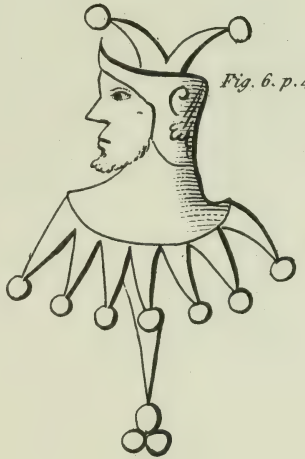


Fig. 8. p. 441.

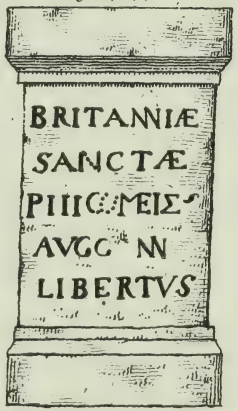


Fig. 12. p. 461.

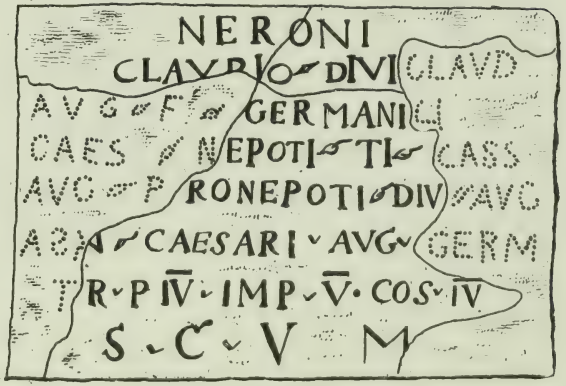
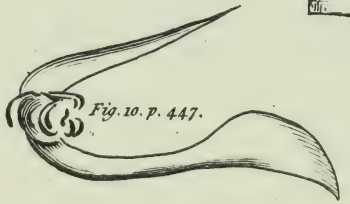


Fig. 10. p. 447.



The reading I take to be thus;

Jovi optimo maximo
pro ſalute
Dominorum noſtrorum Galli
et Voluſiani,
Auguſtorum Sulpicius
Secundinus
us Tribunus Co
hortis poſuit.

Mr. Horſley takes notice of a pillar found in that neighbourhood, near Gretabridge *, with an inſcription to theſe two emperors, which he ſays is the only one in Britain. See his book, p. 305: but here you ſee another, or I read it wrong. There are above the word SECVNDINVVS (I ſuppoſe for SECVNDINVS) five points, which poſitively were made to ſignify what office or family this man was of, for they are by no means accidental.

Some days before I came to this place, there was another ſtone found about ten inches ſquare, of this figure [Plate VII. fig. 2.] with this famous inſcription. The reading of this is agreeable to other inſcriptions of the ſixth legion.

Legio ſexta victrix pia fidelis (or *felix*) *fecit.*

Theſe were the honourable titles of this legion; and the ſtone being of no great weight, I gave my landlord a ſhilling for it, who had it on his dyke, and carried it away with me.

But before I leave this place, I cannot omit to tell you one remark, which my landlord (being a maſon by trade) aſſured me of, and that is, that there is no one ſtone † within ſix miles of the place, of which Severus's wall is built, being of reddiſh

* Now at Sir Thomas Robinſon's at Rookby.

† This muſt be underſtood of the wall about Boulneſſe, for where it takes its courſe in ſeveral other parts, there is ſtone enough, as at Brompton, where it was taken from the rocky ſides of the river.

lime, and of a very fine grit; it required millions of cart loads to have made ſo ſtupenduous a work, and therefore I believe they had it from the Caledonian ſide of the water, where all the country for ſome miles abounds with it, and likewiſe affords great quantities of lime ſtones.

After all, I cannot but take notice of two things with regard to this wall, that have given me great matter of ſpeculation; the firſt is why it was made at all, for it could never be a proper defence, and perhaps at Boulneſſe leſs than at any other place, ſince our Barbarian forefathers on the north ſide could paſs over even at low water, or, if the ſea was then higher or deeper than it is now, could make their attacks from the N. E. by land. The ſecond is, why the Scotch hiſtorians, vain enough by nature, have not taken more pains to deſcribe this wall, a performance which did their anceſtors more honour than all the trifling ſtones put together, which they have tranſmitted to us. It is true, the Romans walled out Humanity from us; but it is as certain they thought the Caledonians a very formidable people, when they at ſo much labour and coſt built this wall, as before they had made a Vallum between Forth and Clyde.

If you pleaſe to follow me now over to Scotland, I muſt acquaint you that I found Solway Frith an excellent paſſage at low water, and no ſinking ſand near it. The whole breadth of it is about two miles, and at low water is quite dry, except about the middle, where the rivers *Eden* and *Eſke* form a channel about two hundred ells in breadth, not above twelve or ſixteen inches deep.

Annand lies at two miles diſtance from the north ſhore, and is but a little village of about a hundred houſes, though a royal borough. Twelve miles from this place is *Dumfries*, where I ſtaid a day. It is a very fine town, well built on the river *Nith*, and has a deal of rich incloſed ground about it. It is in bulk about

about the bigneſs of Whitehaven, and is likewiſe a place of trade and induſtry.

From hence we came in four or five hours to a place called *Drumcrief*, which is near Moffat, belonging to that ſon of mine that waited on you to Carliſle. Here, in a moſſe of ſmall extent, I believe forty or fifty fathom at leaſt above the level of the ſea, I ſaw the fineſt oak my eyes ever beheld. It lay ſix feet under the ſurface, ſtraight, and above ſeventy feet in length, all freſh from the root to the top, though it no doubt had lain there fifteen hundred years; near to it were a great many other oaks, and above, near the ſurface, a whole wood of birch trees, which have grown up after the cataſtrophe of the oaks. The main queſtion here is, what power overturned theſe firſt and laſt, for the roots are as conſpicuous as the bodies and branches. If this came about by a wind, there has been more of it here than happened on the 13th of January laſt, which was the greateſt ever known; or if it happened by the general deluge, there muſt have been greater deſolation over the world than many give faith to. This is certain, in the mean time, from the appearance of all our ſtrata, and particularly coal and limeſtones, that our world ſomehow or other has ſuffered a great concuſſion.

I have been led into this long letter by fancying myſelf in converſation with you, and now being awake, I find myſelf diſappointed: however, if you think what relates to the inſcriptions and the wall will be agreeable to our Antiquarian friends in London, you may pleaſe to make what uſe of it you think proper. My family give their kind reſpects to you. I am, &c.

J. CLERK.

CVII.

CVII.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, on Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon, and Queries relating to Coal-works.

December 8, 1739.

I have ſeen the Tranſactions of the Royal Society for January, February, March, and April, 1738, and amongſt them a letter of mine to you about the eclipſe of the ſun: I am glad to find ſo well of it, it having never been intended for that learned Society.

On the ſecond of January next you will ſee a fine eclipſe of the moon: the penumbra begins at ſeven in the evening, 2 min. 55″. The beginning of the eclipſe is at 8 h. 15 min. 19″: the middle at 10 h. 12 min. 56″. End of total darkneſs 11 h. 5 min. 15″. End of eclipſe 12 h. 10 min. 33″: the penumbra ends 1 h. 2 min. 57″. Quantity of the eclipſe 21 digits, 6 min. 23″. The above hours, minutes, and ſeconds, will, I judge, anſwer your ſituation, with no great variation.

I being a coal-maſter of near forty years experience, our Philoſophical Society expects a diſſertation from me on coal, with the beſt methods of carrying up levels, ſetting down ſinks, conveying air, rectifying damps and bad air, with other ſuch things as are obſerved about coal. This I am preparing, but may be helped by you in the following particulars;

1. As to the antiquity of digging coals about Newcaſtle?

2. What counties in England do moſt abound in it?

3. If you think the ſtrata of coal near as ancient as the world? or if the ſtrata of ſoft earth by length of time imbibed a ſulphureous, bituminous, combuſtible quality?

4. If

4. If theſe ſtrata are confined to certain latitudes of our globe?

5. If it is not coal, which the Chineſe miſſionaries mention as the common fuel in China?

6. If there are any places near London under diſcouragements about working coal, for the benefit of the Newcaſtle trade in coal?

7. Is there any act or ordinance of parliament in England about working coal in Henry the Fifth's days?

You will ſee that Dr. Stukeley, in his Itinerary, ſays, that the ſtrata of coal lye eaſt and weſt from ſea to ſea: ſo far indeed I believe, that the ſtrata of coal at Whitehaven are the ſame with thoſe at Newcaſtle, &c. With my very beſt reſpects, I am, &c.

J. CLERK.

CVIII.

Mr. GALE's anſwer to Sir JOHN CLERK, relating to Coal.

Scruton,
Feb. 26, 1739-40.

I am very much rejoiced to hear we may expect ſomething from you about coal and coal-works, and hope I ſhall have the pleaſure of ſeeing it when finiſhed; for, I ſuppoſe, it will be publiſhed by your Philoſophical Society. It is a ſubject ſcarcely yet touched, though ſo neceſſary to be underſtood: I know of no author that has expreſsly handled it. Dr. Plott, indeed, in his Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, and Mr. Robinſon, in his Natural Hiſtory of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, have ſomething of it, but ſuperficial, with poor reaſoning in their philoſophy. The beſt account that I have met with of this matter is given by Mr. Strachey, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 360 and 391.

I muſt

I muſt confeſs myſelf very unfit to return an anſwer to your queries, having never employed my thoughts that way, nor conſidered the ſubject, but as I accidentally met with it in other reading; however, I will venture to give the beſt reply I can, your requeſts being always commands to me.

1. As to the antiquity of working coals at Newcaſtle, the inteſtine wars among the Britons and Saxons, and afterwards of the Saxons among themſelves, which was almoſt continual, beſides the invaſion of the Danes, and the wars with Scotland, for three or four reigns after the Norman conqueſt, during which time this country, as may be ſaid, was always under fire and ſword, together with its never being mentioned in hiſtory, makes me think it was not followed till about the time of Henry III. The firſt mention of coal-working there, is in a Hiſtory of the Town of Newcaſtle, publiſhed in the year 1736, where it is ſaid, that they had a grant from Henry III, to dig coals in Caſtle-field and the Frith, dated in the 23d year of his reign, December 1, 1739. *Carbo Marinus* is alſo mentioned by Matthew Paris, A. D. 1295, but the coal may have been much earlier in other parts of this kingdom; a flint axe having been found in ſome veins of coal expoſed to ſight in a rock called Craig-y-park in Monmouthſhire, which, as they laid open to the day, might be very well diſcovered and worked by the people that uſed ſuch tools, the ancient Britons, as I ſuppoſe.

2. The counties in England producing coal are Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Northumberland, Durham, Yorkſhire (moſtly in the Weſt-Riding), Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Staffordſhire, Shropſhire, Worceſterſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Somerſetſhire, North Wales, and South Wales.

3. As the ſtrata of coal lye generally bedded between two other ſtrata of ſtone, and riſe and dip in parallel lines with them, they ſeem

ſeem to me coæval to the texture of our globe, and to have undergone the ſame convulſions that it has ſuffered; it being hard to conceive how ſoft earth included between two ſuch ſolid bodies ſhould imbibe a ſulphurous and bituminous matter from or through them. There is, indeed, ſuch a ſulphurous matter found in coal-pits; but to me it appears much more reaſonable to think it was ſhut up at the ſame time with other ſubſtances that enter into the compoſition of coal.

4. The ſtrata of coal ſeem to lye within a very narrow compaſs on the globe. I have met with an obſervation *, that if a line be drawn from the mouth of the Severn to Newcaſtle, and ſo round the earth, that all coal will be found within a very ſmall diſtance of it on one ſide or other. The coal found in Europe, at leaſt the fartheſt diſtant eaſtward, is, I believe, about Liege, and weſtward in the mountains of Kilkenny in Ireland, both within 250 miles of it: but, I think, there was no occaſion to ſtretch this line round the world; for all the coal we know of is contained within the latitudes of our own iſland, except what I remember to have heard affirmed ſome years ago † in the houſe of commons, upon the debate about the bill of commerce with France, ſhould prove me miſtaken, by which the iſle of Cape Breton was given up to that crown, and ſaid to abound with excellent coal ‡; but, as I could never ſince meet with a confirmation of the aſſertion, I much queſtion the truth of it.

I cannot ſay any thing as to coal being the common fuel in China, not having the Miſſionaries' Letters by me, or read that book.

There is a tradition at London, that Blackheath above Greenwich is full of coal, but not permitted to be wrought, for the

* Sir Robert Atkyns's Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire, p. 30; but falſe.

† 1713.

‡ Sir Hans Sloane ſays, in his Voyage to Jamaica, that there is a kind of fine coal in Barbados; and in his return, that they took a French ſhip bound to Canada for coals.

encouragement of navigation and the Newcaſtle trade; which I dare ſay is falſe. This I am ſure of, that there is no law againſt it; and though the heath belongs to the crown, and no king ever gave leave to dig it, yet it is ſtrange that none of the neighbouring land-owners ſhould ever be allured, by the vaſt profits it would bring them, to ſearch for coal, and work it there when found in their own eſtates, which they could not be debarred from but by act of parliament; which would be ſuch a deprivation of property as, I believe, no houſe of commons would conſent to.

I ſuppoſe the act of Henry the Fifth you hint at is that in his ninth year, for two-pence a chaldron of coals to be paid by ſuch as are not enfranchiſed, and for the meaſurement of keels. The author of the Newcaſtle Hiſtory ſays, that, in the firſt of Edward III's Statutes, mention is made *de Carbonibus Maritimis*, which, I ſuppoſe, is Newcaſtle coal; but I cannot find it in any of our ſtatute-books, though I have the firſt that ever was printed. I am, &c.

R. GALE.

CX.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, about his Diſſertation upon Coal and Coal-works.

SIR,

Edenborough, Feb. 16, 1740.

I received the favour of yours about coal, which was very uſeful to me in ſeveral particulars; and I had thanked you for it before this time, if it had not been the throng of the court of Exchequer,

Exchequer, which always interrupts the pleaſure of correſponding with my friends. Several hints of yours made me enquire more accurately into things; and I found, that Sir Robert Atkyns's aſſertion of coal being to be ſeen round the world, by a line from the mouth of the Severn to Newcaſtle, is mentioned in the fourth Iter of your friend Dr. Stukeley, and that the ſtrata of coal are found and wrought in the biſhoprick of Liege, and that they paſs weſtward by Great-Britain and Ireland.—As to the coal in China, the abſtract we have of the Miſſionaries' Letters, vol. I. p. 22, takes notice, that no country in the world abounds more with coal; but, I ſuppoſe they mean only the north of China, ſo that indeed coal does ſeem to be the production of a northern climate, from perhaps the 46th to the 56th degree of latitude; ſo far has Nature provided againſt cold. I have ſince heard of coal in the north of America, but have never ſeen any printed account of it.

As I happen to have about 40 years experience in coal affairs, the gentlemen of our Philoſophical Society were preſſing for my paper, which I gave in laſt meeting, and had the half of it read; the other half was reſerved to another meeting. It conſiſted of about twelve ſheets, for the ſubject would not bear leſs room, there being many curious phænomena ariſing from it. I have treated it under various heads, of which the following are the chief:

Concerning the nature of coal, and its original, with an account of the antiquity of its uſe in Britain.

Concerning the ſtrata of coal, with all its interruptions by dykes and ridges; and of the probable natural cauſe of theſe interruptions.

Of the beſt methods of diſcovering coal.

Of coal-levels, pits, or ſinks.

Of wild-fire and damps in coal-works.

Of the beſt engines for drawing-off water, or for communicating air.

Of the beſt engines for drawing-up coal.

Theſe are not the preciſe words, nor all the heads: but I give you the ſum of them; and ſome time or other, with a good hand, I ſhall ſend you a copy of them. My diſcourſe on engines and their ſeveral powers has this at leaſt remarkable in it, that it has been carefully examined and approved of by Mr. Mac Laurin, our profeſſor of mathematicks. I have treated of them in the beſt and ſhorteſt way I could think of. This is all I need trouble you with about my paper.

This winter we have had here a moſt remarkable froſt from the 23d of December; which ſtill continues, excepting that the ſun makes about mid-day a kind of thaw for about three hours. The Dutch thermometer, of all others the moſt exact, was down at eight degrees on the 16th of January, and no degree of froſt in Holland was ever known lower than ſix. In Sweden, I find, the mercury deſcends to four; but if you have not a thermometer of the ſame kind, it will be hard to judge of the intenſity of our froſt: I believe, it will be much the ſame with you. All the rivers and mills were frozen up till within theſe two weeks, and the poor reduced to great ſtreights. We never had, in the mean time, above ten inches or a foot of ſnow, and in ſome places there was no ſnow at all: here, about Edenborough, it has been gone ten days ſince. Our birds are moſtly dead, particularly the inhabitants of * Mavis-bank, no thruſh having been ſeen theſe four weeks, except ſome dozens of dead ones. The woodcocks, of which we have plenty, did, by a natural inſtinct,

* Sir J. Clerk's ſeat, four miles ſouth of Edenborough.

leave

leave this country the firſt week of the froſt, and are retired, I ſuppoſe, to the ſouth-weſt coaſts of Britain.

As to the eclipſe, it was, to my great diſappointment, altogether obſcured by clouds, or a thick fog, ſo that nobody here can pretend to have made the leaſt obſervation about it. Believe me to be always, &c.

J. CLERK.

CXI.

Mr. GALE to Mr. JOHNSON, on a ſcarce Coin of Conſtantine the Great.

Scruton,
Feb. 29, 1739-40.

I have met with nothing curious ſince I laſt wrote to you, except a coin in the middle braſs of Conſtantine the Great, the deſcription of which, and the legend on each ſide, are as follows:

CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG. Caput Conſtantini M. laureatum ad pectus cum lorica.

ADVENTVS AVG. N.—Conſtantinus eques laureatus et paludatus a ſiniſtris dextrorſum procedens, lævâ manu elatâ et expanſâ, ſpiculum dextra geſtat. Hoſtis ante equum revinctus manibus proſternitur, a ſiniſtra in area nummi ſtella, in imâ parte PLN.

This coin, ſays Banduri, bears "Epigraphen novam, nummus rariſſimus, et deſideratur in Collectione Mediobarbi;" he might have added "in Collectione etiam Cangii Fam. Byzant." and every where elſe, except in the cabinet of Monſ. Foucault.

The

The rarity of it ariſes from the letter N after AVG. on the reverſe, which is to be read Auguſti Noſtri; for both Mezzabarba and Du Cange have a medal like this, though with a different head, and without the N abovementioned. The former ſays, it was coined upon Conſtantine's return from Illyricum to Rome, A. D. 319. I think not, but rather upon his return from York to London ſoon after his father's death; my reaſons for it are, firſt, the letters PLN on the exergue or bottom of the reverſe, for *Pecunia Londinenſis*, or *Percuſſa Londini*, which city was too remote to be much concerned at his return from Illyricum to Rome. And here let me obſerve to you, that the French medalliſts, whenever they meet with theſe letters PLN, will read them *Percuſſa Lugduni*, very wrongfully; but, as I ſuppoſe, for the honour of their country. The letters AVG. N. ſtrongly confirm my conjecture.—Conſtantine was declared Auguſtus by his father Conſtantius Chlorus on his death-bed at York, and immediately acknowledged and proclaimed ſo by the Roman army there; but he was not admitted to that ſupreme dignity by Galerius and his colleagues till ſome time after; and that with great reluctance, having only allowed him the inferior title of Cæſar till they durſt not any longer refuſe him the other.

Britain, no doubt, moſt joyfully received him as her emperor and Auguſtus immediately; and therefore, upon his return to London, that city not only gave him the title of Auguſtus, but ſtyled him Auguſtus Noſter, claiming a property in him, as having been promoted to the higheſt command within this iſland, and aſſerting he ſhould be their Auguſtus, though the reſt of the Roman empire ſhould not ſubmit to his authority.

I have ſent you this brief account of this curious medal, which is very well preſerved, and eſteemed ſo by Banduri, who has wrote the fulleſt and beſt of any author upon the medals of the Lower Empire; yet ſeems only to have ſet a value upon it for its

its ſcarceneſs, having taken no notice of the letter on the reverſe, which infinitely raiſes its value. I am, &c.

R. GALE.

CXII.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, about a Coin of Otho, and an Inſcription found near the Roman Wall in Scotland.

Edenborough,
July 16, 1740.

Your diſcovery of a Roman town near Northallerton * will, I hope, be ſome time or other as agreeable to me as it was to Dr. Stukeley; for old age, I hope, does not tread ſo faſt upon our heels as to make us deſpair of meeting together again.

What I have to acquaint you with in matter of antiquity is, firſt, that an Otho, amongſt other coins, was found here †, and ſent to me. I compared it with a Paduan copy I have, and found it plainly to be an original. The letters are roundiſh and decayed, and ſtand at greater diſtances than on the Paduan. On one ſide is the head of Otho, with theſe words, IMP. OTHO. CAESAR. AVG. TRI. POT. On the other ſide is the emperor taking a ſoldier by the hand over an altar, and two other ſoldiers ſtand-by, with theſe words, SECVRITAS. P. R. and under the altar S. C.

* See page 200. † Edenborough.

I know this medal is reckoned rare; but, at the ſame time, I know that the coin of Otho in great * bronze, with a corona civica on the reverſe, is the moſt valuable; yet it is very certain that none of his coins were done in his days.

The next curioſity I muſt acquaint you of, is a ſtone five feet long, found near our Roman wall, with an Inſcription †. See plate VI. fig. 14.

I have not ſent you a very nice drawing for want of time; and the perſon who took it, I believe, has not copied right about the end, and the number of paces is defaced.

J. CLERK.

CXIII.

Mr. JOHNSON to Mr. GALE, concerning a copper Coin of Otho, and Mr. BELL's Coins and Tabulæ Auguſtæ.

Spalding,
April 3, 1741.

Mr. Collins, when he was here laſt, favoured me with his company, and gave me the pleaſure of being aſſured you were well when he laſt heard of you. That gentleman ſhewed me a copper Otho, formed, as I verily believed, out of a middle braſs

* The middle bronze is of moſt value. R. G.

† The engraving in Horſley's Brit. Rom. differs much from this. See an account thereof, p. 196.

of

of NERO, with SECVRITAS on the reverſe, valued at forty pounds*; and one Mr. Houghton, of St. Edmund's, in theſe parts of Holland, ſince then ſhewed me a Paduan in great braſs, Rev. an *Adlocutio Militum*, a good deal worn, but pretended to be found in an old ruinous grange called Monkſdoles, amongſt ſome large ſquared ſtones, and valued by him at as much money. You ſee, Sir, how curioſity in the medallick way is ſtrangely alive amongſt people who ſee and know as little of this ſort of money as any in England.

The former of theſe belongs to poor Charles Little of Boſton, an illiterate coffee-houſe-keeper, who has begged and bought up as ſtrange a farrago of a collection as ever was beheld. The latter, I am perſuaded, was pawned by ſome traveller, and is gone to ſee if Mr. Beaupré Bell, or Mr. Snell rector of Doddington in the Iſle of Ely, will give any good price for it.

I believe couſin Bell knows better; he has lately purchaſed a collection of about 500 Greek and Roman coins, brought from abroad by the late Mr. Hanſon, lecturer of Wiſbech, a great traveller, and poſſeſſed alſo of many natural curioſities, which he picked up in the Eaſt Indies, and moſt parts of Europe and Aſia, beſides a large collection of portraits on copper-plates.

Mr. Bell† has been ſo ill as to be prevented going to Cambridge, where he was before Chriſtmas, and propoſed to have returned ere this, to have finiſhed the printing of his *Tabulæ Auguſtæ*; and, I find, there is ſome doubt whether he will live to ſee it out, he is ſo very much declined in his health, and complains of the miſtakes and negligence of Kirkhall the engraver, who, being at London, and not purſuing his draughts and directions, puts him to great difficulties to rectify his errors at ſo great a diſ-

* This medal of Otho was alſo ſent to me; the head upon it was alſo a Nero's, though the legend about was of Otho; the reverſe of it had been purpoſely battered, and ſo defaced, that nothing could be made of the figures or letters upon it. All connoiſſeurs that ſaw it were of the ſame mind.

† Mr. Bell died upon the road to Bath in the Auguſt following.

tance, in ſo nice works as the outlines of portraits from coins, and the legends round them, a work only fit for an Æneas Vico, or ſuch an engraver. I could have wiſhed, as Mr. Bell draws accurately himſelf, that he would rather have etched them with his own hand, than truſted the doing them to any one not a ſcholar and well acquainted with the features of the princes to be repreſented. What wretched ideas do far the greater part of the attempts of this kind give us of the greateſt men! I think none meaner, or leſs like, than thoſe done any where in Tom Hearne's Prefaces, &c. and in Batteley's Antiquitates Rutupinæ, by Burghers of Oxford, who uſed to engrave their almanacks, although that man, I am told, had the inſpection and good directions of Dr. Aldrich, a very great connoiſſeur.

M. JOHNSON, junior.

CXIV.

Dr. STUKELEY to Mr. GALE, of the Diſtribution of Sir GODFREY COPLEY's Medals by the Royal Society, and the Ægyptian Society at London, with an account of the Siſtrum.

February 9, 1741-2.

Laſt Thurſday we diſtributed five golden medals, coined from Sir Godfrey Copley's legacy of five pounds *per annum* to be given to the perſon that ſhall perform the beſt experiment for the year before the Royal Society. It had not been diſpoſed of for the five laſt years, but was now given to Dr. Stephen Hales, Dr. Alexander Stuart, Dr. Theophilus Deſaguliers, and to a gentleman who gave us an account of chickens and hogs bones being

being tinctured with a deep ſcarlet by eating of madder; and to another, who invented a method of driving piles, as now practiſed at Weſtminſter-bridge.

We have erected an Ægyptian Society at * Lebeck's-head in Chandos-ſtreet. My Lord Sandwich is preſident, ſeveral gentlemen who have been in Ægypt are members, others Philo-Ægyptians: the duke of Montagu, Richmond, and Mr. Martin Folkes, are of the number. The preſident has a *ſiſtrum*, to call ſilence, laid before him. Diſcourſing of the ſiſtrum, no ſatisfactory account could be given of it; the duke of Montagu aſked my opinion. I roſe, and gave a long detail of my ſentiments concerning this famous inſtrument, and declared the uſe of it from the beginning of the world.

At the firſt inſtitution of ſacrifices, mankind waited for a deſcent of fire from heaven to conſume the ſacrifices, as a ſign of God's acceptance. For this ſignal they ſtayed a long time, and were obliged to watch, and drive off the birds of prey, that came to deſtroy the fleſh of the offerings, as Abraham did, Geneſis xv. 2. This they did with a crotalus, rattle, or ſiſtrum, which the Ægyptians, for this reaſon, made an amuletick, averruncative or prophylactic ſymbol. The rattling of it at the myſteries was equivalent to the calling out εκας, εκας εςε, βεβηλοι—The company was highly pleaſed with this account, and I have ſince wrote it out at large. I am, yours, &c.

* See above, p. 102.

CXV.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, relating to the Goddeſſes Brigantia and Britannia, a Roman Arch diſcovered at Edenborough, with an Urn and Coin of Fauſtina, and Spots in the Body of the Sun.

SIR, Pennycuick, March 5, 1741-2.

I received the favour of yours two weeks ago, but being to go into the weſt country, I could not thank you till now for it. I am extremely obliged to you for the ſaintſhip of my Brigantia; your conjecture about the letter S can meet with no objection, ſince it happened to be ſo well explained on the pedeſtal lately found at York. I own to you, I always thought it ſtrange, that the Romans ſhould make a ſtatue ſacred to the deity it repreſents; but this inconſiſtency I was willing to attribute to the barbarity of the times. A church, altar, or temple, may be conſecrated to a deity, or a ſaint, but not a ſtatue. We may now ſee how the Roman Catholicks came by the word *Sancta*, ſince their religious people had a better title to it than any Pagan goddeſs.

Juſt about the ſame time that your ſtructure at York was pulled down, we had one at Edenborough which met with the ſame fate; it was an old arch that nobody ever imagined to be Roman, and yet it ſeems it was, by an urn diſcovered in it, with a good many ſilver coins, all of them common, except one of Fauſtina Minor, which I had not. It repreſents her buſt on one ſide, and on the reverſe, a *lectiſternium*, with this inſcription, SAECVLI FELICITAS.

I have ſeen, and I believe I have, one of braſs, with two children ſtanding at this lady's feet; and I have ſeen likewiſe one with

four children, and another with ſix; for as ſhe was a very fruitful lady, the ſenate ordered them to be ſtruck for her, without troubling themſelves whether the honeſt philoſopher was father of the children or not. All theſe three coins in braſs bear the S. C. but not the ſilver, as indeed none in that metal do.

We have very ſad weather here, for at this moment it ſnows; and yeſterday, being Sunday the 4th inſtant, there fell near a foot thick of ſnow, but it was gone before night. The cold weather we have had for almoſt a year tempts me to a thought a little uncommon, which nevertheleſs may be true, namely, that there is leſs heat in the ſun's body at one time than another. I have diſcovered by a teleſcope vaſt ſpaces in the ſun's body, larger than our world, of different ſhapes, ſome triangular, ſome quadrangular, which, being very dark, demonſtrated, as I apprehend, that they were void of flame, and conſequently contained leſs heat than other parts of this great luminary. I obſerved diſtinctly, that the figures of theſe ſpots varied, and that the variation was not owing to the ſun's motion round its own axis, for that, on a due revolution, the ſame ſpots appeared, and made no variation till after ſeveral of theſe rotations. The firſt that I obſerved was on the annular eclipſe, as it came on, and went off. I wrote it to you*, and found it inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for that quarter of the year; but as this is only gueſs-work, I wiſh it could be tried by a concave ſpeculum, and other inſtruments, if there were any degree of heat that depended on the maculæ of the ſun's body: all philoſophers have obſerved them; but, as far as I know, never thought of making right experiments of what influence they had on the heat of the ſun. I am, &c.

J. CLERK.

* See p. 334.

CXVI.

CXVI.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, on a Comet.

Pennycuick,
March 22, 1741-2.

By this time you have ſeen the Comet; I have ſeen it every day following that on which I wrote to you laſt [Feb. 23]. You may be ſure I had mentioned it to you, if I had obſerved it ſooner. It gave me great joy, as having been in deſpair ever to ſee one; however, the light of the moon, and the duſkineſs of the ſky, hindered me frequently from ſeeing it; only, as I had made myſelf acquainted with its path ſince it moved out of the wings of Cygnus, I ſeldom was at a loſs to find it with the naked eye.

Laſt night about ten, I had a very diſtinct view of it, and ſhewed it to all this family: I will deſcribe the figure it made with Urſa-major and Urſa-minor with the degrees, ſo that you cannot miſs to ſee it in its path towards the ſhoulders of Auriga, with the naked eye, to which the figure it makes is generally this,

and ſometimes ſhews its tail, like a ray of light upwards. I ſaw its tail laſt night about three or four degrees in length, juſt at ten.

A the

A the polar ſtar, 16 degrees from the ſtars B C on the neck of Urſa-minor, and theſe ſtars B C are about four degrees from one another.

D the comet, about ſeven degrees from the polar ſtar, and forms a point of an iſoſceles triangle from the ſaid ſtar A, with a ſmall ſtar E of the fifth magnitude, about four degrees weſt, and under the ſtar A.

By theſe rules, and comparing diſtances with the naked eye, you cannot but find out the comet, which by the time this comes to your hand may be 12 degrees, or perhaps 15, from the polar ſtar weſtward, directly towards Auriga, on whoſe ſhoulders are two ſtars; that on the left is of the firſt magnitude, and called Capella, that on the right ſhoulder is of the third or fourth.

Its motion was at firſt about five degrees in 24 hours; but as it becomes higher, its apparent motion is much leſs, I doubt not above two degrees. Its tail, even according to Sir Iſaac Newton's notions, diffuſes vapours through the planetary world, and conſequently muſt affect mankind in ſome degree or other. I defy any hiſtorian to ſhew us ſo many alterations as have been in the affairs of Europe ſince its firſt coming into our latitude. I know not what diſeaſes of the body it may bring along with it, but it is pretty odd, that about two weeks ago all our forces fell ill of the cold in the ſpace of 24 hours both at Edenborough and in the country.

Pleaſe to ſend me word if you have ſeen this phænomenon. I queſtion not but all the aſtronomers in Europe are buſy about it. At what diſtance it paſſed the Sun, will be a curious enquiry. I believe it will be found to have paſſed it, at leaſt, at as great a diſtance as Mercury or Venus; how then comes it by ſo long a tail of vapours, unleſs it be compoſed of other metal than theſe two planets, who emit no tails?

Dr.

Dr. Knight ſent me from London the earl of Oxford's* catalogue of rarities, and a very valuable collection it is. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

JOHN CLERK.

CXVII.

Another Letter from Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, on the Comet, the Statues of Nehalennia, ſome Inſcriptions, &c.

April 8, 1742.

I received yours of the firſt inſtant, and am glad you ſaw the comet; it was juſt as you have repreſented it, and, I ſuppoſe, is now gone. I conveyed it with my obſervations 16 degrees weſt of the polar ſtar, I mean as the ſtar ſtood about 10 or 11 at night. I judge, by the calculations Drs. Halley and Gregory taught me, that it paſſed the perihelion about the 12th or 15th of February, at a vaſt diſtance from the Sun's body, for its tail was not very luminous, and ſcarcely above ſix degrees in length, when it was firſt ſeen here, near the *Lucida Lyræ*. The path of it has been exactly obſerved by Mr. Mac Laurin, our mathematician at Edenborough; but I have endeavoured to perſuade him, that though in a ſtated time it might return, yet it was in vain for our aſtrologers ever to expect its return by the ſame path among the fixed ſtars; for as the Moon makes 19 years to go through all her motions, and to return by the ſame place, ſo a comet with its prodigious excentricity may have ſtated and certain returns, but ſome

* At this ſale Mr. Martin Folkes gave 13 guineas for a ſhilling of Henry VII. and ſix guineas for a groat. Lord Pembroke 60 guineas for a golden Allectus. A penny of Henry I. was ſold for 1l. 19s. A braſs Venus Genitrix, eight inches long, couchant on a black ſtone pedeſtal, 84l. R. G.

of

of them not in 19000 years, though their returns within our obſervations may be periods of 60, 72, 80, or 500 years, as Mr. Whiſton ſays about that of 1680 and 1681.

Theſe ſtatues and inſcriptions were ſent to me by Mr. Yare, miniſter in the diſſenting church at Camphire; moſt of the ſtatues and altars were of ſtone, but ſome of them of ſtucco, of which he ſent me a piece. I ſuppoſe the *Creta*, which was ſold by the *negotiator Cretarius* under-mentioned, was uſed for this purpoſe; it is extremely white, but hard like ſtone. I am to write to him to ſend me ſome of them, which lay at preſent in an old church in the neighbourhood. The drawings he ſent me are not very correct *, a I have not made any alteration †. You may obſerve the good honeſt goddeſs Nehalennia is dreſt in a ſhort cloak, like ſome of our women going to travel in a ſtage-coach. My correſpondent tells me, that ſhe is the ſame way dreſſed on all her ſtones, and that ſhe never wants a little dog, or a baſket of fruit: they were diſcovered about 90 years ago, and ſo long my correſpondent ſays they have lain in the old church, without any curious eye to take care of them, ſo that the diſcovery, as he ſays, is as new as ever. Nehalennia ſeems to be derived from the Greek Νεα Σεληνη, the New Moon, or the goddeſs *Luna* ‡.

* The figures here alluded to being engraved and deſcribed in Keyſler's "Antiquitates Septentrionales," p. 239, 245, we have not copied Sir John's drawings. The Inſcriptions have alſo appeared in the ſame work, No. 1, p. 248, No. 2, p. 243, No. 4, p. 246. Alſo in Reineſius, p. 190, 192, and the four laſt are beautifully engraved at the end of Vreedius' "Hiſtoria Comitum Flandriæ, Bruges 1650," fol. p. 2, No. 12, 1, 21, 20, where No. 2 has a figure of the goddeſs.

† One of them has under it MASSOM SALVS. Q. B. DEAE N. and at the feet of the goddeſs a dog and a rudder: the other

DEAE
NEHALENNIAE
M. TARINVS
E. PRIMVS EX VOTO
SVSCEPTO.

On each ſide of the goddeſs a baſket of flowers.

‡ Keyſler rejects all derivations from any language but the Celtic, by which he explains *Nehalennia the nymph of the waters*, ib. 263. The number of inſcriptions to her found together at Domburg in Zealand, 1647, ſeems to confirm Spon's opinion (Miſc. Erud. Ant. p. 111) that ſhe was a local deity.

The following alſo I received from him:

1

DEAE NEHALENIAE
IANVARIVS
AMBACTHIVS PRO
SE ET SVIS

2

NEHALENNIAE
L. IVSTVS SALTO ET
L. SECVNDINVS MODE
RATVS FRATRES V.S.L.M.

3 On the pedeſtal of a ſtatue of Jupiter.

IOM
TEXTOVISIVS
FACTI V.S.L.M.

4

DEAE NEHALENNIAE
OB MERCES RECTE CONER
VATAS. M. SECVND. SILVA
NVS NEGOTOR CRETARIVS
BRITANICIANVS V.S.L.M.

5

DIIS DEABVSQ
PRAESIDIBVS
FROVINCIARVM
CONCORDIAE TE
FORTVNAE
CONSILIORVM.

Negotor in the above inſcription is negotiator; *Cretarius* is a trade then drove in chalk or clay, or what we call fuller's earth. *Britanicianus* is not a common word. The laſt inſcription is alſo remarkable. I am, &c. J. CLERK.

CXVIII.

Mr. GALE to Sir JOHN CLERK.

Scruton, April 17, 1742.

I have often looked again for the comet ſince I had the ſight of it, and ſuppoſe it has now finiſhed its tranſit through our latitude, or at leaſt is ſo remote from us as not to be diſcerned by the naked eye. Though you and I ſhall ſcarcely live to ſee the return of this, we may chance to be entertained with the view of others, their acceſſion to our orb ſeeming to be pretty regular, though our aſtronomers cannot yet calculate the appearance of them; yet ſome have traced them backwards, and conſequently have ventured to foretell when we may expect them again, as you may ſee in Whiſton's* Theory of the Earth; and others may deſcend, that have never ſhewn themſelves before.

* Ed. 1737, p. 137.

Among all the diſaſters brought upon us by the influence of the laſt, none affects me more than the bad health of Lady Clerk, which deprives me of the pleaſure of your long-expected company this month. But we muſt ſubmit to the ſtars; and, I hope, more propitious phænomena will then preſide over us, notwithſtanding the dire conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in Leo next Auguſt.

I am very much obliged to you for the Zeland inſcription; but your correſpondent was a little miſtaken, when he informed you that they have lain 90 years in an old church, without any curious eye to take notice of them, ſo that the diſcovery is as new as ever: perhaps no inſcriptions that time has left us have been more reprinted and commented upon. Nine of them were diſcovered in the year 1647, and were ſoon after publiſhed by Oliverius Vredius, in his *Antiquitates Flandriæ*; and Boxhornius in Dutch; next by Reineſius, in his *Syntagma*; and then by Spon, in his *Miſcellan. erud. Antiquitatis*, who made them up ten. After that, you have an account of them in Alingius's *Notitia Bataviæ Antiquæ*, but none of the inſcriptions inſerted, becauſe it may be ſuppoſed they had ſo often been already publiſhed. That of Negottor Cretarius, or rather NEGOTTOR CRETARIVS (for ſo it is upon the ſtone) was taken notice of in my father's Comment upon Antoninus's Itinerary, A. D. 1709, p. 43. Then comes Mr. Keyſler, who has been very copious, and given ſeveral draughts of them, but, not having the book by me, I cannot be particular. Laſt of all comes a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, and in his *Religion de Gaulois tirée de plus rares ſources de l'Antiquité*, printed at Paris, 1727, p. 78, he gives you a deſcription of no leſs than 17 of theſe monuments, without any inſcriptions, except upon three, whoſe figures he has engraved; one of which is that of the goddeſs in her ſhort cloak, a dog at her right foot, at her left DEN upon the prow of a ſhip, and

underneath her the letters MASSOM SAEVS Q. B. That which I received from you has SALVS. He tells you he will not ſubject himſelf to explain any of his inſcriptions, ſince they give no light to the matter. All theſe authors concur in making Nehallennia the New Moon, and have attempted ſeveral derivations of the name, particularly the Benedictine, who has twiſted and turned it ſeveral ways, to make it ſpeak his mind; but the ſimpleſt and moſt probable, in my opinion, is that of Altingius, as being formed from the old German language NIE HEL, *novum lumen*, Νέα Σελήνη, very near the ſame, both in ſound and ſignification.

I muſt confeſs, the ſtatue erected to Nehalennia by M. TARINVS PRIMVS is not taken notice of by any of theſe authors, no more than that of IANVARIVS AMBACTHIVS, ſo theſe are likely to be new, as well as that I. O. L. TEXTOV.—That of DIIS DEABVS Q. PRAESID. &c. is in Spon, with a line betwixt the 4th and 5th of yours, but ſo much defaced, that only the letters NA can be read in it; yet the ſenſe in yours ſeems compleat. The Hercules found with them is Hercules Maguſanus, and commented upon by Keyſler and the Benedictine.

The latter of theſe has ſhewn, in a ſecond work of his, publiſhed A. D. 1739 *, that the ſhort cloak of Nehalennia was the uſual wear of the Gauliſh women, and not the Gauliſh Sagum, in oppoſition to one Deſlandes, who ſays it was; in which he is certainly right, the Sagum being a long garment. Yet he will not allow Deſlandes's image that wears it to be of a man or girl; ſo blind is the ſpirit of contradiction.

This whole book, indeed, which he entitles *Explication de divers Monumens ſinguliers qui ont rapport a la Religion des plus anciens peuples*, ſeems to be chiefly compoſed for abuſing others, particularly the Marquis Scipio Maffei, for preſuming to be concerned in printing a new edition of St. Jerom's works at Verona, which would be more compleat than that publiſhed at Paris by the Benedictines.—*Tantæ ſunt animis cœleſtibus iræ.*

* P. 297.

I dare

I dare ſay I have tired you ſufficiently with reading this long ſcroll; therefore ſhall not add one word more, but that I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. R. GALE.

CXIX.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, being an Account of his Journey to Dalguiſe in the Highlands, with a Deſcription of the Country and its Inhabitants.

Dalguiſe, May 17, 1742.

I had the favour of yours at Pennycuic in due time, but de layed writing to you till I came here. I thank you for your obſervations on the goddeſs Nehalennia. I knew it was a kind of a Greek name for the New Moon, but thought that the curious Hollanders would have taken more care of ſtatues, than to let them lye for ninety years in the corner of a country chapel. I believe I told you, that ſome of thoſe ſtatues were of ſtone, and ſome of ſtucco; ſome of this was ſent home, and was very white and hard.

I am here, attending my wife at the goat-whey till the firſt of June. It is perhaps the moſt beautiful place in the world, as you will find by the deſcription I ſhall afterwards give of it.

We left Edenborough on the 13th inſtant, and in two days got here. As our way lay by a large village called Kinroſſe, and the town of Perth, I found ſomething diverting in conſidering them both. The firſt is famous for a houſe built by a private perſon, one Sir William Bruce, whoſe grandſon, Sir John Bruce, is one of our members of parliament. This houſe, beyond diſpute, is one of the fineſt in Britain; the length of the body of it is about 150 feet, and the breadth 50, all of free-ſtone, and well contrived within. The office-houſes will be at leaſt 300 feet. It fronts a loch of about five or ſix miles round,

round, in the middle of which is a caſtle, with a garden, wherein Mary queen of Scots was kept a priſoner by her own people, Moreton and others *. Nothing can be imagined more beautiful than this loch and caſtle from the centre of the houſe: the incloſures and plantations belonging to it are proportionable, and laid out with a fine taſte, both of beauty and magnificence.

Perth is famous for the ſeat of the rebellion under my lord Marr in 1715. It is a fine place, but not ſo big as Durham. It has no fortifications, except an old citadel, raiſed by Cromwell, and demoliſhed fooliſhly by king Charles the Second.

From about fourteen miles lyes this place, the entrance of the old Caledonia, and the people juſt the very ſame as they are deſcribed by Tacitus, in Agricola's ſpeech at the Grampian Hills. If they be not the "Fugaciſſimi omnium Britannorum," they are at leaſt the nimbleſt, being uſed, like goats, to climb inacceſſible mountains. Their habits, ſwords, and targets, are the ſame as deſcribed by that author; but I am ſure there never were, till late, chariots in their country. Theſe muſt have belonged to the Picts, who lived in the north parts of Great-Britain along the coaſts, for both the Scots and Picts joined againſt the Roman power; thus it ſeems that even at that time the people of this country abhorred the name of ſlavery and arbitrary power, ſo that you ſee the people of England have got very faithful and conſtant allies of us againſt miniſterial influence. Lord help Sir Robert, and all prime miniſters that fall in our way!

We are ſituated here upon the ſouth ſide of the river Tay, the antient Taus, as ſome think, though others apply this name to the river Tweed. This river affords moſt charming views on every ſide, high rocks and mountains, covered with oak woods,

* A view of the inſide of this caſtle, by A. Runciman, repreſenting the Queen ſigning the papers by which ſhe reſigned the crown, was exhibited at the Royal Academy 1782.

and

and innumerable caſcades. In one place, a large water runs into it under a natural bridge, formed by a large ſtone falling from a mountain, and lying acroſs: it is perfectly romantic. Four miles under where we ſtay is the fine cathedral, and biſhop's ſeat of Dunkell, but much decayed. This place ſhews itſelf to have been the choice of the clergy; for, though it be the entrance into the Highlands, it is vaſtly warm, which you may gueſs at, when I tell you the inhabitants have already green peaſe, and will have ripe ſtrawberries this week.

The river Tay is amongſt the largeſt in Britain, and ſo abounding with ſalmon, that few care to eat of them; but as they are large and excellent in their kind, many are ſent abroad in barrels, and many to London and Edenborough.

The country, as I have hinted already, is very mountainous; but on all ſides of the river there are very large and fertile plains, ſo that the Highlanders are far from living on mountains, but have all their habitations on the ſides of rivers, not much higher from the level of the ſea, than Oxford or Cambridge.

I was yeſterday at a country church to ſee the people, where there were four or five hundred men and women. The gentlemen and half-gentlefolks are large and tall in ſtature, and, as Tacitus ſays of them, *magni artus Germanicum originem demonſtraret* but the common people reſemble much their black cattle which come into England, low in ſtature, but ſtrong-built. All of them wear party-coloured garments, jackets, breeches, and hoſe, with blue bonnets, juſt as you ſee them come into England. Since they were diſarmed in 1717 or 1718, they wear no arms, and ſo loſe their manly look and courage. The miniſter preached two ſermons, one in the Highland and one the Lowland language, and very well; the people were very attentive.

This place is called Dalguiſe, where we drink goat-whey, not goat-milk, and my wife finds benefit by it already. The goats feed

feed on the rocks, where they find great quantities of wild garlick, wild thyme, and the *Capilli Veneris*; ſo that their milk is the very quinteſſence of medicinal herbs, but too heavy for the ſtomach, if not reduced to whey.

The people ſpeak both languages, but moſtly the Highland, which is a dialect of the Iriſh, as that of Wales and Cornwall, but, as I wrote to Mr. Johnſon, none of them have the leaſt pretence to be the *Lingua Britannica*, as Mr. Lhuyd and Davies would have the Welſh. It is certain that all the Picts ſpoke the Saxon, as did likewiſe three-fourths of all the Engliſh, ſome centuries before the invaſions by the laſt race of Saxons in the fifth century, as, I hope, I ſhall have an occaſion to demonſtrate to you.

There are here no Roman camps or forts; the reaſon is evident, for the paſſes are ſo ſtraight, that a few men with ſtones from the heights can deſtroy an army: and now with my paper I end, and am ever, Sir, yours, &c.

J. CLERK.

CXX.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, with a farther Account of the Highlanders and their Language.

Edenborough,
June 17, 1740.

This, with my kind reſpects to you and your family, acknowledges the receipt of yours two poſts ago. I am glad the account I ſent you of the Highlands was any way agreeable to you. I am ſo great a ſtranger to this part of Scotland, that I confeſs ſeveral things ſurprized me. I thought that the people for the moſt part lived

lived on wild mountains; but found this quite otherwiſe, which you will eaſily gueſs at, when I tell you, that the river Tay, one of the largeſt in Britain, has but a ſmall deſcent of about eleven miles when the tide meets it, and that it runs deep and ſlow all the way, except in one place, about two yards high; ſo that I am poſitively ſure that Oxford has a higher ſituation than the inhabited place of the duke of Athol's country; and I take Dunkeld, which was of old called Duni-Caledonia, to be no higher above the level of the ſea than Cambridge, as I told you in my laſt.

As for other things, I confeſs, I wrote to you with the air of a traveller, but you may be very well aſſured of all the accounts I ſend you: I forgot to tell you one very odd circumſtance in the agriculture of the Highlanders, to ſhew you how far bad habits will prevail. They plow uniformly with four horſes a-breaſt; one man holds the plow, and he who leads the horſes goes backwards the whole day. All precepts and examples to the contrary are loſt on them, though the duke of Athol has ſeveral managers from Yorkſhire and the biſhoprick of Durham.

Their habits are another inſtance of their tenaciouſneſs; for they would no more make alterations in their dreſs than the Spaniards. I ſaid therefore, on very good grounds, that the Highlanders are juſt the ſame people which Agricola left them; ſo that, on my return here, I was tempted to read the ſpeech which Tacitus puts in his mouth, and found it a very juſt picture of the Caledonians.

I am more and more convinced ſtill that the people who inhabit the Lowlands of Scotland ſpoke the Saxon language, the mother of that very language which the people of England and we ſpeak at this day.

My reaſons for ſo thinking will, I believe, convince you I am in the right, and that the Welſh, Iriſh, and Highland language

was not ſpoken anciently in Britain, with more extenſion than at this day, which, I believe, may be about one to five. I have drawn up my reaſons in writing of five or ſix ſheets, and am to depoſit with our Society for encouraging Learning, and afterwards a copy ſhall be ſent to you. In that I ſhew, by ſeveral authorities, what was the language of the greateſt part of the Britains afore the time of the Romans, and that no variations have been made but in mere dialect. I ſhew, that the Saxon language was what the Picts ſpoke, and all thoſe which inhabited the coaſts of England; and that the generallity of the words we uſe at this day are the very ſame which take place in Germany, with no other alterations than we find between the dialect of the Hollanders and the generality of the German nations. Laſtly, I know the true ancient Scots Saxon language continues in the Orkneys to this day. I am ever, dear Sir,

Yours, &c. J. CLERK.

CXXI.

To my good friend ROGER GALE, Eſq.

An Enquiry into the ancient Languages of Great Britain; being the copy of a paper intended for the Philoſophical Society at Edinburgh, by Sir JOHN CLERK, 1742.

As I have thought it no improper amuſement to enquire a little into the language of our forefathers in Great Britain, I have thrown together ſome thoughts, which I humbly ſubmit to this learned Society.

Our ancient writers, with the concurrence of ſome of our moderns, ſeem already to have determined the queſtion, what theſe languages

languages were about the time of the Roman empire in Britain; but, as their opinions ſtand entirely upon a few traditions and monkiſh authorities, I muſt be pardoned to have no greater regard for them than they deſerve.

It was, and has been for many centuries, the conſtant opinion that the language we now ſpeak in all the centrical parts of England and Scotland, and all along the ſouth-eaſt, eaſt, and northern coaſts of Great Britain, is what was introduced by the Saxons, or German nations, who took poſſeſſion of theſe countries between the years 440 and 450, and that, upon the ſeverities exerciſed by theſe invaders, moſt of the native Britains fled into Wales, where they * introduced that language, which continues there to this day. This is the opinion of the learned Davies and Lhuyd, who conſidered the Welch language as the *Lingua Britannica*, the ancient and univerſal language of Great Britain. Buchanan and Camden ſeem to be of the ſame mind: but theſe great names can never ſupport things that have never been well conſidered; and therefore I think myſelf at liberty to ſhew, as far as the nature of the thing can allow, that the language now ſpoken by more than three fourths of the inhabitants of this iſland is the ſame, or at leaſt is the true offspring of the ancient Britiſh language which took place when Julius Cæſar firſt invaded this iſland.

In the mean time, I do acknowledge that, upon the rapacious ſeverities of the laſt race of Saxons who invaded England in the 5th century, many of the Britains fled into Wales; but, as thoſe could not be the twentieth part of the people, who are ſaid by Cæſar to be "infinita hominum multitudo," ſo it is impoſſible they could ſo entirely carry off with them the Britiſh language as to bring about a total change of it. No doubt, ſeveral hundred thouſands muſt have remained, a number vaſtly exceeding the

* If thoſe fugitives introduced their language into Wales, what was there ſpoken before their arrival? This country cannot be ſuppoſed to have till then been uninhabited.

Saxon invaders, and conſequently muſt have preſerved their ancient language, except in ſo far as by time the dialect might be altered.

As for thoſe who fled into Wales, they might indeed have introduced many of thoſe words we find in Mr. Lhuyd's Etymologicon; but it is certain there was in Wales at that time a very antient language, the parent of what the people in that country do now generally ſpeak, and which, I believe, they received from their neighbours in Ireland, or Aremorica in France; and it is very probable that this language might aſſume the name of Celtique, as indeed moſt of the nations in Europe went ſome time under the name of Celtæ, as will afterwards more fully appear.

Now, in order to make this enquiry the more regular and convincing, I ſhall proceed by the following ſteps.

Firſt, I ſhall ſhew from the beſt authorities which antiquity can produce, that the German nations were the firſt who peopled far the greateſt part of this iſland, particularly all the ſouth, ſouth-eaſt, north-eaſt, and northern parts of Great-Britain, and therefore, even before the invaſion of the laſt race of Saxons in the fifth century, that our Britiſh coaſts oppoſite the continent of Germany and Gallia were called the *Litora Saxonica*.

2. I ſhall ſhew what was generally the language of the people who inhabited theſe coaſts, and for what reaſon it may be thought to have been the German language.

3. I ſhall deſcribe who the ancient Celtæ were, and how far ſome of them were underſtood to be the Galli, and how thoſe Galli were diſtinguiſhed among themſelves.

4. I ſhall ſhew the great antiquity of the German language, and that it was univerſally believed by the far greateſt part of the Celtique nations.

5. I ſhall ſhew how, in all ages of the world, it was a common thing for the people even of one nation to have different languages,

languages, and that this was the caſe in Britain at the time when the Romans invaded it.

6. I ſhall give the reaſons that, in all probability, induced the Welſh writers to believe that their language was the ancient *Lingua Britannica*, the general and univerſal language of Great-Britain.

7. I ſhall ſhew by what means very conſiderable alterations have crept into the preſent general language of Great-Britain; but that it ſtill remains the child and true offspring of the ancient German or Saxon language, which took place here in the time of the Romans, the ſame *Lingua Theutiſca* or *Teutonica*, which has ſpread itſelf all over the north-weſt parts of Europe.

To begin the firſt head I mentioned, (viz.) that the German nations were the firſt who peopled far the greateſt part of this iſland, particularly all the ſouth, ſouth-eaſt, north-eaſt, and all the northern parts of it; I ſhall adduce the authority of Julius Cæſar, who, in his fifth book of Commentaries de Bello Gallico, hath theſe words, "Britanniæ pars interior ab iis incolitur quos "natos in inſulâ ipſâ memoria proditum dicunt; maritima pars "ab iis nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitati-"bus eo pervenerunt, et bello illati ibi remanſerunt, atque "agros colere cœperunt." Here we may obſerve, that Cæſar ſpeaks of theſe inhabitants as coming from Belgium, by which name all the inferior parts of Germany between the Rhine and the Seine were called. Thoſe inhabitants were, in all probability, ſettled in Britain long before his time, ſince he obſerves, they had cultivated lands, built houſes, &c. And this is ſtill the more evident, as in the time of Claudius, but a few years afterwards, Tacitus takes notice, that the city of London was a great emporium, or place of trade, which, in all probability, was with the native Britons, who inhabited the mountains and centrical places at conſiderable diſtances from the coaſts and navigable

navigable rivers. Thoſe muſt have been but few, who, by their way of living, had no occaſion for trade, or any intercourſe with their neighbours; and as this increaſed, their language would naturally fall in with that of the moſt powerful part of the iſland.

The next authority I ſhall produce is that of Tacitus in Vita Agricolæ, where, ſpeaking of the Caledonians, he ſays, "Rutilæ Caledoniam habitantium comæ, magni artus, Germanicam originem demonſtrant, ſermo haud multo diverſus;" by which words he plainly intimates, that even the Caledonians, who inhabited the north parts of Britain, countries removed above 300 miles from that part of Britain known to Cæſar, were eſteemed to be of German origin, and that their language was not much different from the German. It is true, that Tacitus himſelf was * never in Britain, and that he does not write from his own proper knowledge; but, being ſon-in-law to Agricola the Roman general there, he could not be miſinformed; more eſpecially becauſe that, among the auxiliary troops, there were whole cohorts of the Batavi and Tungri, of whom remain ſome Roman inſcriptions †, from that time down even to our days. Thoſe Batavi and Tungi are acknowledged by Tacitus himſelf to have been Germans, and conſequently they muſt have known their mother-tongue, and the ſmall difference that was between it and the language ſpoken by thoſe Caledonians that went under the name of Picts, and inhabited the low countries and north-eaſt coaſts of Scotland: ſuch they muſt certainly have been, becauſe they uſed chariots in their wars, as they did near the Grampian Mount, where their memorable battle with the Romans was fought; ſurely they could not have been of the High-

* This is not altogether certain. See his Life of Agricola, chap. 24. R. G.

† No doubt but the Tungri and Batavi were in Agricola's army; but it is not ſo clear that we have inſcriptions left by them here at that time. R. G.

land

land countries, where the "priſci Scoti" lived, for till of late they had few chariot roads among them; yet I cannot but agree with all our hiſtorians, that at that battle, and other occaſions afterwards, both the nations of the Scots and Picts joined againſt the Roman power.

A third authority I ſhall mention is from Ptolemy, who, in his Geography of Britain, places the people Belgæ in the ſouth parts of England, to wit, in Somerſetſhire, Hampſhire, and Wiltſhire, and aſcribes to them chiefly two cities, Ὑδατα θερμα and Ουενταα, the firſt thought to be now called Aquæ Calidæ or Wells*, and the laſt Venta Belgarum, or Wincheſter; what theſe Belgæ were, ſhall be afterwards explained.

A fourth authority is from that ancient treatiſe called Notitia Imperii, publiſhed by Pancirollus; this treatiſe, no doubt, was written long before the invaſion of the laſt Saxons, in the fifth century; and it appears by it, that the *Littus Saxonicum* was particularly taken care of by the Romans, under the authority of a magiſtrate, who was called *Comes Littoris Saxonici:* we have there an account of ſeveral offices *ſub diſpoſitione Comitis Littoris Saxonici in Britannia*; and ſo are not left to doubt but theſe *Littora* were inhabited by a race of people from Germany, whom the Romans eſteemed as a very conſiderable part of the inhabitants of Great Britain.

A fifth authority may be taken from Nennii Hiſtoria Britonum, cap. 2. "In Britannia prius habitabant quatuor gentes, "Scoti, Picti, atque Saxones et Britones;" and ſo far he muſt be in the right, becauſe the remains of theſe four nations inhabit Britain to this day; for the Scoti, properly ſpeaking, were the Highlanders, whom Buchanan calls the Scoti priſci; the Picti are thoſe which inhabit the low countries of Scotland, and whoſe predeceſſors, in the ninth century, fell under the dominion of

* Rather Bath. R. G.

the Scoti. The Saxons are thoſe both in England and Scotland, who inhabit the old Britiſh *Littora Saxonica* above-mentioned, and the Britones are the Welſh, who, no doubt, are among the moſt ancient inhabitants of Great Britain, yet who have no more title to call themſelves the Britones κατ' εξοχην, than the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scotland. Sometimes indeed there has been a diſtinction uſed between the *Britones* and *Britanni*; the firſt included only the ancient inhabitants of England and Wales, thoſe who lived generally in inacceſſible mountains, and were the property of the people of Aremorica in France, where as the laſt included all the people of Great Britain without diſtinction; but, generally ſpeaking, both theſe words have been uſed to ſignify one and the ſame people.

A ſixth authority I take from the Anonymus Ravennas, who begins his account of Britain in theſe words, "In Oceano Occi-
"dentali eſt inſula quæ dicitur Britannia, ubi olim gens Saxonum
"veniens ab antiquâ Saxonicâ, cum principe ſuo nomine Ancis*
"in ea habitare videtur." Some think this author lived in the time of the latter Saxons; but I ſhould rather believe that he lived in the time of the Romans, for he has mentioned ſome of their cities and ſtations, and makes uſe of the word *olim* to ſignify a time long paſt †: it is indeed ſometimes uſed to ſignify a time lately paſt; but this does not ſeem to be the ſenſe of the author, becauſe of the laſt words "cum principe ſuo Ancis in eâ
"habitare videtur."

A ſeventh authority may be taken from the poet Claudian, where he ſays in Paneg. de 4°. Honorii Conſulatu, ver. 31.

"——— Maduerunt Saxone fuſo
"Orcades, incaluit Pictorum ſangine Thule."

* Anſchis, rect.

† If the Anonymous Ravennas, by Ancis, means Hengiſt, the Saxon prince that firſt ſettled in Britain after the Romans had left it, he might have lived after the time of the latter arrival of the Saxons; and his mentioning Roman cities and ſtations is not the leaſt proof of his living in the Roman times. R. G.

Here

Here it is evident, that Claudian called thoſe Saxons who inhabited the Orkneys *, and indeed from that time the people thereof ſpeak a Gothick language, derived from the old Saxon or German, as do all the Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians, to this day; yea, even the ancient Runic, ſometimes called the *Lingua Iſlandica*, is conſidered by the learned Dr. Hickes, in his Theſaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium, as the progeny of the German language.

Thus I have ſhewn what the *Litora Saxonica* were, which leads me to the ſecond head I mentioned, namely, to ſhew more particularly what was the language of thoſe who inhabited theſe coaſts.

I think, from what has been obſerved before, that we can be under no difficulty to believe that they all ſpoke the Saxon language, Suevian, Teutonick, or German, though perhaps in different dialects, as they do in ſeveral countries of Germany itſelf at this day.

That the Caledonians, or greateſt part of them, ſpoke a language not much different from the German, has already been proved from Tacitus; and the ſame author, ſpeaking of the Suevi and Aeſtyi †, who inhabited the German coaſts overagainſt the *Litora Saxonica*, ſays, *quibus ritus habituſque Suevorum, lingua Britannicæ proprior*; therefore it cannot be doubted but that thoſe who came directly from Germany, Saxony, Belgium, or Gallia Belgica, ſpoke their own language; and conſequently that in the times of the Romans, the Saxon, Suevian, or German language was ſpoken by the generality of the people of Great Britain: it is poſſible likewiſe, that as from the Suevi the Britons had much of their language, ſo they may claim to the honour given to thoſe

* The Orkneys were long ſubjected to the Norwegians, from whom they might have their language. R. G.

† Populi Pruſſiæ, et Livoniæ, Suevi, Pomeraniæ, et provinciarum finitimarum. R. G.

people among the Germans, which is obſerved by Cæſar, *de Bello Gallico*, lib. iii. *quibus ne dii quidem pares eſſe poſſunt immortales.*

The third thing I mentioned was to deſcribe what the ancient Celtæ were, and how far ſome of them were underſtood to be the Galli, and how thoſe Galli were underſtood to be diſtinguiſhed among themſelves.

All the ancient hiſtorians and geographers, particularly Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Pomponius Mela, and others more modern, ſeem to favour the opinion of Cluverius as to the extent of the Celtic nations; but, of all others, I think, the ancient Gauls ſeem to be the people who went moſt under that name. Strabo diſtinguiſhes the Galli into three nations, the Celtic, the Aquitani, and Belgæ, and ſays, that in their language they differed very little, ἀλλ ἔνιοι μικρὸν παραλλάττουσι ταῖς γλώτταις· but whether or not all thoſe three nations, as Cluverius aſſerts, ſpoke the German language, I am much in doubt; however, as to the Belgæ, I make no queſtion but they had a language among them as much German as they generally have to this day. Thoſe were probably the Galli, who, in the time of Julius Cæſar, had poſſeſſion of the coaſt of Britain, which went under the name of *Litora Saxonica.*

As to the Celtic Gauls, and thoſe of Aquitain, I rather incline to think that, notwithſtanding Strabo's authority, they ſpoke a different language from the Belgæ, and that ſome of thoſe took poſſeſſion of Ireland, Wales, and the Highlands of Scotland; but, if otherwiſe they ſpoke the German language, as Cluverius would have them, then it would follow with more ſtrength of argument, that the ancient univerſal language of Britain was the German; however, I do not pretend to carry the point ſo high, but will readily acknowledge, that a different language, viz. that of Ireland, Cornwall, Wales, and the Highlands of Scotland, took place anciently in Britain, though, I believe, it extended itſelf very

very little farther at that time than it does at this day, and conſequently had no pretence to be called the *Lingua Britannica*.

In the mean time it may be neceſſary to ſhew, in a few inſtances, the affinity that was between the Gallic and German languages under the Roman empire, ſo that from thence we may with ſome certainty conclude, whether or not it had any relation to that which is ſpoken in Germany, or by us in Britain at this day.

Firſt then I ſhall begin with the word SOLDURIOS*, mentioned by Julius Cæſar, lib. iii. de Bello Gallico, "Alia ex parte oppidi "Adcantuanus cum DC devotis quos illi *Soldurios*, appellant, &c." *Soldurii*, no doubt, comes from the preſent German word *Soldaten*, which ſignifies *Soldiers*, and poſſibly Cæſar wrote *Soldarios*, which would have brought it nearer the word *Soldaten*. We keep the word *Soldiers* in our dialect, and the French ſay *Soldat*; but, it is evident, Cæſar could not well Latinize the German word otherwiſe than he did. Another word of German origin uſed by the Germanic Galli was that of AMBACTI, which is likewiſe mentioned by Cæſar, lib. vi. de Bello Gallico, "Ut quiſque am- "pliſſimus eſt, plurimos circum ſe *Ambactos*, clienteſque habet." *Ambac* or *Ambacht*, in the German or Low Dutch, ſignifies a trade or occupation, transferred afterwards to ſignify the employment of a ſervant, more particularly faithful and entruſted in his maſter's† affairs, and from thence probably comes the French word *Ambaſſadour*, *Ambaſſade*, with thoſe Britiſh words of the ſame ſignification, *Ambaſſador* and *Embaſſy*; the word *Ambachtsheer*, in Low Dutch, ſignifies the lord of a manor.

BRACHÆ is likewiſe a Gallo-German word, and in former times there was a part of Gallia called *Braccata*, and another called *Togata*; the inhabitants of the one wore breeches, and of the other

* V. Menagii Orig. Galli in verbo SOLDAT. R. G.

† As the word, in the ancient languages, ſignifies a faithful ſervant, the preſent ſignification of a trade in the Low Dutch muſt have been taken from that, and not *è contra*. R. G.

gowns, who were likewiſe called the *Galli Ciſalpini*, and by Livy the *Semi-Germani*. The word *Brachæ* comes, as Cluverius very properly derives it, from the German word *Broek* or *Bruyck*. Quintilian, lib. 1. cap. 9, takes notice that *Rheda* is a Gallic word to ſignify a chaiſe or wheel-machine for travelling in. It was certainly derived from the German word *Ryden*, *equitare*, or *vehi*, to ride or be carried on a journey, and *Reyſen*, to travel, but, I think, rather from *Ryden*.

The word CARRUS is likewiſe of German origin, and frequently uſed by Cæſar for a cart or wheel-carriage of common uſe. It was introduced into the Latin language by the Galli Ciſalpini, and the word *Carruca*, as a great many other German words. The old German word was *Karre*, and, with a ſmall variation of a dialect, we call it *Cart*, and ſometimes *Carr*, to this day.

MARGA is a word uſed by Pliny, Hiſt. Nat. lib. xvii. 1. 16, to ſignify *Marle*, or, as the Germans call it, *Margeli*. His words are, "eſt ratio quam Britannia et Gallia invenere alendi terram, "quod genus vocant *Margam*." *Marga* comes likewiſe from another German word *Marg*, *Medulla*, which ſignifies *Marrow*; for what marrow is to the bones, they thought marle was to the earth.

BECCO, among the Gauls, ſignified the neb of a fowl, and therefore we have theſe words in Suetonius, in vit. Vitell. cap. 18. "Antonio primo, Toloſæ nato, cognomen in pueritiâ *Becco* fu- "erat, id valet *gallinacei roſtrum*." *Becco* retains ſtill the ſame ſenſe in the Italian; and in Flanders and Holland they ſtill keep the word *Bec*, and in England *Beak*; and, if I miſtake not, the Welſh have borrowed from it their word *Pig*, which denotes *Roſtrum*.

All the above-mentioned words have been noticed by others; but I ſhall add two or three more, the derivations of which may probably be thought as well founded as thoſe mentioned.

Suetonius,

Suetonius, in vit. Jul. Cæſ. c. 24. takes notice of a legion, which Cæſar had raiſed amongſt the Tranſalpini, under the name of ALAUDA; the words are, "Quâ fiduciâ ad legiones quas a "Repub. acceperat alias privato ſumptu addidit, unam etiam ex "Tranſalpinis ſcriptam, vocabulo quoque Gallico, *Alauda* enim "appellabatur." Cicero takes notice of the ſame legion, Epiſt. 8. ad. Attic. L. 16. "Antonius cum legione Alaudarum ad urbem pervenit." He does not call it *Alauda* in the ſingular number, but uſes a Latinized plural, from which I conjecture that the word was *Alle-Ouden*, a word ſtill uſed in Flanders and Holland, to ſignify all old experienced men, as if the legion had been compoſed of old veteran ſoldiers, who had been in the military ſervice before. I know that Salmaſius, Caſaubon, and Pitiſcus, derive the word from the bird *Alauda*, which ſignifies a Lark, becauſe poſſibly, ſay they, this legion wore creſted caps, or helmets, in reſemblance of this bird; but I believe that Cæſar would not have given ſo ſoft a name to a German or Gallic legion; for, if he had choſe to call it after the German name of a Lark, he muſt have called it *Lercke*, or a word that in ſound has no relation to the name it bore *.

Another word, which I take to be both German and Engliſh to this day, is what is mentioned by Tacitus de Morib. Germ. c. 40. "Nec quidquam notabile in ſingulis niſi quod in commune *Her-* "*tham* colunt, id eſt terram matrem." The Germans, he ſays, generally worſhipped the Earth as a goddeſs, under the name of HERTHA; the old German word to ſignify the earth was *Erde*, and we in Scotland retain a word ſtill nearer it, when we call the earth the *Yerd*. The Belgic Gauls, no doubt, introduced this word into Britain long before the laſt race of the Saxons of the 11th century: when we ſee, in the time of Tacitus, that Hertha

* All this about *Alauda* is taken from Goropius Becanus. See his 8th book of Hierogliphicks de Alauda. R. G.

was

was the Latinized name for *Erde*, and, if we take out the two *b's* in *Hertha*, there will remain *Erta*, which was the bringing it as near the German name as it could well be.

A third word which I notice is SPARUS, from Virgil, Lib. x.

"Agreſteſque manus armat Sparus."

and the ſame word is uſed by Salluſt in Bello Catiliniario, c. 56. and by Cicero in Orat. pro Milone. It was acknowledged by Feſtus and others as a Gallic or German word to ſignify *Jaculum*, and the name of it is retained to this day, for, in the German language, it is called *Sparre* or *Sperre*, and by us, in Engliſh-Saxon, *Spear*.

The words BALTEUS and FRAMEA have been mentioned by the Claſſics, the firſt by Virgil, Æneid xii. 942.

"—Infelix humero cum apparuit ingens.
"Balteus."

The laſt by Tacitus de Morib. Germanorum, c. 6. Both of them are acknowledged to be of German or Gallic original. We retain the word *Belt* in the ſame ſignification with *Balteus*. The old Scots of the Pictiſh race called it a *Bend*, which is ſtill nearer the Saxon word a *Band*. This likewiſe ſeems to fortify my opinion very much, that the German and Gallic languages were very near the ſame, in regard there is not one word I know of mentioned by any Roman author as a Gallic word, which does not evidently remain German to this day. But, further to ſhew the relation that was between the Latin and German, I ſhall, for a ſpecimen, ſubjoin ſome words in all theſe three languages, which may ſerve to prove that they are derived from one another, ſo that the only remaining queſtion will be, how to determine in point of antiquity amongſt them. The German word * *Art* is in Latin *Ars*, and in Engliſh *Art*. The German *Auge* is in Latin *Oculus:* the German word *Bart* is in Latin *Barba*, in

* I do not find *Art* in the German for *Ars*, the preſent word is *Kunſt*. R. G.

Engliſh the *Beard*; the German *Vater* is in Latin *Pater*, in Greek Πατὴρ, in Engliſh *Father*; the German *Muter* is in Latin *Mater*, in Greek Μητὴρ, and in Engliſh *Mother*; the German *Kamin* is in Latin *Caminus*, in Greek Κάμινος; the German *Kapitel* is in Latin *Caput*, in Greek Κεφαλή; the German word *Cenſur* is in Latin *Cenſura*, in Engliſh *Cenſure*; the German *Centner* is in Latin *Centenarius*; the German *Celle* is in Latin *Cella*; the German *Circkel* is in Latin *Circulus*, in Greek Κύκλος; the German *Claſs* is in Latin *Claſſis*; the German *Kroone* is in Latin *Corona*; the German *Engel* is in Latin *Angelus*, in the Greek Ἄγγελος, in Engliſh *Angel*. But it would fill a volume to enumerate all the words of this ſort; and therefore I paſs them with this obſervation only, that whatever words were underſtood by the Romans to be Gallic or German, were likewiſe underſtood to be Celtic; and the reaſon was, becauſe they had not ſuch a perfect knowledge of their neighbours as to be able to judge of their languages. They accounted all but the Greeks *Barbari*, eſpecially the nations that inhabited the countries on the north ſide of the Alps; though it may appear more than probable, as I have before obſerved, that the Celti-Galli ſpoke a different language from the Belgic and the Germans; the two laſt nations were certainly beſt known to the Romans, and on that account ſeveral of their words were introduced into the Latin language. It is allowed by all, that the Romans ſettled firſt among the Gauls, or near them; therefore it is probable, that in the infancy of the Republic many of theſe Gallic or German words became neceſſary for them

But to return to diſtinctions uſed among Gauls, there were Aſiatic Galli as well as European, ſo that in ancient times it would ſeem that the general word * *Galli* was in oppoſition to

* *Gallus*, in the German language, denotes *Peregrinus*, qui aliam a Germanis linguam habet,—hinc Gallus—v. *Kilianum* in verbo WALE. R. G.

the

the Scythæ, who were ſaid to have inhabited all the northern parts of Europe and Aſia.

The fourth head I propoſed in this enquiry, was to ſhew the great antiquity of the German language, and that it was generally received by the far greateſt part of the Celtic nations. I have already made appear what this language was about the firſt age of Chriſtianity, and while the Roman power prevailed in Britain; but, in order to prove that the ſame was the language of the Britanni long before that time, I muſt refer to Cluverius de Antiquâ Germaniâ, and reſt its antiquity upon the preſumption that ſince it was a ſettled and eſtabliſhed language about the aforeſaid time, it was likewiſe ſuch many years before. The author abovementioned makes the Celtæ to have been the inhabitants of theſe five countries, Illyricum, Germania, Gallia, Hiſpania, and Britannica, and endeavours to prove that they all ſpoke the ſame language, which he makes the Germanic, and that they differed amongſt themſelves only in dialects, as is the caſe amongſt the Teutonic nations at this day. Bodinus, a French author, differs ſo much from Cluverius, as that he makes the language of the Celtæ to have been the Gallic; but, as I apprehend, both theſe authorities have been carried a little too far by a partiality for their own country, and it is more than probable, that there was a material difference between the German and Gallo-Celtic language, as we find it at preſent, with ſuch alterations as time, neighbourhood, and commerce, have introduced.

Languages may be ſaid to differ from one another entirely, when the general idiom, grammatical conſtruction, or compoſition of the words and phraſes, are different; whereas languages differ only in dialect by the alteration of letters, as, for inſtance, T for D, V for F, and the like, as in the caſe of a multitude of words that are both German and Engliſh. There are words

ariſing

ariſing from nature itſelf, and are common to many languages, as *pappa* and *mamma*, with words that imitate the voices and ſounds of animals, but where the names of near relations are quite different. The words I condeſcend on are *father*, *mother*, *ſon*, *daughter*, *ſiſter*, and *brother*; in the old and preſent High German language, they are, *vater*, *mutter*, *ſohn*, *tochter*, *bruder*, *ſchweſter*; and in the Belgic and Low Dutch, from whence we had them, they come much nearer, viz. *vader*, *morder*, *zoon*, *dochter*, *broader*, *zuſter*; but very different are thoſe words in Welſh, according to Lhuyd's Comparative Vocabulary, *tod*, *mam*, *mab*, *merx*, *braud*, *xuaer*, from whence we may ſafely conclude, that not only the Engliſh and the German are the ſame, but likewiſe all the northern languages of Europe, except the Iriſh or Welſh, which we call the Gallo-Celtic language, ſpoken in different dialects by ſome of the inhabitants of Normandy in France, Biſcay in Spain, in the kingdom of Ireland, in Cornwall, and Wales in England, and in the Highlands of Scotland, and except the Sclavonic, which is ſpoken in Poland, Ruſſia, and Hungary, in various dialects.

Thus the antiquity of the German languages does appear, and the near relation it has to ours in Britain at all times. As to the relation which all the Teutonic have to one another, I muſt refer to that prodigy of human induſtry, the "Theſaurus Septentrionalium," by Dr. Hickes, aforementioned.

And as the ancient German language took-in moſt parts of Europe, ſo did their religious worſhip and funeral ceremonies, for moſt of all the European inhabitants worſhipped local deities, and erected altars to them; moſt of them burnt the bodies of thoſe dead who were eſteemed above the vulgar, and their aſhes were put into urns, ſome of gold, ſome of ſilver, and ſome of braſs, clay, and glaſs, of all which a good number may be ſeen in the cabinets of the curious. Theſe funeral rites were exactly conformable to thoſe of the Greeks and Romans. They took place

all over Britain, though, I believe, not in Ireland; and it appears from Olaus Magnus, that they became common amongſt the ancient Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians. All theſe cuſtoms continued till the introduction of Chriſtianity, and the belief of a reſurrection; for Chriſtians thought it abſurd to deſtroy by fire thoſe bodies which every moment were to be called on at the laſt day.

I am now to ſhew, under the fifth head, that in all ages it was a common thing for the people of the ſame nation to have different languages, and that was the caſe in Britain when the Romans firſt invaded it.

By different languages, I do not underſtand ſuch as are abſolutely different; for I do not believe that there are two neighbouring nations in the world that have not borrowed from one another. To begin with ancient Italy; no doubt but the Greek in the ſouthern parts thereof, the Latin in the middle, and the Gallic on the north ſide next the Alps, took place at one and the ſame time: in Gallia, the Greek at Marſeilles (where there was a Grecian colony), the Celtic, Aremoric, and Gallo-Belgic, were in uſe. In Germany, there might be different dialects, but the language was probably the ſame; and which was owing, no doubt, to the reaſons which Tacitus gives, de Mor. Germ. "Eorum opinionibus accedo, qui Germaniæ populos nullis alia-"rum gentium connubiis infectos propriam et ſinceram, et tan-"tum ſui ſimilem gentem extitiſſe arbitrantur."

In Britain we have no reaſon to doubt but that at the ſame time, beſides the Latin, which the Romans introduced, two different languages were ſpoken, that is to ſay, the Gallo-Celtic in Wales, Cornwall, and the Highlands of Scotland, and the Saxon, Suevian, or Belgic, by the reſt of the iſland.

Bede obſerves, that about his time, in the eighth or ninth century, God was worſhiped by the inhabitants of Britain in five different languages; his words are, "Quinque linguis unam "eandemque ſummæ veritatis ſcientiam ſcrutari et confiteri Bri-"tanniam

" tanniam* ;" and from theſe Buchanan, in lib. ii. Hiſtor. endeavours to prove, that the languages of the Picti and Britanni were different; the words following in Bede, where he reckons up the five languages, being *Anglorum*, *Scotorum*, *Pictorum*, *Britonum*, et *Latinorum*; but, I think, we may with greater certainty fall in with the opinion he has given in his firſt book, that ſome of the five languages mentioned by Bede were but different dialects of the ſame tongue; and of this kind, I doubt not, the languages of the Angli and Picti, and thoſe of the Britones and Scoti, were.

It is obſerved likewiſe by Buchanan, that the inhabitants of the Orkneys ſpoke the ſame old Saxon or Gothic language; therefore it cannot be doubted but that thoſe who inhabited the coaſts of the Fretum Pictorum ſpoke the ſame; and conſequently this was the true and genuine language of the Picts, that people who inhabited the coaſts of Scotland oppoſite to Denmark and the northern parts of Germany.

The authority of Ammianus Marcellinus, who divided the people of North Britain into the Picti, Saxones, Scoti, and Attacotti, I take to be of no conſequence in a ſtranger, for he might as well have named other nations, as part of the Brigantes, who were in poſſeſſion of Anandale; the Novantes, Damnii, and others, who, according to Ptolomy, were the inhabitants of the northern parts of this iſland; but he choſe a part for the whole, and ſays, they were very troubleſome to the Britons, *vexaverunt Britannos*. Under this general name, no doubt, he comprehended all the Britanni, who lived on the ſouth ſide of the Roman wall built by Antoninus Pius between the rivers Forth and Clyde, and on the north of the wall built by Hadrian or Severus, between Solway

* Theſe words are not exactly ſo in Bede, but to the ſame purpoſe.- R. G. Bede's words are, " Hæc (ſc. Britannia) in preſenti, juxta numerum librorum quibus lex divina ſcripta eſt, quinque gentium linguis unam eamdemque ſummae veritatis & veræ ſublimitatis ſcientiam ſcrutatur & confitetur, Anglorum videlicit, Brittonum, Scottorum, Pictorum & Latinorum, quæ meditatione ſcripturarum cæteris omnibus eſt facta communis." Hiſt. Ec. I. 1.

Frith and the river Tyne. However, even this citation from Am. Marcellinus furniſhes an argument, that amongſt the Picti, about the third and fourth centuries, there lived people on the north ſides of the Roman walls, that were called Saxones, a people different from the latter Saxones, who invaded England in the fifth century.

I ſhall now conſider, in the ſixth place, the reaſons that induced the Welſh writers to believe that their language was the old *Lingua Britannica*. Their chief reaſon, as I take it, was the authority of the monkiſh writers in the ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth centuries, as Gildas, Nennius, Aſſerius, Bede, and others. All theſe found in their times a new race of Saxons in poſſeſſion of the principal parts of England, and that a people lived in the inacceſſible mountains of Wales, whom they took to be the ancient Britanni, driven by the Saxons from their native country. So far, indeed, it may be allowed, that theſe people in Wales were, as to their antiquity, a kind of *Indigenæ*; but they had no more title to be called the *Britanni*, than Buchanan's *Scoti Priſci*, who inhabited the wild mountains of the Highlands in Scotland. If theſe writers had conſidered the matter impartially, and with a ſmall ſhare of attention, they might have diſcovered that a few Britons taking ſhelter in Wales could never have introduced with them a new language, and far leſs have extinguiſhed that of their own country; for, without queſtion, though 100,000 Britons had left their own country, two or three millions remained ſtill under the conquerors from Saxony, who were more than ſufficient to preſerve their own language from any innovation but what length of time might bring into it.

We have all the reaſon in the world to believe that the Normans were as powerful and numerous as the latter Saxons in the fifth century. We all know the infinite pains they took to change the language of England into that of the Norman French; how

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all the young people of England were bred up in that language, and how it was introduced into the law of England, where it continued in great vogue till it was lately judged by the legiſlature as antiquated jargon fit to be exploded: yet all theſe endeavours of the Conqueror had no manner of effect to change the Engliſh language. Many Norman or French words were indeed received into it; yet it is ſtill evident, by length of time, that the people of England differ only in dialect from the language of their forefathers, or the true ancient Saxon, which at preſent is only found in the Orkneys.

Thoſe ancient writers, who fancied that the ancient Britiſh language was only to be found in Wales, never reflected on the general language of Scotland; for, if they had, they might have diſcovered that thoſe Scots who inhabited more than three parts of the whole country never could have got their language from the Engliſh, with whom they were always at war, and therefore it muſt have been the language of the country long before the invaſion of the laſt race of Saxons. But a ſimilitude of language in England and Scotland was, no doubt, the occaſion of the innovations we find in it. I have before ſhewn that it was the language of the Picts, which is the only way to account for its having been the ancient language of the Scots kings and their parliament, as far back as any of their records, or any of our ancient writers, can carry us: for, without queſtion, the Picts who ſubdued the Scots were by far the majority of the inhabitants of Scotland, and continued their language juſt as the South Britons did, after being ſubdued by the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans. Neither the imaginary extenſion of the kingdom of Northumberland, nor the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Edward Atheling, ſon of Edmund Ironſide, to Malcolm Kenmore, king of Scotland, nor the inroads of Edward I. of the Norman race, had any manner of concern

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in the introduction of the Scotch Saxon language. We muſt carry it much higher, or contradict all that antiquity can produce for its origin. The very name of the capital city of Scotland, Edenborough, is German; as all other names are, where we find the word *burgh* or *burg*, *berg*, *doun*, which Buchanan has taken notice of, and many ſuch like, as Gallic words.

But to return to the language of Wales; it appears from Mr. Lhuyd's Comparative Etymology, that ſome of the words are borrowed from the Saxon, which could no otherwiſe happen than from the neighbourhood of thoſe who ſpoke the Saxon language; yet ſtill we find a ſufficiency of words to ſhew that it was, as it ſtill is, a quite different language.

The laſt thing propoſed was, to ſhew by what means very conſiderable alterations have been introduced into the language of Great-Britain. We may alſo ſee, from a great multitude of Saxon writings, and Engliſh monuments, and monaſtical records, publiſhed by Dr. Hickes, what the Engliſh Saxon was about the 8th, 9th, 10th, and ſubſequent centuries; but we are left only to gueſs at what it was in the 5th century, when the laſt race of Saxons invaded England. I make no doubt but then the Romans left ſeveral Latin words amongſt * us, for it is impoſſible to conceive how they could have lived 400 years in Britain without introducing ſome of their words into our language after them; there can be no doubt but the Saxons formed a kind of new dialect amongſt us, which came afterwards to receive ſome alterations from the Danes and Normans; more from an increaſe of trade and navigation, and a greater intercourſe with our neighbours along the coaſts of Germany and the Low Countries. But the farther we go back into the Engliſh, or rather perhaps, the old low Scottiſh language, the leſs corrupt will the old and genuine

* Almoſt all the technical words in Welſh are from the Latin. R. G.

mine Saxon, the language of our forefathers, appear. We in Scotland have, no doubt, ſince the union of the crowns, been endeavouring to poliſh our language, at leaſt to make it more conformable to that of our neighbours in England; but, if any body will take the trouble to read Blind Harry's Life of Sir William Wallace, or Biſhop Gavin Douglas's Virgil, they will diſcover many words that have not been changed for the better, and ſome that have a great deal more beauty and energy in them than thoſe we find in our preſent poetry *. But, to dip no farther into this matter than merely the ſound and gratification of our ears, it is impoſſible for me to diſcern more beauty in *this* for *dis*, in *the* for *die*, or in *that* for *dat*; nor in the following words *father*, *mother*, *brother*, *ſiſter*, *earth*, *much*, and *ſuch*, for *vader*, *mooder*, *brooder*, *zuſter*, *erde*, *mickle*, &c. but it would be irkſome to carry the compariſon farther. Cuſtom, as in matters of dreſs, gives a beauty to words, yet ſuch as cannot be ſupported by the beſt reaſons.

Thus I have ſhewn, as far as the nature of the thing can admit of, that though the language which Mr. Lhuyd treats of as the *Lingua Britannica* may be, and, no doubt, was one of the ancient languages of Great Britain; and though the language of the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scotland may have the ſame claim; yet this Gallo-Celtic language has no pretence to be called the ancient Britiſh language, for that more than three-fourths of the inhabitants of this iſland ſpoke anciently the Saxon or old German tongue, the genuine parent of what the people of Great Britain, by the ſame proportion, ſpeak at this day. However, I pretend not to carry even the antiquity of this language much beyond the time of Julius Cæſar; for if any body pleaſes to think

* The ſame may be ſaid of the northern and ſouthern dialects now uſed in England; all the odd unuſual words in the former being obſolete Saxon and Daniſh, but generally more expreſſive than thoſe that have ſucceeded, or are loſt in ſouthern. R. G.

that in more remote ages the people of Great Britain ſpoke uniformly either the Iriſh, Welſh, or any other ſort than the old Saxon, I will not offer any thing to the contrary.

JOHN CLERK.

CXXII.

Dr. STUKELEY to Mr. GALE, with a deſcription of the Polypus Worm, and Sir Hans Sloane's intention of ſettling his Muſeum on the Publick.

SIR,

Glouceſter Street,
April 14, 1743.

I thank you for your laſt kind letter*; my lord Chancellor and ſome more have read it, and were well pleaſed. I ſhewed him what you wrote concerning my account of his neighbour ROISIA. He was not content till he had read the whole letter. He enquired very kindly after you, as many more do, and ſay, if you would come up to town, that you would be reinſtated †.

Mr. Folkes has had ſome of the polypus ſent him from Holland. We find all true which has been ſaid of them as far as we have yet tried; but this cold ſeaſon does not favour our experiments, eſpecially the multiplication by cutting. Our Royal Society ſubſiſts upon the polypus; they have lately found this creature in Hackney-marſhes; I doubt not of their being all over England.

Here is the appearance of it, [plate VII. fig. 3.] ſomething bigger than life.

1. Is the animal in a ſtate of digeſtion, having eaten a worm as big as itſelf. Their contraction and dilatation is wonderful,

* This letter was about the Polypus, with obſervations on the Tape or Joint-worm, and Swammerdam's Ephemera. It was wrote off-hand, and I kept no copy of it. R. G.

† In the commiſſion of the cuſtoms.

both

both of their bodies and of their arms or horns, as I take them to be, like the horns of ſnails, or the elephant's proboſcis.

2. Is one polypus growing out of another: I ſaw the daughter and mother quarrel for a worm. The daughter overcame. At three we cut the mother croſs, and the interior part eat a worm immediately after.

Yeſterday I viſited Sir Hans Sloane; he read your letter likewiſe with great pleaſure. His great houſe at Chelſea is full throughout; every cloſet and chimney has books, rarities, &c. He deſigns to ſettle 600l. per ann. ground-rents, with the houſe, library, &c. on the public, provided they pay his executors 30,000l. I am, &c.

W. STUKELEY.

CXXIII.

Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, on the demoliſhing Arthur's Oon, near Falkirk, by Sir Michael Bruce.

SIR, Edenborough, June 22, 1743.

I believe you may have heard of a heavy ſhock that the antiquarians in the country have received by one Sir Michael Bruce, proprietor of the grounds about Arthur's Oon; for he has pulled it down, and made uſe of all the ſtones for a mill-dam, and yet without any intention of preſerving his fame to poſterity, as the deſtroyer of the temple of Diana had. No other motive had this Gothic knight, but to procure as many ſtones as he could have purchaſed in his own quarries for five ſhillings. There was no cement in the work, ſo he found it eaſy to pull down and carry

off the ſtones: we all curſe him with bell, book, and candle; but there is no remedy except what we have from ſome accurate deſcriptions given of it given by Dr. Stukeley and others. I am, &c.

J. CLERK.

CXXIV.

Part of another Letter on the ſame ſubject.

Pennycuick,
Auguſt 5, 1743.

I think it would be much to the purpoſe, if the Antiquarian Society in London would order a fine print to be made of Arthur's Oon, demoliſhed lately here by Sir Michael Bruce of Stonehouſe near Falkirk*; for thus a Goth's memory may be preſerved, as well as the figure of that ancient fabric. I am told, that ſome gentlemen offered to aſſiſt him, if he would repair it; and when it was pulling down, they offered to redeem it, and give him the uſe of their quarries for his mill-dam, but to no purpoſe. In pulling theſe ſtones aſunder, it appeared there had never been any cement between them, though there is lime-ſtone and coal in abundance very near it. Another thing very remarkable is, that each ſtone had a hole in it, which appeared to have been made for the better raiſing them to a height, by a kind of forceps of iron, and bringing them ſo much the eaſier to their ſeveral beds and courſes. Firſt, it was given out that a tempeſt had deſtroyed this fabric, but in a week or two the very foundation-ſtones were raiſed; and thus ended, as far as I can conjecture, the beſt and moſt entire old building in Britain.

J. CLERK.

* I propoſed it by letter to the Society. R. G.

CXXV.

CXXV.

Dr. STUKELEY to Mr. GALE, on the ſame and other ſubjects.

SIR, Stamford, Sept. 24, 1743.

Mr. Gale, parſon of Linton, in Craven, was here the other day. I have a MS. before me, relating to your family, and many other matters, ſerious and comical, accompanied with drawings. He ſpeaks of your father's illneſs and death. I find there Mary Gale, that married to one of my anceſtors; her brother married a ſiſter of the ancient family of the Thorolds of Hough by Grantham, from whence probably the acquaintance began.

I have got a vaſt drawing and admeaſurement, from Mr. Routh of Carliſle, of the ſtones at Shap in Cumberland, which I deſired from him. They give me ſo much ſatisfaction, that verily I ſhall call on you next year to take another religious pilgrimage with me thither. I find it to be, what I always ſuppoſed, another huge ſerpentine temple, like that of Abury. The meaſure of what are left extends a mile and a half; but, without doubt, a great deal of it has been demoliſhed by the town, abbey, and every thing elſe thereabouts.

The demolition of Arthur's Oon is a moſt grievous thing to think on. I would propoſe, in order to make his name execrable to all poſterity, that he ſhould have an iron collar put about his neck, like a yoke; at each extremity a ſtone of Arthur's Oon to be ſuſpended by the lewis in the hole of them; thus accoutred, let him wander on the banks of Styx, perpetually

agitated by angry demons with oxgoads*; "Sir Michael Bruce," wrote on his back in large letters of burning phoſphorus.

The coin found by the workmen in my yard, was a ſmall copper one of Conſtantinus Magnus; Rev. VOTIS XX. on a ſhield ſupported by two Genii: it is very fair, lay ſeven or eight feet deep, by an urn or two incloſed in hewn ſtones.

We have lately found out a new water at Holt by Uppingham, which, Dr. Short ſays, is preferable to Scarborough. It is of the true acidulæ of the ancients, being acid, and aluminous very ſtrongly. I am, &c. W. STUKELEY.

CXXVI.

Part of a Letter from Mr. GALE to Dr. RICHARD RAWLINSON, relating to a Jewiſh veſſel of braſs, and the original Foundation Deed of Croxden Abbey in Staffordſhire, both in the Doctor's poſſeſſion.

Scruton,
Oct. 23, 1743.

I will not pretend to be Rabbi ſufficient to aſſign the uſe of your Jewiſh three-legged pot, nor to interpret the letters upon it. They will be beſt explained by ſome Cohen of the Synagogue at London; and it will be no hard matter to conſult ſome of them, if you have not already done it. I ſhould be glad to hear the expoſition when obtained †.

I find no great difficulty in the curious foundation deed ‡ of Croxdon Abbey, except in two words, the one at the latter end

* See this drawing engraved in the Antiquarian Repertory. Vol. III. p. 73.

† Dr. Rawlinſon engraved, 1742, a bell-metal pot with a Hebrew inſcription round it, found in a brook in Suffolk ſeventy years before, and by him bought out of Lord Oxford's Collection, and left to the Bodleian library. This pot, with the inſcription explained by Gagnier, was engraved in Anglia Judaica, by Dr. Tovey, who thinks it a veſſel to contain records, like the earthen one Jerem. xxxi. 14. and the braſs ones called χίνοι in Ariſtophanes, Schol. Ed. Kuſt. p. 327. EDITOR.

‡ This deed is printed in the Monaſt. Angl. III. p. 40.

of the ſixth line, which, by the writing of it *ſit'*, ſeems to be *ſitus* *; but then I can make no ſenſe of it, except the ſcribe means no more than proper places reſerved by the founder for making fiſh-ponds and reſervoirs. The other is *refollo* †, in the nineteenth. I cannot deviſe what language it muſt be referred to, ſince it is ſome word barbarouſly latinized. Yet I take it to mean the ſame thing as *Servoria* in the ſeventh line, or *Servatoria*, as it is ſometimes wrote, pens or places kept full of water for feeding of fiſh-ponds; for ſuch the *Vivaria* here mentioned denote; or perhaps it may be intended for *rivulo*, a ſmall ſtream uſed for the ſame purpoſe. I am, Sir, &c.

R. GALE.

CXXVII.

Mr. JOHNSON to Mr. GALE.

Spalding,
March 17, 1743-4.

As you are pleaſed, good Sir, to expreſs ſo great friendſhip towards me and my family, to declare ſo much approbation of my inſtitution, and the conduct of it, which I have at times ſubmitted to your conſideration, and ſeem to be pleaſed with what I am able to communicate to you in a literary way, I am emboldened more frequently to converſe thus with you, and return you mine and our Society's hearty thanks, the more due, in how much I am ſenſible the poor notices I can ſend you, Sir, can add nothing to your vaſt ſtore of knowledge; and that your kind acceptance flows from your univerſal benevolence to all mankind,

* "Excepto quod retinui mihi et hæredibus meis *ſitum* vivarii," as it follows after in this deed.

† "*Refollare* dicuntur ſtagna quorum aquæ aggere & obſtaculo retentæ exundant ruuntque per prata viciniora." Du Cange, in voc. EDIT.

your

your ardour for encouraging any tendency to promote arts and ſciences, and your promptitude to patronize thoſe who, like me, earneſtly covet to be in your eſteem, as you yourſelf muſt highly be in that of all who have the honour of knowing and converſing with you,

We had lately, at our meeting here, the ſecretary of the Gentlemens' Society at Peterborough (who was long ſchool-maſter here, and treaſurer of ours, and thence their founder). That gentleman acquainted us, he had prevailed on the Lord Biſhop to beſtow on them the uſe of the old Saxon Gate Chamber in the Minſter-yard, leading to his palace, for their meeting; but has not yet been able to prevail on that prelate to countenance them with his company; they have made an ordinance that, in caſe their Society drop, and their meetings are but very thin, that all their books and ſupellex ſhall be then lodged in the library of the Dean and chapter. Dr. Thomas, their dean, and now our diocæſan, is their preſident. We had done the like, for beſtowing ours in the veſtry of our pariſh church, and in our free grammar ſchool, on ſuch contingency, which, with God's bleſſing, I ſhall (if he ſpare my life) endeavour may not happen (though realms and all communities have their periods) of ages to come.

Our meetings are continued conſtant on every Thurſday evening, and as well frequented as I find it poſſible to make the place bear, for the number of people here or hereabouts, who can be induced to attend a thing of that nature, where neither politicks, in which every man thinks himſelf wiſe, can have part, nor any ſort of gaming goes forward, which moſt young men eſteem as their beloved evening's recreation. But, under God, I depend chiefly on the ſtrength of my own children, and my near relations, whom I have taken care to train up to a liking of it from their infancy, and, I truſt, will keep it up when I ſhall leave them.

We

We had laſt Thurſday a letter from Mr. W. Bowyer the Printer, a member, who wrote, that his friend Mr. Clarke, a prebendary of Chicheſter, (likewiſe a moſt learned and worthy member) had acquainted him, there had lately been found in that city a Roman coin, repreſenting Nero and Druſus, ſons of Germanicus, on horſeback, and on the reverſe, C. CAES. DIVI. AVG. PRON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. III. P. P. In the middle S. C. (which I find in Occo's Caligula A.U.C. 791, V. 40. p. 69), which, ſays he, though the very ſame which Patin on Suetonius, Mediobarbus, &c. have given us before, yet brings one advantage to the place where it was found, as it is a confirmation of the antiquity of the Chicheſter inſcription, which, you know, is a little conteſted in Horſeley, and proves the early intercourſe of the Romans with the Regni, contrary to the opinion which biſhop Stillingfleet conceived, for want of ſuch remains.

That ingenious gentleman, Mr. Bowyer, in a P. S. to his letter, informs us, he is printing Mr. Folkes's Tables of our ſilver Coins from the Conqueſt, about five ſheets, I preſume, at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries; and believe it will be the moſt accurate account extant.

On the firſt inſtant Mr. Kinſon, a member, brought a broad, thin, pure copper medal, having the arms of Zeeland in an oval ſhield, with a coronet over it, 1589, NON. NOBIS. DOMINE. NON. NOBIS. Reverſe, ſeveral ſhips as in a ſea-fight, SED. NOMINE. TVO. DA. GLORIAM. the workmanſhip good, and the piece well preſerved, and probably then made on occaſion of the aſſiſtance that province gave us the year before, when, on the defeat of the Spaniſh Armada, and their retiring from our coaſt, the great gallions, St. Philip and St. Matthew (hereon intended amongſt other ſhips to be repreſented), were taken and brought into Zeeland by Mynheer Van Dees, vice-admiral of the Dutch, as ſee Grymeſton's Hiſtory of the Netherlands, under Aug. 1588.

fo.

fo. 880, 881; and Camden's An. Reg. Angl. ſub Reg. Eliz. fo. 492. pugna quarta. Perhaps the caſtle, being the arms of Caſtile, the kingdom of Spain, Pr. kingdom or province, is put to denote it made of Spaniſh copper taken out of the ſaid prizes, as uſual and proper enough in ſuch caſes.

Your brother, Dr. Stukeley, is well, and, like a worthy member, favoured us with a drawing and deſcription of his plan of the path of the comet, truer to our obſervation than Mr. Whiſton's, a copy of what he ſent the earl of Gainſborough being likewiſe ſent us.

We hear Admiral Davers is ordered to relieve Sir Chaloner Ogle, with whom we expect Capt. Renton may return from America, and with him my ſon Martin, who has been his man, and on board him ever ſince he had a ſhip in his majeſty's ſervice; but bravely writes me word, he neither expects nor deſires to return, if we have (as they expect there) war with France; but hopes to have ſome ſmall ſhare in making that perfidious nation pay for the injuries they have treacherouſly done us, in aid of our enemies the Spaniards in thoſe remote parts of the world.

I muſt add a notice to you, who are univerſally learned, may not be perhaps unacceptable; it is, however, entirely new here, even to our butchers, from one of whom Dr. Green (my fellow ſecretary) had brought laſt meeting to our muſeum, a wool-ball, of a deep dark brown colour, like a globe, but compreſſed on all ſides, or rather a cube as rounded off at angles and corners, of half the ſize of the hair balls commonly cut out of the ſtomachs of oxen and cows, as this was out of a ſheep's ſtomach, that is, about the common ſize of a handball, and ſome part of the ſurface as it were glazed or japanned and ſhining; it is extremely lighter than even the hair balls in proportion to its ſize.

You ſee, Sir, how covetous I am of continuing my converſe with you to the *ſcriptus et in tergo*:—on diſcourſe of plays, obſerving

ſerving that the inſtrument uſed thereat generally gives the denomination to the game; and on recollecting all I could of the ball-plays uſed by the Greeks and Romans, and conſulting Bullinger de Ludis Vet. Rouſe, Godwyn, and Kennett, find nothing of Cricket there, a very favourite game with our young gentlemen, I conceive it a Saxon game, called from Cpicce, a crooked club, as the batt is wherewith they ſtrike the ball; as Billiards I take to be a Norman paſtime, from the Billart, a ſtick ſo called, with which they do the like thereat. I am, with much affection, dear Sir,

Your moſt obliged friend and obedient ſervant,

M. JOHNSON, Jun.

CXXVIII.

Mr. GALE to Mr. JOHNSON, in anſwer.

June 12, 1744.

Looking over ſome papers yeſterday, I was ſtared in the face by a letter of yours bearing date the 17th of March. I ſhould have bluſhed at being ſo negligent in acknowledging the favour, had I not too good, or rather too bad, a cauſe for my long abſence. Some vexations that came upon me before Chriſtmas, a domeſtic grief that came upon our whole family at the beginning of April, and a violent fever that ſeized me at the end of that month, and held me ten days, would not let me apply myſelf to any buſineſs; reading was nauſeous to me, and I abominated pen and and ink, and indeed am not yet quite reconciled to it; however, I can no longer refrain from writing to you in the beſt manner I can.

I muſt beg of you to be more ſparing of your compliments, for I do not merit ſuch eulogiums as you are pleaſed to beſtow upon me; neither am I good at returning them, nor do you, I well know, demand things of that nature from me. I can only give you the plain thoughts of a ſincere mind, and willing to oblige my friends in every thing that lies in my power, without gilding or throwing dirt.

I think both the Spalding and Peterborough Society have done wiſely in having an eye to their diſſolution (which, I hope nevertheleſs may be very remote), and endeavouring to preſerve, as they have done, their *Supellex Literaria*, when they themſelves ſhall be no more. It will be, at leaſt, a glorious monument of their public ſpirit and learning, and the record of a noble attempt, which otherwiſe poſterity would ſcarcely credit, or, at beſt, frame to itſelf a very imperfect idea of it. Many a community have been founded upon a much firmer baſis, which, in a few years, if not entirely buried in oblivion, has been ſo loſt that the inſtitution and performances of it have been ſunk to the world. I wiſh ſome ſuch care was taken by the Antiquarian Society at London; they talk indeed of getting a charter to incorporate them; they have loſt much by not being capable of taking any thing, particularly a legacy from Major Edwards of 6 or 700l. which he deſigned them, had it been poſſible; a noble benefaction, and a great aſſiſtance would it have been to their eſtabliſhment.

I am much obliged to you for the coin of Caligula found at Chicheſter; it is no ſmall argument for the antiquity of that place; ſhews it was ſoon inhabited by the Romans, though we are not ſo learned as to know their name for it.

As the antiquity of that Inſcription has been controverted by Mr. Profeſſor Ward of Greſham College, in his letter on that ſubject

ſubject to Mr. Horſeley*, for want of better matter to entertain you with, and having never done it before, I will here take the liberty of giving you a few more eſſays of proving that it might well claim the time I have aſſigned it. That ingenious gentleman, for whoſe learned opinions I have the greateſt regard, ſays, that there are two things that appear doubtful to him in my reading of that inſcription; that is, the name of Claudius, together with the title of Legatus Auguſti, there ſaid to be given to king Cogidubnus. The name Claudius that he is ſuppoſed to have taken upon his being Romanized, and adopted into the Claudian family, he thinks is not a compliment ſuitable for a foreign prince; nor does he apprehend how it could be conſiſtently made him, for a Roman citizen could not be free of any other ſtate at the ſame time.

I have no where ſaid Cogidubnus was adopted into the Claudian family, nor do I imagine he ever was. By being Romanized, I mean no more than that he had ſubmitted to the Romans, and was a friend to them. That he was free of that city, was never in my thoughts; his taking the name of Tiberius Claudius was only in gratitude to that emperor, his benefactor, and doing honour to him, who had beſtowed a ſmall kingdom upon him, when he might have deprived him of his liberty; and the compliment was not made from the emperor to king Cogidubnus, but from the king to the emperor †.

Many inſtances might be given of this practice. The firſt I ſhall produce is from the Marquis Scipio Maffæi's Antiquitates Galliæ Selectæ, p. 105; where, from a medal, he gives you theſe words, TIBEPIOC IOYΛIOC BACIΛEYC PHCKOYΠOPIC, circa caput regis diadematum. Here you ſee a foreign prince, a little before the time of our Cogidubnus, thought it was no diſgrace to aſſume the emperor's name, nor does it appear that he was any more

* P. 337.

† Thoſe kings that ſtyled themſelves Φιλορωμαοι were allies, not ſubjects, of the Roman empire.

than a friend and ally, and not adopted into the imperial family. In the ſame learned author, p. 13, you have a medal of Λ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ ΤΑΡΚΟΝΔΙΜΟΤΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ king of the Upper Cilicia, ſtill earlier, who took the name of his benefactor ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ, in honour of Anthony, in whoſe cauſe he died fighting, and is called by Cicero *fideliſſimus ſocius, amiciſſimuſque Populi Romani.*

In p. 16 of Maffæi's Epiſtles before cited is an inſcription, *in qua Rex alter appareat gentilitio ſibi nomine, ac Romano prænomine adſcito.*

M. IVLIVS. REGIS. DONNI. F. COTTIVS
PRAEFECTVS. CIVITATVM. QUAE. SVBSCRIPTAE SVNT, &c. *

Here we have a prince with a Roman name prefixed to his own, and made præfect or governor of ſeveral people there mentioned, as was his father king Donnus before him. A præfect of a few cities was much inferior in dignity to a *Legatus Auguſti*, the emperor's lieutenant: yet we ſee a prince here content with that title. *Juliæ gentis nomen in obſequium Auguſti Cottium ſibi adſciviſſe ingens nos fornix docet quem ipſe et ſimul quæ ſub eo erant civitates extruere.* Amm. Marcellinus call this Cottius a king, though Dion Caſſius ſays, a ſon or grandſon of his had that title firſt conferred upon him by the emperor Claudius.

I will add two more coins with this compliment upon them, by which, and what has been ſaid, you will ſee it was continued many years, even from the time of Auguſtus to the reign of Gordian, and was a mark of gratitude to the emperors, that they acknowledged them for their patrons and benefactors. In *Spanheim de uſu et præſt. num.* T. I. p. 535 and 537, is a medal with Severus's head on one ſide, on the other that of Abgarus †,

* Leg. Aug. et Comiti Claudii Cæſaris in Britann. Gruter, p. CCCCLIII. 1.
Legato in Provincia, Angliæ. Ib. CCCLIV. 2.

† Abgarus in regnum ſuum a Severo reſtitus Septimii aut Severi nomen clientelæ ergo uſurpare cœpit. Wiſe, p. 15.

king of Edeſſa, with ΒΑCΛΑΙΛ-ΣΕΠ ΑΒΓΑΡΟΣ. Rex Lucius Ælius Septimius Abgarus, where he takes the names of two different emperors, Lucius Ælius and Septimius, as Severus was called; to both whom he might have had obligations.

The ſecond ſhews a head with a tiara, and ΑΒΓΑΡΟC ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC, and the reverſe Gordian with a globe in his left-hand, and Abgarus touching his tiara with his right, ΑΥΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΒΓΑΡΟC ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC, which needs no comment from what I have already ſaid; but, for further ſatisfaction, you may, if you pleaſe, conſult Monſ. Spanheim as above, and Mr. Wiſe's Epiſtle ad Joannem Maſſon de Nummo Abgari Regis.

As for his ſubmitting to the Title of *Legatus Auguſti*, as did M. Julius Cottius to that of *Præfectus Civitatum quæ ſubſcriptæ ſunt*, I think there can be no great objection to it; for though Mr. Ward ſuppoſes Cogidubnus to be a ſovereign prince, he muſt only have held that power by the courteſy and conceſſion of the Romans, to whom it is very likely he was tributary. Nor do I ſee, that the words in Tacitus, *Quædam Civitates Cogiduno Regi donatæ*, do abſolutely determine him to have been a ſovereign, as Mr. Ward ſays is evident. He might indeed have been a ſovereign; but, having been diveſted of his dominions by the Romans, or ſubmitted through fear to their victorious arms, he might accept of the title and office of *Legatus Auguſti*, and be glad to make the Romans his friends, upon ſuch ſpecious though ſervile terms, rather than loſe their favour, and the territory they had allotted him, exempted perhaps from the juriſdiction of the other Legatus Aug. who ſeems to have been Oſtorius Scapula, if Cogidubnus had this kingdom and title from Claudius, then commanding in Britain; for as the Legati Aug. were thoſe, *qui Cæſaribus ſubditas regebant provincias*, the extent of their power depended upon the will of the emperor. Or why might he not be one of thoſe honorary legates among the Romans allowed

lowed by Mr. Ward without power? I rather think he might have had that title conferred upon him to give him authority and power over the Romans as well as the Britains that lived in his province; for, as a Britiſh king, he could have no command over the former. At the ſame time the emperor gave him to underſtand that he was ſtill dependent and ſubject to him.

Mr. Ward's Cogidubnus (grandſon to him mentioned in the inſcription) has no foundation in hiſtory; our Cogidubnus, famous for his ſtrict fidelity to the Romans, might be remembered very well by Tacitus, who was born at the lattter end of Claudius, or the beginning of Nero's reign.

The complex characters in this inſcription are very few, the letter fine and large, ſeeming truly of the time to which I have aſſigned it. As to the ſcruple about the expreſſion in Britannica, Gruter in p. CCCLIII. 1. has to me cleared it up, in a noble inſcription, where PLAVTVS is ſaid to have been LEGATVS AVG. et COMES CLAVDII CAESARIS IN BRITANNIA. You have another alſo, but of a much later date in p. CCCXLIV. 2. with LEGATO IN ACHAIA.

CXXIX.

Mr. JOHNSON to Mr. (afterwards Dr.) BIRCH*.

REV. SIR, Spalding, March 14, 1743-4.

You ſo well know my earneſtneſs for promoting knowledge, and in particular my endeavours that way here, that I promiſe

* This and the five following Letters are tranſcribed from the originals in the Britiſh Muſeum.

myſelf

myſelf you will be ſo good to accept, as intended, your being by our Society of this place, at my inſtance, invited to become a member thereof, which I have the honour to acquaint you with. It has been a cuſtom thus to ſupply the loſs of worthy members; and if you are pleaſed to notify to me your acceptance, I ſhall eſteem it a favour, and it will give a pleaſure to our company, though I cannot propoſe it ſhould hereby add any thing to you, ſave perhaps a ſatisfaction in having thereby contributed to animate us in purſuing our deſign as formed above 30 years ago at the encouragement of Sir Richard Steele, and honoured with the approbation of the Royal Society, and the three laſt preſidents, Sir Iſaac Newton, Sir Hans Sloane, and Mr. Folkes, deigning to become members; and with that of the Society of Antiquaries, and many noble and worthy members of them both. We have no rule needful to be known to a member not here reſident, but that we never meddle with politicks; unleſs you be pleaſed to add, to the favour of becoming a member, any book you can ſpare, to inſert your name in, and depoſit in our public lending library, which, by our own contributions, with the addition of ſuch benefactions, we have rendered uſeful, and take good care of. This is all we ever expect from a member not here reſident, except the much greater advantage of a liberty of correſponding with him in a literary way occaſionally, and the pleaſure of ſeeing him here if he at any time come into theſe parts, a remote corner of the country, and but a ſmall town for ſuch an enterpriſe. However, we do as well as we can, and meet conſtantly; and ſure it is much better once a week to enjoy the company of half a dozen or half a ſcore gentlemen, where we never fail of ſomething or other worth the notice at leaſt of ſome of the company, than not ſo to do becauſe we cannot come up to the attainments of inſtitutes in more populous places. The more members we have of gentlemen of abilities and a communicative ſpirit, the

better

better chance we muſt have of letters from them, as they may have leiſure to favour us. And it was Sir Iſaac Newton's advice to us (when he was pleaſed to enquire of me our deſign and method of conducting it) to be ſure to obtain as many members who would favour us with correſpondence as we poſſibly could. Though I cannot boaſt with any reaſon of the ſtrength of my intereſt in the literary world, yet I may juſtly ſay, I have, as far as I thought I might preſume, tried the utmoſt to purſue that great man's good advice, and frequently with ſucceſs beyond expectation, by one gentleman introducing another, with whom before we had no acquaintance or pretence to hope from, whereby our numbers have been conſiderably augmented. Give me leave, Sir, to add, we have had the ſatisfaction to be the author of other ſuch ſocieties in other places, and upon our rules; and that Sir Iſaac Newton declared, on reading them, he wiſhed there was ſuch a ſociety in every town that could ſupport it. You will pardon me this method of addreſs*, not knowing where to ſend to you, and being unwilling longer to defer acquainting you herewith. I ſome time ſince gave Dr. Mortimer, who is a worthy member of our ſociety here, at his inſtance, a full account of its riſe and progreſs, and hoped he would ere this have made ſuch uſe of that information as the learned world (to which it would be an honour to us to be better known) might truly have been made acquainted with our endeavours after the beſt manner of introducing us to it in the good company of other ſocieties; for which purpoſe I alſo took ſome pains to give him all the information I could about the Society of Antiquaries (all the members whereof I hope are well); to which worthy gentlemen, as likewiſe to the Royal Society, for the kind notice they have been pleaſed to take of us for ſome years, we are greatly obliged, and

* The letter was directed to Dr. Birch, to be left at Mr. Hawkſbee's, the Royal Society's Houſe, in Crane Court, Fleet Street.

more

more particularly to their honourable preſidents and worthy ſecretaries. We have the honour of having ſome members foreigners, and ſeveral of our countrymen reſiding in foreign parts, from whom we now and then have the pleaſure of letters. But by reaſon of our diſtance from the General Poſt Office, our method of carrying on a foreign correſpondence is attended with ſome difficulties, which at London is eaſier. I heartily wiſh you health and proſperity, and am, Rev. Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, MAURICE JOHNSON, jun.

CXXX.

Mr. JOHNSON to Mr. BIRCH.

REV. SIR, Spalding, March 1, 1744.

Your very obliging letter of the 24th I received in due time, and on Thurſday communicated to the company of our ſociety here, thoſe gentlemen expreſſed much pleaſure in; and I am particularly to thank you for the hopes and aſſurances you give me of favouring and becoming a correſponding member, as occaſion may be; for to have found ſomething weekly to entertain them for ſo many years, has not been the leaſt difficulty of my undertaking, even with all the good aſſiſtance of correſpondents, and the aid of Dr. Green, our other ſecretary, who, for matters in Phyſick, Anatomy, Botany, Chemiſtry, and all natural knowledge and mathematical ſtudies, his proper ſphere, is my aſſiſtant, and correſponds chiefly with Dr. Mortimer. But although the Doctor and Mr. Michael Cox, a chirurgeon apothecary, our operator, are very conſtant, and with ſome few others ſteady mem-

bers, 'tis ſcarcely conceivable how difficult it is to keep up ſuch an inſtitution in a market town and corner of the country with any dignity above the footing of a tavern meeting or weekly club; for without a pot and a pipe it could not be, and *ſome ale, ſome hiſtory*, is the old ſaying even at Oxford; but we mix and moderate them for four or five hours every Thurſday evening as well as we may. By admitting of every thing but politicks, by the aid of ſhort pieces of poetry, and now and then an oration, we amuſe ourſelves innocently, if we don't improve by them. It is ſtrange, but true, that though ſeveral of our members were from manhood elected and have continued to frequent our meetings, very few of them have been, or can be, induced to give us their own thoughts on any ſubject, either in the way of their own profeſſion, or their more relax ſtudies. Could they be induced to that, we need never want ſhort eſſays and diſſertations in all parts of literature; and, to encourage them, I have ventured, and frequently do preſume, to endeavour to inform them by my own obſervations on what occurs to me in my own ſtudies, and to gain knowledge of them in what I don't rightly apprehend, or where I find cauſe of doubt. The more one can apply ſuch meetings to theſe uſes, of the greater ſervices they would be; not that they ſhould be applied to the explaining every riddle, or anſwering all the queſtions that might be injudiciouſly propoſed.

But you, Sir, in ſocieties well ſtored and frequented by members of greateſt abilities and attainment, muſt have obſerved how few there are who would give themſelves any trouble to promote them, any other way than by their converſation perhaps when there, and paying their common contributions towards defraying the expences. This indeed is as much as may be expected from people of quality, who have great affairs of the publick and their own to attend; but I ſhould hope more from private perſons, eſpecially as it cannot be imagined they ſhould do, what

what thoſe can, enrich ſuch inſtitutions by their munificence, for which ours is greatly beholden to our patron his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, the Right Hon. the Lord Colerane, William Ambler, eſq. Sir Edward Bellamy, James Bolton, eſq. and Vaughan Bonner, General Hunter, Dr. Muſgrave, Dr. Heighington, George Lynn, eſq. Sir Richard Manningham, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Richard Noclyff, John Harries, eſq. Mr. Edward Pinck, Robert Vyner, eſq. the late Earl of Oxford, Sir Richard Ellyes, bart. Edward Walpole of Dunſtan, eſq. James Weſt, eſq. Our moſt conſtant correſpondents are at this time Mr. Secretary Ames, William Bogdani, eſq. Rev. Mr. Andrew Byng at Frederickſhall, in Norway, the Hon. Sir John Clerk at Edenborough, M. Folkes, eſq. F. R. S. &c. Roger Gale, eſq. Mr. John Grundy jun. Dr. Heighington, Capt. Johnſon, Mr. J. Johnſon, of St. John's College, Cambridge, George Lynn, eſq. Dr. Thomas Manningham, Dr. Mortimer, S. R. S. the Rev. Mr. Timothy Neve, ſecretary G. G. at Peterborough, Rev. Mr. Samuel Pegge, Rev. Thomas Rutherforth, of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rev. Mr. Robert Smith, Dr. Stukeley, Mr. Thomas Sympſon of Lincoln, John Swynfen, eſq. and Mr. G. Vertue. I am, Sir, your moſt obliged and obedient ſervant,

M. JOHNSON, junior.

CXXXI.

Mr. JOHNSON to Mr. BIRCH.

REV. SIR, Spalding, June 30, 1744.

Our ſociety here (to which at the laſt Thurſday's meeting I had the pleaſure of communicating your laſt learned letter) return you thanks for the ſame, and for your kind and generous in-

tended donation of the late Lord Biſhop Tanner's "Notitia Mo-"naſtica," lately publiſhed; a uſeful and valuable book, with which our library has been augmented by the bounty of a worthy member, William Draper, eſq.

I have perhaps too frequently, and it may be too freely too, expreſſed my diſapprobation of adjournment by learned ſocieties, as of London: could not the year through furniſh Philoſophers and Antiquaries ſufficient (as ſure it might) to carry on their buſineſs of receiving, reading, and returning ſuitable anſwers to what their correſpondents might communicate, without receſs? and I apprehend our Society of Antiquaries aboliſhed that idle cuſtom when they made a regulation, that when five members ſhould be met at their ſociety houſe and place, if neither Preſident nor Vice-preſident were preſent, the ſenior member ſhould take the chair for the evening, that buſineſs might go on; we do ſo here and at Peterborough ſociety (our daughter) the year through. The 10th of laſt month I had the honour to read to the company, at a meeting of our ſociety, an abſtract I with much pleaſure drew up, of a quarto book, intituled "An Eſſay on "the Nature and Obligations of Virtue." When I carried in that uſeful, ingenious, and learned piece, as a preſent from the author, one of our worthy members, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Rutherford, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and R. S. wherein the noble author of the Characteriſticks, and all other authors ancient and modern, are, as to their notions and *dogmata*, duly, candidly, and in a gentleman-like manner, conſidered, and fully, to my ſatisfaction, as beſt anſwered as becomes a Chriſtian divine. If you have not yet read that amiable work, I muſt (notwithſtanding as we have been told ſome, whom he anſwers in his xith and laſt chapters, do not ſo much approve it) not forbear recommending it to your peruſal; and this I can with the better grace, as my brother ſecretary, Dr. Green, an old

old acquaintance and contemporary of the author's, and the Rev. Mr. Neve, late our treaſurer, ſince founder and ſecretary of the Gentlemen's Society at Peterborough, have, with ſome other of our members, given it the ſame recommendations, upon their peruſals. At page 194, 195, 203, &c. cap. VIII. and IX. I conceive the author (you mention) of the late Treatiſe on Happineſs may find his uncle's admired ſyſtem fairly ſtated, and as fully anſwered. I ſhall have great pleaſure if, by the peruſal of Mr. Sharp's method and ſcheme, I may, with my ſon's aſſiſtance (who is at St. John's College, Cambridge, under Rabbi Leoni, perfecting himſelf in the ſacred tongue), make myſelf ſomewhat more knowing in that, and thereby in other Oriental languages, which is a ſort of learning that lies more out of the way of a lawyer, than of the other learned profeſſions; but without ſome knowledge whereof, a man muſt be without the means of entering into the *primordia rerum*.

On the 12th inſtant Mr. R. Gale, a learned and worthy member, favoured me with a letter dated from Scruton, which I communicated the 21ſt, farther illuſtrating the Chicheſter inſcription, and aſcertaining it to be of the age, &c. as in his Diſſertation in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and Dr. Stukeley's Itinerary, with many proofs from marbles and medals, and Marquis Scipio Maffei's Antiqu. Inſcr. Selectæ, Ep. 22, p. 13 and 16; and Spanh. de uſ. & præſt. numiſmat. fol. 535, 537; and Mr. Wiſe's Epiſt. ad Joan. Maſſon, de primo R. Abgari of the Socii Reges and others, almoſt meerly titular ſovereigns, taking their patrons the Roman emperors, or their family names, as Prænomina, to which I add Spanheim ſupra laud. Diſ. 8, fol. 492. 522; and Dr. Occo's Impp. Numiſ. folio ed. pagina 75. As to king Cogidubnus being Legatus Aug. Mr. Gale refers to inſcriptions in Maffei ſupra 16, where king Cottius glories in a title far inferior, i. e. PRAEFECTVS CIVITATVM. As to the phraſe Legat.

Aug. in Brit. ſee examples in Gruter p. CCCCLIII. 1. T. Plautius Legatus Aug. & Comes Claudii Cæſaris in Britannia, and you have another, but of much later time, Gruter p. CCCCXLVIV. 2. LEGATO IN PROVINCIA ACHAIA. * Some doubt mentioned in Mr. Horſley's Brit. Roman. p. 337. gave occaſion to this elucidation, together with an account I tranſmitted him of a coin of Caligula found at Chicheſter, which I had from Mr. William Bowyer, a worthy and learned member, on the third of March laſt, communicated here to our ſociety on the 8th, as he received it from the Rev. Mr. Prebendary William Clarke, another worthy member alſo of our ſociety; and it is a further confirmation of the great antiquity of that city, and of the ſeveral inſcriptions there found in April 1723.

CXXXII.

Mr. JOHNSON to Mr. BIRCH.

REV. SIR,

Spalding, November 10, 1744.

An acknowledgment of our receipt of the honour of your laſt letter I made, and hope you received from our friend Dr. Mortimer ſome time ſince, about the middle of laſt month, when my Brother Secretary took occaſion, and I in his, of communicating to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies what had occurred here ſince our late communications. But that was not to be neglectful of ſo great a favour as yours, Sir, I am now more copiouſly to return an anſwer to, and thank you for, in the name and by command of the ſociety of Gentlemen here, as well as on my own account, who from your letter received and gave them very great pleaſure, fraught with various notices of moſt uſeful and polite erudition, and ſo generous and liberal an

* See Mr. Gale's letter, p. 393.

offer,

offer, which is no way to be returned as gentlemen ought, but by an entire ſubmiſſion to your own pleaſure, being what ought to proceed, like all gracious gifts, *ex mero motu*; but as to that, I may take the liberty to hint to you, that any thing in the claſſical way we have not, or any other whereof you may have duplicates, or can without inconvenience to yourſelf ſpare us, will be well accepted. But for theſe favours from a gentleman of moſt importance to the moſt learned, *Quid retribuamus?* The giving you, good Sir, the moſt pleaſing contemplations of promoting our love of learning and thirſt of knowledge, and (if that haply be) perhaps taking an unexpected occaſion of even advancing it in you, by ſome poor piece, though but of minute value, ſeaſonably and happily thrown into your ſtore. As, with the Greeks, I think it a neceſſary part of a liberal education, I have ever taught all my children to draw, at the ſame time I taught them to write; of this, in their letters from diſtant parts of the world, I have reaped the pleaſing fruits, in ſhort deſcriptions of animals, buildings, inſtruments, &c. fuller illuſtrated by being attended with an eye draught or pen ſketch of the thing mentioned; and it gives them ſo much judgement at leaſt, as not to let an opportunity of obtaining for a ſmall price a valuable piece of ingenuity in any of the arts of deſigning ſlip them. My eldeſt ſon, who is a captain in his Majeſty's firſt regiment of guards, gave us a pleaſing inſtance of this at our meeting the 18th of laſt month, when he ſhewed the company ſix very neat and curious half ſheet deſigns of that great Flemiſh maſter H. Golzius of Muhlbreh, drawn in blue ink (this Henry Golzius the painter, was, I believe, the ſon of that eminent antiquary and ſculptor, Hubert of Venlo) which he accidentally procured at Bruſſels, when lately there in his Majeſty's ſervices; viz.

1. Perſeverance, with a ſnail on her ſhoulder, *Feſtina Lente.*

2. Feſtivity,

2. Feſtivity, a jolly fellow hugging ſome viands and his bottle. Theſe are academy figures, the latter like the Chineſe happy man.

3. Righteouſneſs and Peace embracing each other.

4. The cutting and getting in of harveſt in groups.

5. Bacchus and Pomona beſtowing their bleſſings.

6. The Holy Family, with the adorations and offerings of the Magi.

He preſented our muſeum with a circular plate of white metal, two inches diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ thick, having on one ſide a planetary, on the other an alchemyſtical ſcheme in ſix compartments, and the places of the four elements in the midſt.

The Thurſday following he entertained us with four more drawings in different manners and materials, done by the ſame great hand.

1. The Samaritan woman with her pitcher at the well, in blue ink.

2. St. Peter proſtrate, and weeping bitterly, the cock crowing, in red chalk.

3. Bellona unſheathing her ſword, in black chalk.

4. A middle-aged man holding a roll inſcribed in Hebrew, after Spranger's bold manner, drawn in arms, with a pen.

Alſo of the ſame maſter, his Diligentia, an etching; and a proof plate, the lower part of the Holy Family, and Shepherds, (mentioned with applauſe by Mr. Evelyn in his Calcographia) unfiniſhed, but moſt elegantly engraved, with his name, 1615.

That evening a gentleman lately come thence gave us a deſcription of Naples, and the remains of Puzzuoli, Baiæ, and Cumæ. And on the firſt inſtant I amuſed the company with ſhewing them Villamarca's pictures of thoſe places in his Ager Puteolanus, edit. 1652. And from a letter of Mr. William Simpſon's, a proctor at Lincoln, and member, acquainted them that Mr. Browne Willis

Willis is about to give us a third volume of his Notitia Parliamentaria, a work much wiſhed to be continued, and that he were better aſſiſted therein.

Mr. Butter, a member, ſhewed us a coin of Commodus in the large braſs, which (as ſome of Tetricus and Carauſius) was lately plowed up hereabout. The other day, at our laſt meeting, we had the impreſſion of the head of Apollo laurelled, the hair ſet high and in treſſes, the features like that at the Belvidere; with a branch of laurel before the neck; cut in a ſardonyx by ſome great Grecian ſculptor, and brought from Sophia in Bulgaria by Mr. Palmantier the owner of it. And my brother ſecretary Dr. Green ſhewed us a profile buſto medallion-wiſe in white wax vermillioned, low relief, three inches diameter, of queen Mary conſort of William III. elegantly made in Holland by a Dutch artiſt, in the flower of her youth: no repreſentation of fleſh can have more of the *morbidezza*, or materials contributing to the expreſſion of a tender ſweetneſs. I ſhewed them a MS. of enquiries into convent or abbey lands, written by my great grandfather, who was one of queen Elizabeth's commiſſioners, and noted in the margin by lord treaſurer Burleigh. I am, with due regard to our friends at the Mitre, Reverend Sir,

Your much obliged and moſt obedient ſervant,

M. JOHNSON.

CXXXIII.

Mr. JOHNSON to Mr. BIRCH, Sec. R. S. and Dir. A. S. Londoon.

DEAR SIR, Spalding, Feb. 18, 1752.

Permit me to take occaſion, from our notice in the news-paper, of congratulating you, and our ſociety here, of your becoming

the ſixth member of it, who have had the honour to be a ſecretary of the principal of all literary inſtitutions, the Royal Society, London, our honoured patroneſs and great exemplar, and, for many years paſt, encourager. Our pretences to entitle this our little cell to ſo great favours, were with Sir Iſaac being our countryman, and with the late preſident of the College of Phyſicians Dr. Jurin (having been my brother's and my tutor) well knowing and known to our members here; theſe examples, and ſome of our acquaintance with them, induced the reſt. But we muſt ever with gratitude, good Sir, acknowledge not only the obliging manner of accepting the invitation made you of becoming a member, but the very ingenious and uſeful books you generouſly beſtowed on our library, wherein you are inſcribed as beneficently ſuch. Though letters of correſpondence more properly are the province of the ſecretary, which I endeavoured to ſupply here for upwards of thirty years; yet thoſe of doing the honours of this inſtitution were originally thereby reſerved to their preſident. As ſuch, and as my friend, you will give me leave to wiſh you joy and proſperity. I defer your receiving this longer than by the poſt it might have reached your hands, that my ſon Walter Johnſon, our treaſurer here, and a brother member of our Society of Antiquaries, London, may there have the ſatisfaction of delivering it to you, or at the Royal Society, to which by means of the before mentioned great men, I had ever the pleaſure, when in town, of a free acceſs, as I truſt and hope (when he requeſts it) you will be ſo good as grant him the like favour.

The getting young men introduced into improving company, and inducing them to ſeek out and keep ſuch, having been by me ever thought as advantageous to them (eſpecially in the caſe of my own ſons and near kinſmen) as rendering them from the firſt capable of ſuch improvements, which muſt enable them in their reſpective ſtations to ſerve their king, their country, and their families with credit, keep up the dignity of gentlemen

men in every part of life, rendering aſſiduity and abilities agreeable, and adorning integrity itſelf. It was with this view, by the encouragement of Mr. Secretary Addiſon, Captain Steele, and others of Button's club, I dared to found, and have ſince ſupported, our ſociety here, and ſeek to ſecure the benefits of it to my children and grandchildren. Much to people at a diſtance hence cannot be expected; but to us and our neighbours our library is daily uſeful, and our muſeum is frequently enriched with foſſils, a faſhionable ſtudy; our gardens with vegetables, not before attended to becauſe not underſtood; and we have frequently drawings, and ſometimes models, brought us of machines and engines of uſe in draining and agriculture, and now and then animals not till of late regarded.

As an ornament to my canal, I have, wing-ſhot this winter, (preſented me by a ſon-in law, Mr. Wallin, a member of our ſociety) a beautiful diver, a water fowl of the ſize of an half bird or teal, the head having a large tuft, which, with the breaſt, neck, back, and belly, are as white as ſnow, very ſprightly eyes, and round them, and towards the back of the head as from them, broad ſtripes of jett black feathers, as the longeſt feathers of his tuft, and a ſtripe on his back above his wings are, the beak ſomewhat narrower, but like a duck's, and with the wings, tail, legs, and feet of a lead colour. It lives, as my gardener tells me, on worms; it gets out of the walks by night, and is ever catching flies by day as it ſwims about. It walks, as Penguins, Loons, and all the *Peguſkelis* tribe (as Ariſtotle calls them), upright and but ill, the thighs joining to the rump; but then by that means it ſwims incomparably, and dives dextrouſly, and for its diverſion will frequently ſwim underneath water ten or a dozen yards at a time: he is a bold bird, and, as a fowler told me, called the *ſea-nymph*, and the drake of his kind; his upper beak hooks a very little over his under, and is very ſharp and ſtrong,

and I ſhould rather have kept him in other water than with good carp and tench, but that my neighbour the fowler (who is alſo a fiſherman) aſſured me he is harmleſs as to fiſh, of any ſize at leaſt; and he is not in a breeding pond.

We have had preſented to our muſeum the other day, by Mr. Calamy Ives (apothecary of Wiſbeach, and a member) a ſpecimen of a ſhell of a ſmooth Echinus Pentaphyroides, and another rough one full of ſpines all over, taken up by him on the banks of our river Welland: of this latter I have a large one taken by my ſon, who has the honour of delivering you this, out of a ſkate fiſh in my kitchen, whereon the tubercles ſtand as thick as the ſhell will admit. Our ſecretary, Dr. Green, ſhewed us at our laſt meeting, a very large galeat echinite, hollow, and formed of a flint or pebble ſtone, with a crack or chaſm on one ſide of it, wherein we could diſcern a ſparry matter within, or ſort of chryſtallization; ſuch I have, ſhot from and adhering to a flinty nautilites of the fluviatile or flat kind, which I ſhewed the company; the formation of the ſmall bones or cartilages of the echinus (of which I have a ſpecimen of one with them within the ſhell, but looſe and capable of being ſhaked to the foramen ſo as to ſee them) are very curious, and anſwer to the form of the fiſh, in a much leſs proportion.

We had, not long ſince, an hiſtory of the caſe and cure of a violent fever performed and ſent us by Dr. Cornwall Tathwell, a member, with many curious and judicious obſervations on the uſe and effect of the bark, and ſaline and acid medicines; and a ſketch with ſome account of an antient wooden church or chapel, built of ſtocks of trees, at Greenſtead near Ongar, Eſſex, for, or wherein they made, a reſting (as it is ſaid) of the corpſe of St. Edward the king, in its way to Bury St. Edmunds. How? good Mr. Director, if from Thetford, where he fell in battle by the Pagan Danes, did then Greenſtead lye in the way to Bury? Our

firſt

firſt pariſh church in this place on our converſion was a like ſtructure, and being dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, was called St. Mary Stockys; but our Saxon anceſtors were craftier than our Britiſh had been (who were yet as good Chriſtians), for the Saxons turned out Venus our old tutelar Pagan deity, and devoted her temple to the Bleſſed Virgin, as the rotunda of Agrippa, the *mater deorum*, was ſerved at Rome.

With the compliments of our Spalding Gentlemen's Society, they hope the rule made long ſince in their favour by the preſident and council of the Royal Society, for their having the Philoſophical Tranſactions, as they have hitherto ſince had, will be continued to them by you, Sir, if publiſher, they doubt not, as you are one of us; nor do I doubt if by your brother ſecretary, Mr. Daval, to whom my humble ſervices, and make our invitations to that worthy gentleman to become a member accepted by him. Believe me to be, dear Sir, your much obliged and obedient ſervant,

M. JOHNSON.

CXXXIV.

Mr. JOHNSON to Dr. BIRCH.

DEAR SIR, Spalding, March 17, 1753.

Though it is now a twelvemonth ſince I was honoured with your correſpondence, being, I find, of the like date I acknowledged, I thankfully, as well on our Society's account as my own, in one through our eſteemed friend Mr. Shelvocke's hand, May 9, 1752, and withal tranſmitted you the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Ray's (an eye-witneſs) account of a large moving water ſpout out of Deeping Fenns, read at one of our meetings a little before, and the moſt remarkable phænomenon communicated to us, as before noticed

noticed by us to ſome member or other of the Royal Society, ſince Sir Iſaac Newton's time, when through Dr. Jurin we were encouraged by thoſe great men to become correſpondents with that illuſtrious body. I now, Sir, take the occaſion of congratulating you upon an occaſion of honour * you have juſtly merited, and of tranſmitting you a copy of a letter laid before us at laſt meeting, dated the 9th inſtant, from Redmarſhall, near Stockton upon Tees, in the Biſhoprick of Durham, being an account by Mr. George Johnſon, of Magdalen College, Oxford, and a member who happened to be within a little way of Yarm, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, when it happened, of the late dreadful inundation there. We have had prodigious floods about us to the great loſs of the publick. I fancy you may have ſeen an account of Yarm; but, as it was ſo very uncommon, I will give a particular detail of it.

The ſituation of Yarm is exceſſive low, ſurrounded with mountains on every ſide. A vaſt quantity of ſnow had lain on the hills on the weſt ſide, which being ſucceeded by as great a downfall of rain, the whole maſs of water came down upon the town in the night, ſweeping with it herds of cattle, hay-ſtacks, farm-houſes, and many other things in its paſſage; it drowned almoſt entirely the village of Neſham, having deſtroyed every houſe in the town except one, to which all the people reſorted, and by good luck ſaved their lives, though with the loſs of all their cattle and ſtacks of hay and corn. About one in the morning it came into Yarm, throwing down all the garden and orchard walls that obſtructed its paſſage, and forcing its way through the windows of the houſes in the middle of the ſtreet, which the people who were aware of it readily encouraged, leſt otherwiſe the whole houſe might fall; thoſe who perceived it coming, imme-

* The Doctor's degree. In January 1753, Mr. Birch was created D. D. by the Mariſchal College of Aberdeen; and that year the ſame honour was conferred on him by Abp. Herring.

diately

diately got boats, and took the people whoſe houſes were low out of their windows, and waked all the town. The alarm preſently made them ſenſible of their danger, and ſome had the good fortune to ſave their horſes (who would otherwiſe have been drowned in the ſtables) by bringing them up ſtairs into their houſes. The flood continued riſing till eleven o'clock next morning, at which time the water was five feet and a half deep in the lower apartments. The people got up into their uppermoſt rooms, where they had the melancholy proſpect of a perfect ſea in the ſtreets, horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, and all manner of houſhold goods floating. There was one thing, rather comical than otherwiſe, happened in the midſt of this doleful ſpectacle; a ſow big with young had ſwam till her ſtrength was quite exhauſted, a wheelbarrow was carried by the torrent out of ſomebody's yard, which the ſow being pretty near, laid her noſe and her fore feet in, and ſuffered herſelf to be carried by the flood till ſhe got ſafe to land. About this time there was a great cry for proviſions; they got ſome from the neighbouring villages that had not ſuffered, but not near ſufficient. They found the flood abated very faſt, and in ſix hours it was entirely gone. I went to ſee the town the next day; the people of all ranks were buſied in cleaning their houſes and airing them. The poor people who had but one room below ſtairs were entirely ruined, and thoſe who had ſhops and granaries were much damaged. They made a handſome collection round about for the poor, but the loſs of the merchants is computed at 3000l. One great happineſs is, no one loſt their lives.

We ſo much encourage curioſity here, as to have few ſhews of any ſort that come within the Wad in their tours ſcape, and have had within this week paſt thoſe great contraſts the Warwickſhire giant, ſeven feet three inches high, and the Norfolk dwarf, but thirty-eight inches, aged twenty-four; Mother Midnight's

farces, two equilibrators and *chien ſcavant* exhibited here. We have done more than I have any where read or heard of towards an *A. B. C. Artium & Scientiarium*, particularly in the *Archaiſmus Graphicus* way, and the *Plagiæ Sculptorum, Pictorum*, &c. and are now on the marks and notes of ſigns, weights, and meaſures, which being much in his way as to the phyſical part at leaſt, our ſecretary has undertaken, and has been favoured with ſome by Dr. Cornwall Tathwell, a learned member; if you have any in your collection not in print, of any ſort, ſhall be obliged to you for them, or to my old friend Mr. Daval, with my compliments: I beg you will notify our Society's to him, and their being ambitious of the honour of enrolling him a member, as all his predeceſſors in the honourable office of your brother ſecretaries have been from our foundation, being chiefly emulous of following, though *paſſibus non æquis*, your unparalleled inſtitution, and have this return of the new year had a noble ſupply of new members, five regular and reſident, and half a ſcore or more correſpondents, or honorary, if we may be allowed ſo to ſtyle; ſome of each univerſity, and ſome of London, two foreigners, of which ſort we had before about a dozen, and ſometimes hear from them, which Mr. Profeſſor Ward your ſucceſſor in the direction of the A. S. L. is (perhaps it may be) too much taken up to permit me from him: however, my ſervice to him and all our other acquaintance. I am, dear Doctor,

Your very much obliged and moſt obedient ſervant,

M. JOHNSON.

CXXXV.

CXXXV.

Mr. JOHNSON to Mr. TIMOTHY NEVE*, Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford.

DEAR COUNTRYMAN, Spalding, March 8, 1745-6.

As that has given you the claim and right, and your merit ſucceſs and the enjoyment of a fellowſhip, as I am informed, in your college, I heartily wiſh you joy thereof, and ſo does ſhe to whom yet you would not owe any part of education to qualify you for the ſame. But by your birth here we lay ſome claim to you, and at the ſame time I congratulate you on this acceſs of good fortune, invite you to become a member of our Gentlemens Society here, whereof your father, my old friend, was long our worthy treaſurer; that I may have ſo good a correſpondent in the univerſity of Oxford, and which ſhall be no expence to you farther than giving us any book to write your name in as one of our fellow members, and leave that to yourſelf. Thus much I think we have fair pretenſions to hope and expect from you.

That great ornament of our country and glory of this nation, Sir Iſaac Newton, who was pleaſed to be a member of our Society, adviſed me to keep up a correſpondence as much as might be, as what beſt inſpirits all ſuch inſtitutes, and our ſituation and ſize cannot promiſe much; yet it affords what has been acceptable to, and well accepted by, both the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London, and I hope may be ſo to you at Oxford. At

* This and the five following letters are printed from the originals, which have been kindly communicated by an anonymous correſpondent.

Cambridge we have, as it is nearer, ſeveral correſpondent members; the Dean of Rocheſter, and Dr. Newcombe maſter of St. John's college, Dr. Rutherford, Dr. Taylor now chancellor of our dioceſe, Dr. Roger Long maſter of Pembroke-hall, Mr. Rigden Fellow of St. John's, and Dr. Philip Williams now rector of Stanton in Norfolk, and my ſon John, who was his and Dr. Rutherford's pupil, now in deacons orders, and curate of Ramſey in Huntingdonſhire, but ſtill of the ſame college; and from whom, while there, we had many excellent copies of Latin verſes and other curious performances of the members of that univerſity communicated, as we ſhould, Sir, be glad to receive any of any kind from you now and then occaſionally, not to make it any inconveniency to you, which a letter once a quarter or ſo cannot (we hope) be; for remember, though you was removed to Peterborough hence when young, this, Sir, is your native place, this Society the mother of that, and this ſtill holds undivided, and by the acceſſion of yourſelf now propoſed, my ſons, and ſome other young gentlemen, it will flouriſh more, having already ſtood thirty-five years ſince its inſtitution, and founded an uſeful, public lending library; got together a pretty collection both of natural and artificial curioſities; preſerved and reduced to order abundance of valuable diſſertations, drawings, plans, and valuable papers, ſome of which have been publiſhed in their Tranſactions by the Royal Society at London, and others entered in their regiſters, and in the regiſtries of the Society of Antiquaries there. As our rules are the ſame with thoſe of Peterborough, which was founded on them, I preſume, Sir, you are ſo well acquainted with them as to know we deal in all arts and ſciences, and exclude nothing from our converſation but politicks, which would throw us all into confuſion and diſcord. Our treaties of theology, bibles, commentators, fathers, and more modern divines, eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, canon law, and ethics, are contained

contained and kept under lock and key, in five large claſſes, and one leſs in the church veſtry, to be ready for the uſe of the clergy. Our claſſic authors, lexicons, dictionaries, grammarians, in one other large claſs, and one leſs in the free grammar ſchool for the maſter's more immediate uſe. Thoſe in law, hiſtory, antiquities, &c. in two large, and thoſe in phyſic, natural philoſophy, botany, ſurgery, chemiſtry, &c. in two more large, thoſe in muſic in one large claſs in our muſeum; where our collection of natural and artificial curioſities are depoſited too in five caſes, all under locks, but ready of acceſs to any one who would uſe them, and ſhall be ſo to you when you'll pleaſe to do us the favour of your company here; who am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

MAURICE JOHNSON, Jun.

CXXXVI.

Mr. JOHNSON to Mr. NEVE.

DEAR SIR, Spalding, May 7, 1746.

Your very ingenious and obliging letter of the 19th of May I received in due time, and at our meeting next after, on the 27th communicated the contents to the good company then preſent, to whom I read the Dean's * intended dedication to his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop Sancroft; than which I never read purer Latin, and for which, Sir, thoſe gentlemen (whom it much pleaſed) and I return you our thanks, and am by their order to inform you farther, that at the ſame time Dr. Green, who is my brother ſecretary, and I, with the aſſent ſigned of Mr. Rowland, who was that evening in the chair as vice preſident, and Mr. Cox our

* Dr. Hickes dean of Worceſter. See p. 421.

operator, propoſed you, with Dr. Pocock my acquaintance, Mr. Muſcatt maſter of Boſton ſchool, Mr. Zachariah Brooke, and Dr. Hutchinſon, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and ſome other worthy gentlemen, friends and acquaintance of one or other of our company, to be elected members, and according to rules put up again on the 3d of April at our next meeting, and all elected by ballot and admitted on the 10th, of which I wiſh you and our Society joy; not doubting, from your inherent affection to this your native place, your great candour towards me, and the opportunities the Bodleian and other repoſitories may furniſh you with, beſides the frequent ingenious productions of Oxford, but you will enliven our converſe, and enrich our collection, by a kind and as frequent correſpondence as may ſuit your conveniency. The Aſhmolean abounds in many curious papers. We are never at a loſs to ſend ſomething worthy to a learned friend from our minutes, of which we are gotten into the 46th folio, numbered but on one ſide, of a fourth volume in folio, of the Minutes of our Acts and Obſervations, illuſtrated with drawings and diſſertations, beſides as many diſcourſes and eſſays on all ſubjects as when bound up will make as many more volumes. Into theſe I have cauſed our regiſter to inſert by way of extract, but pretty fully, all in the minutes of Peterborough Society from its foundation, ſo long as your good father, its worthy founder, was the diligent and able ſecretary thereof; and all the firſt volumes of thoſe of Stamford *Societas Æneanaſenſis*, which your father and Dr. Stukeley, the founder and ſecretary of the latter, my good old friends, accommodated me with, as a member of both Societies, and parent of this and thence of them, who had our rules and orders to begin them upon, as many other places have had, whereof the ſecretary of the Royal Society * is preparing to publiſh an account, as they have

* Dr. Mortimer. See the introduction to this volume.

abroad,

abroad, for through Italy and Germany there is ſcarce a town of any conſequence high enough to carry on any commerce but is ennobled with a literary inſtitute, and promotes knowledge in its neighbourhood, and is enabled to give a good hiſtory of its own antient and modern ſtate, which is a ſatisfaction to the ingenious, and furniſhes them with frequent opportunities of gaining and giving knowledge, and of improving and ſhewing their parts and application to the Belles Lettres. Such inſtitutes in England have been ſo rare, that ours here began but in 1709-10, and fixed our rules in 1712, which it has been upheld by ever ſince, is the oldeſt we know of out of London and the univerſities; and we, being men of private fortunes, but a few of us, no great neighbourhood, no public library but a few old books mouldering over the church porch, had many difficulties to ſtruggle with, which in time, by a brave unwearied perſeverance and diligence, we have quite ſubdued, and are very well accommodated, and for our numbers and abilities even much better than either the Royal or the Antiquarian Societies in London, as I ſhall be glad to have the pleaſure to ſhew you, Sir, whenever you will favour me with your good company. When you are in this ſide of the country, come and ſpend ſome time with me, to whom you ſhall be heartily welcome at all times; and as an inducement to you, my ſons, who are always ſome or other with me, are ſober, bookiſh men. My third ſon John, who has been and ſtill is curate of Ramſey, will, I believe, ere long, have that of Kirton in our parts, which is better and much nearer me; and I think, as Dr. Rutherford his tutor told me of him, he applies too hard to ſtudy. As I was owner of Dr. Hickes's Theſaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium, your kind preſent of that great man's intended addreſs to his admirable patron the Lord Archbiſhop Sancroft was the more acceptable. Many excellent things for pretended prudential reaſons have been ſo

ſuppreſſed,

ſuppreſſed, and ſome finally loſt. Mr. Thomas Hearne of Edmund Hall in your univerſity retrieved ſome, and gave us a fine addreſs in pure Latin from Dr. Ralph Bathurſt of Trinity College, dated November 26, 1654, to Dr. Gerard Langbain, provoſt of Queen's in your univerſity, on the Monaſticon Anglicanum, in an appendix to Leland's Collectanea; and I have amongſt my papers an addreſs in Latin MS. but extremely like print, from Mr. Edmund Smith, long well known in Oxford by the title of *Captain Ragg*, which is very humorous, and I know not if it has ever been printed, directed, "Domino Johanni Urry, S." who I preſume was Mr. Urry of Chriſt Church, editor of Chaucer's works, or rather from whoſe tranſcripts and collatings it was publiſhed after his death in 1721. This piece is without date, but entitled "De Ode in Pocockium," and is a ſort of Gallimaufry, or Macaronic, like Rabelais and Tom Brown's whims: but why he calls "Urry Halberdarie * ampliſſime;" or ſays to him "judicii tui acumen ſubveritus magis quàm bipennis;" or "quo-"modo Ætna Pocockio ſit valdè ſimilis," or concludes with "Cito ad Batavos proficiſcor, lauro ab illis donandus, priùs vero "Pembrochienſes voco ad certamen poeticum;" I am at a loſs to know, or whether there was any ode on Dr. Pocock†, which if there was, I fancy it muſt be written by Biſhop Gaſtrell, and ſhould be glad to know, and if not too long ſhould be glad to have a copy of it, though by this odd fellow flammed, having a great and juſt eſteem for his memory, and an intimacy and love for his nameſake my fellow companion at the Mitre. When laſt I ſaw your father, about ſix weeks agone, he was well, and

* See the note in p. 424.

† The ode on Pocock was written by Smith himſelf, and is printed in his works. "At Oxford, ſays Dr. Johnſon, "as we all know, much will be forgiven to literary merit; and of that he had given ſufficient evidence by his excellent ode on the great orientaliſt, Dr. Pocock, who died in 1691, and whoſe praiſe muſt have been written by Smith when he had been but two years in the univerſity. This ode, which cloſed the ſecond volume of the *Muſæ Anglicanæ*, though perhaps ſome objections may be made to its Latinity, is by far the beſt Lyric compoſition in that collection; nor do I know where to find it equalled among the modern writers." EDIT.

did

did me the favour to call on me in his way to Weſton. All our ſociety deſire their compliments, more particularly he who is with reſpect, dear Sir, Your affectionate friend and ſervant,

MAURICE JOHNSON, Junr.

CXXXVII.

Mr. JOHNSON to Mr. NEVE.

DEAR SIR, Spalding, July 5, 1746.

Yours of the 25th ult. we return you thanks for, and I here ſend you the letter I before mentioned, occaſioned by an ode on Dr. Pocock, as it ſhould ſeem written by Dr. Gaſtrell; but finding none ſuch by him, or any other perſon, wiſh to have it explained; it is written in imitation of print, but whether it ever was printed, or in what book, we know not. As it is very humorous in good language, it may give you pleaſure:

" D° Johanni Urry, S.

De Ode in POCOCKIUM.

ORUSCULUM hoc, Halberdarie ampliſſime, in lucem proferre hactenus diſtuli, judicii tui acumen ſubveritus magis quam bipennis. Tandem aliquando Oden hanc ad te mitto, ſublimem, teneram, biſlelem, ſuavem, qualem demum divinus (ſi Muſis vacaret) ſcripſiſſet Gaſtrellus: adeò ſcilicet ſublimem ut inter legendum dormire, adeo flebilem ut ridere velis. Cujus elegantiam ut melius inſpicias, verſuum ordinem et materiem breviter referam.

Primus verſus, de duobus prælliis decantatis. Secundus & tertius, de Lotharingio, cuniculis ſubterraneis, ſaxis, ponto, hoſtibus, & Aſiâ. Quartus & quintus, de catenis, ſudibus, uncis, draconibus, tigribus & crocodilis. Sextus, ſeptimus, octavus & nonus de Gomorrhâ, de Babylone, Babele, & quodam domi ſuæ peregrino. Decimus, aliquid de quo-

dam Pocockio. Undecimus & decimus ſecundus, de Syriâ, Solymâ. Decimus tertius et quartus, de Hoſeâ, et quercu, et de juvene quodam valde ſene. Decimus quintus & ſextus, de Ætnâ, et quomodo Ætna Pocockio ſit valdè ſimilis. Decimus ſeptimus & octavus, de tubâ, aſtro, umbrâ, flammis, rotis. Pocockio non neglecto. Cætera, de Chriſtianis, Ottomanno, Babyloniis, Arabibus, et graviſſimâ agrorum melancholiâ, de Cæſare Flavio, Neſtore, et miſerando juvenis cujuſdam florentiſſimi fato, anno ætatis ſuæ centeſimo præmaturè abrepti.

Quæ omnia cum accuratè expenderis neceſſe eſt ut Oden hanc meam admirandâ plane varietate conſtare fatearis. Cito ad Batavos proficiſcor, lauro ab illis donandus; prius vero Pembrochienſes voco ad certamen poeticum. Vale. Illuſtriſſima tua deoſculor crura. EDMUND. SMITH."

We cannot make out the meaning of this, but fancy from ſome Chriſt Church man converſant in poetry and the tranſactions of that time, perhaps about 15 or 20 years ago, though it has not any date; you, Sir, might therefore mention it to them, and if you now can ſhall be obliged to you. Why *Halberdarie** to Mr. Urry; nothing in the ſhort account of him before his edition of Chaucer, as it is called, though printed after his death, explains who publiſhed that edition.

We are much obliged to you, Sir, for the kind preſent you propoſed for our publick library, of Dr. Batteley's "Opera Poſt-"huma," which for the purity of the ſtyle, and ingenuity of the author, I much admire; and as it is not among their books, will be very acceptable. As to the Antiquities of Colcheſter †, I know not any thing of that work, nor who is the author of it.

* The "Ludicrous Analyſis," firſt printed in The Student, I. 387, and ſince tranſcribed by Dr. Johnſon in his Life of Smith, was originally addreſſed to Mr. Urry, who had enliſted himſelf in the third regiment raiſed in the time of the Monmouth rebellion. This explains the expreſſion *Halberdarie ampliſſime*. EDIT.

† By Mr. Morant.

Amongſt

Amongſt the numerous propoſals for publiſhing ſent us, on ſearch I find none ſuch, and on enquiry of the company at our meeting could not find that any one had heard of it. Doubtleſs Colcheſter is very antient, and may furniſh much hiſtorical matter, which, if treated as elegantly and judiciouſly as Dr. Batteley has Richborough and Reculver, muſt be very uſeful and entertaining. I requeſt you, Sir, to make my ſervices acceptable to Dr. Charles Lyttelton: that learned, ingenious, and worthy gentleman does us great honour in permitting us to number him amongſt our members, as approving of our inſtitution and endeavours, whereby we ſhew our love to learning at leaſt.

By letters laſt poſt from my ſon in London, he acquaints me Mr. Vertue has, under the direction of Mr. Folkes, begun three or four plates of our Engliſh coins, perſuant to the agreement of our Antiquarian Society, for illuſtrating his tables lately publiſhed, and ſent me a ſpecimen, with the method lately invented by Mr. Vertue, which I communicated from him to our laſt Thurſday meeting, of accurately taking off impreſſions of our coins in a cleanly and ready manner, which is thus: "Fold the coin be-"tween a piece of leaf ſilver or ſilver foil as it is commonly called, "then fold it again within ſome thick ſoft paper once or twice, "and once again within ſome ſtrong white paper, laying it "down on a table and keeping the coin ſteady with your left "hand, taking any thing that is hard and ſmooth, and rubbing "it hard till ſuch time as the impreſſion appears through the "paper very plain, then turning the paper and coin therein all "at once, and rubbing it in like manner on the other ſide, and "you will find the impreſſions of both the head and reverſe very "plain on the ſilver foil when you unlap the papers:" as we did when we tried this experiment here from theſe directions on a ſiege piece of ſilver they deſired, and we took ſo and ſent them up, after which he may draw and engrave the piece. This is a

very uſeful method where a man cannot draw and yet would willingly have the deſign, and indeed it muſt needs be more exact than any man can by the eye draw it from the original. The captain is a good draughtſman, and has from Flanders, when there, ſent us ſeveral drawings, ſome of coins. Though this, Sir, be a mechanical way, yet, as it was approved by the Antiquarian Society when there communicated, I thought it worth ſending you, becauſe a few lines in drawing ſaves many words in writing, and gives a more ready and lively idea. I inſtructed my children in it at the ſame time I taught them to write, and if by genius or application they ſketch but with a pen ſo as to convey an idea of what they intend, it is uſeful, without aiming at a finiſhed piece, which demands great accuracy and judgment, and is not neceſſary but to a profeſſed maſter: it was ſo ſlightly, but agreeably, my late friends Dr. Maſſey of Wiſbech, and Mr. Falkner of Lincoln College, drew; and ſo my friend Dr. Stukeley of Stamford draws with a pen, without ſhading, unleſs with a little Indian ink or ſoot waſh, by whom, being a member, we have been favoured with his minutes of their Society there, wherein are, amongſt many very curious acts and obſervations, many remarks he made, in a journey he took to viſit Mr. Gale of Scruton, his lady's brother, on many parts of Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Yorkſhire, which with his good leave I lay together and extract, but pretty fully and occaſionally communicated at our meetings, much being diſcovered ſince Camden's time, and many of theſe not noticed in the additions to his Britannia, or in the Atlas or other authors, and ſome of thoſe in Yorkſhire which have eſcaped the mention of Dr. Heneage Deering, Archdeacon of Rippon, in his "Reliquiæ "Eboracenſes," a quarto poem printed at York in 1743. Give me leave to ſend you here an epigram from the ſecond volume of the Doctor's Minutes, p. 596, made by his brother Gale on Robin

Robin Hood's well, a fine ſpring on the road, ornamented by Sir John Vanbrugh:

" Nympha fui quondam latronibus hoſpita ſylvæ
" Heu nimium ſociis nota, Robine, tuis.
" Me pudet innocuos latices fudiſſe ſceleſtis,
" Jamque viatori pocula tuta fero,
" En pietatis honos! Comes hanc mihi Carliolenſis
" Ædem ſacravit quâ bibis, hoſpes, aquas.

" ROGER GALE."

We hear, but not from the Doctor himſelf, that he is preparing a defence of his " Origines Royſtonianæ," againſt an anſwer to, or remarks thereon, publiſhed by the Rev. Mr. Charles Parkin, rector of Oxburgh in Norfolk, in 1744, the year after the Doctor printed it. The diſpute is, whether a vault diſcovered at Royſton in Cambridgeſhire in 1742 was the Mauſoleum of a lady named Roiſia, who the Doctor contends cauſed it to be built or made, and various images therein rudely carved to be cut in memory of our princes and ſome nobles of her family; or an oratory, and they the images of Popiſh ſaints only, as his antagoniſt would have them. This ſeems a dry ſubject, which the Doctor has embelliſhed with much hiſtorical learning, and ſome ſtrokes of imagination; the rector has here and there been arch upon them. A controverſy of this kind aroſe not many years ſince, occaſioned by what an eminent antiquary of your univerſity wrote about the Vale of Red Horſe; and now the wags ſay, a chalk pit has raiſed as great contention; for ſome will have this grotto to be nothing elſe, which, though I have not ſeen it, I cannot believe; but we muſt give men leave to be merry, and, if they make good jokes, laugh with them.

Biſhop Tanner I had many years the honour to be known to, and had ſome correſpondence with him by letters, and was ſorry when I heard ſome of his curious MS. collections intended for

your Bodleian Library ſuffered by water on the way, which may be a miſtake, for I think Mr. John Tanner, precentor of St. Aſaph, in his edition of the Biſhop's "Notitia Monaſtica," makes no mention of it, but refers to thoſe MSS. as all in the Bodleian Library at the concluſion of his preface.

My couſin Walter Johnſon, rector of Red Merſhall, in the dioceſe of Durham, with his lady, ſon, and daughter, are with us on a viſit in their way; ſhe paid a viſit to our kinſman Mr. Lynn at Southwick, and there and at Allwalton too, where he went with Mr. Lynn to wait on them, lately ſaw my Lord Biſhop of Lincoln, and your good father, my old friend, well, with all his family, which is the laſt I heard of him, ſave that he was to go this commencement to Cambridge, at his Lordſhip's inſtigation, to take his degree of doctor in divinity; but what truth there is in that report I know not, or that he is to be Archdeacon of Huntingdon. I heartily wiſh him well, and think him deſerving of any honours and preferments, as I do you, dear Sir, being his and your very affectionate friend and obliged humble ſervant,

M. JOHNSON, Jun.

CXXXVIII.

Mr. JOHNSON to Mr. NEVE.

DEAR SIR,

Spalding, Feb. 11, 1746-7.

Laſt Thurſday your good father favoured us with your very entertaining and uſeful donation, Dr. Batteley's "Opera Poſthuma," which, with your name as our benefactor and brother member inſerted, was (after having been peruſed by me, and then viewed by the company) repoſited in the proper claſs in our library of the muſeum; and, as ordered, I return you thanks. I am likewiſe

wiſe to thank you, Sir, for ſuch part of time as you was ſo good to ſpend with me here, where you ſhall ever be heartily welcome, and to requeſt you to acquaint Dr. Lyttelton he was according to our rules propoſed September 18, and elected upon ballot October the 2d laſt, of which I wiſh myſelf joy in being of two Societies with him. Probably Dr. Bertie may not be returned from term, where I ſuppoſe he has been up, and which ends not till to-morrow. Ye are our compliment at Oxford: at Cambridge, as nearer and more related to our ſchool, we have more members, about 27 of the preſent liſt of the R. S. and about as many of the Antiquarian. Our friend Dr. Stukeley, an ancient member, and beneficed at Stamford, has lately obliged us with two diſcourſes on the remains of Croyland Abbey, and an explanation of the five ſculptures in compartments of the miracles of St. Guthlake, and the ſtatues of the kings and queens, William the Conqueror, Henry I. and his mother, Ethelbald, Witlaf, kings of Mercia, Kenulf, Guthlak, Turketyl, Ingulf, and Joffryd abbats, St. Waldeve earl of Northumberland, and Lanfrank lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, a great friend to that convent; attended with very curious and accurate drawings done by him in Indian ink, and in a large ſcale, the more uſeful as that all prints extant of it are ſo ſmall that nothing can be made of thoſe figures.

We ſhall be further much obliged to you, good Sir, for an explanation of theſe characters *, which are the title or lettering as our bookbinders commonly call it, of that beautiful Eaſtern MS. in folio given us by Dr. Heighington, which I had the pleaſure to ſhew you, on the cover; and theſe are the uppermoſt line of what we Weſtern ſcribes call the laſt leaf †. As near as I can draw them theſe characters are thus in black and red ‡, which red I ſuppoſe are the accents, the book being ſo marked through-

* Engraved in plate VII. fig. 4. † See theſe in the ſame plate, fig. 5.
‡ So written in the original letter. The accents are ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed in the plate.

out,

out, very fair, and well preſerved, but to me unintelligible. It is a folio on paper, written on both ſides, and ſeems antient, the paper much reſembling ſleek ſkin or thin vellum, and taken for ſuch, till now, by cloſe obſervation and this mark in it, I find it to be certainly paper. On the leaves before and at the end theſe marks (ſee plate VII. fig. 6, 7.) It has been well bound in the beſt red morocco leather, and the cover adorned with ſtamps of flowers and foliage work on much thinner leather, enlayed and gilded; but, having been much uſed, is almoſt out of the binding.

It is ſilly not to have a name of a book in the catalogue, ſillier to ſay with the monk *non poteſt legi*, and I think worſt of all to give a wrong name to it, which perhaps may have been done; therefore, Sir, as you may have it in your power, be ſo good to inform us in this matter, and what from theſe circumſtances and the elegant illuminations in knot work before and at the end of it in all colours, but no gold or ſilver uſed, may be the age of it as nearly as may be conjectured. Our brother members all join in compliments with, dear Sir, your affectionate friend and humble ſervant,

M. JOHNSON, Jun.

P. S. Pray let me know if the life of St. Guthlake, written in good Latin Hexameter by Felix a monk of Croyland, be in print, and by whom and when publiſhed; or if not, if a MS. of it be in the Bodleian Library?

CXXXIX.

CXXXIX.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Neve.

DEAR SIR, Spalding, March 30, 1750.

I pray make my ſervices acceptable to Mr. Dean of Exeter, to whom I notified his being admitted a member of our Gentlemen's Society here (as he deſired by you), but have not been favoured with an anſwer, and to Dr. Eintey Bertie, another of our members and good friend of mine, when you ſee them. We keep up well, and have had a kind preſent from another member of a quarto MS. and his memoirs taken from memory at returning home, from meetings of the Royal Society in 1740 and 1741, and of theſe we read one memoir at a meeting; and they are very judicious, of variety of matter, and afford much improvement and entertainment, which every letter from our few good correſpondents and occaſional occurrences ſets me in ſtock, ſo that our Secretary is ſure of ſomething worth the hearing to read to the company, and making mention of in our minutes of our Society's obſervations, whereof he is now filling a fifth volume in folio, bound up and indexed, whereto when we have indexed and bound up our literary correſpondencies eſſays, poems, and diſſertations, they will make a valuable ſet of papers, and may be of uſe to poſterity; but we have long ſtayed for an hand, having as yet no binder here, and theſe are a ſort of papers I never thought proper to truſt abroad to be bound, as I did the minutes of our accounts and obſervations, or they had been bound up ere this as thoſe are, in vellum, and *gratis*; but I hope to have a man do them here under my own care and inſpection, for I

think them too great a treaſure to truſt otherwiſe, and when bound not out of the muſeum of the Society, but in the Secretary's hands.

If you, dear Sir, ſhould go abroad, I ſhall hope thence for the favour of your continuing our correſpondence; and whilſt you ſtay at Oxford, hope to hear from you when you can ſpare time, and how my kinſman goes on, and thoſe friends do, and what elſe occurs as you think fit. Mr. Smith of Woodſton would fain renew or revive the ſpirit of Peterborough Society, and in aid I ſent him ſome of our minutes. Here is a Society forming on a literary deſign at Boſton, different from a dividing book club they had there, wherein they bought pamphlets, dined together monthly, and divided the ſpoil at the end of the year, which might furniſh them with waſte-paper until a new diviſion came. We had laſt Thurſday at our Society meeting an epigram on the male graſshopper, the female of which, by Mr. Dacier's note on Anacreon, is dumb.

To a Friend.

The greateſt happineſs, my friend, takes place,
Not in the human, but the inſect race;
And of the inſect race the happier far
Is the male of the bounding graſshopper.
Not from his ſongs theſe joys ſuperior riſe,
For bards can ſing, bards, honey-bees, and flies;
But flies, bees, bards, boaſt not ſuch gentle fate,
The grateful ſilence of a ſpeechleſs mate.

By the bye, the women ſay the poet has a wife indeed, and his friend is a fuſty old batchelor; but I thought the epigram worth ſending, and am, dear Sir, (hoping to ſee you when hereabouts) your affectionate friend and ſervant,

M. Johnson.

CXL.

CXL.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Neve.

Dear Sir, Spalding, May 21, 1753.

If, after a reſidence in an ample and opulent city, and having reviſited the ſeat of the Muſes, a natural affection can induce you to favour us with your company this ſummer, do me the pleaſure of ſpending what you can ſpare of it with me here, where whilom the father of our poetry and refiner of our language, the pride of both learned ſtreams, diſdeigned not to ſing among our reeds and ruſhes; it will give you, I promiſe myſelf, pleaſure, Sir, as being a Spalding man, to ſee how much both our town and country environing are of late cultivated and improved, this by dreynage and tilth, that by merchandize and buildings; not that we neglect the leaſt lucrative arts, who have this day laid the foundation of a theatre erecting for Herbert's company of comedians in Crack-pole, oppoſite the petit-ſchool there, under young Mr. Everard's inſtruction, to be threeſcore feet in length, with a tireing room for decking the heroes and heroines at the end of it; this they are to have the amicable uſe of thrice a year for three months immediately preceding our Lincoln meeting, which races begin ever in the firſt week in September; ours therefore in the month before them, when our aſſemblies and concerts will be frequent, and our cockpit built octagonally in the ſame gameſome ſtreet will not be uncrowded. Our church-wardens, in this ſpirit of public architecture, being perſuaded they too ought to do ſomething for the honour of God, and credit of the town with their dioceſan and the country, are new painting and adorning the church, and have reſtored to our royal and free

grammar ſchool the ancient ſeats thereto memorially belonging, which their immediate predeceſſors had injurioufly endeavoured to alienate and aſſume to their own ſpecial and particular uſes.

Our Spalding Gentlemen's Society flouriſhes much in an acceſſion of many uſeful and worthy members and correſpondents; and which I am hopeful you, Sir, as their and my good friend, will be pleaſed to re-become one, that favour being the greateſt that can be done to our inſtitution in Sir Iſaac Newton's mind, who wiſhed it well, and had the experience of being many years Secretary to the Royal Society, as our friend and fellow member Mr. Birch now is. We deplore the ſtate of Stamford and Peterborough Societies, ſunk (as we hear) into meer tavern clubs, ſurely not out of apprehenſion of the archneſs of counterfeiters of Greek Bouſtrophedon inſcriptions, which might have impoſed upon Scaliger, Grævius, Gronovius, Reineſius, Fleetwood, Cumberland, or Taylor, which yet Stukeley, Tathwell, and your humble ſervant, whom them they laboured and diverted, muſt excuſe; for if a gentleman will be at the expence of ſetting ſuch up in his garden in Bedfordſhire, or any other county, they are not obliged to conjecture it was brought from Tadmor or Palmyra, or even from Greece Major or Minor, or by whom, where, when, or on what occaſion made.

You will favour us, Sir, in accepting all our ſervices yourſelf, and in making them acceptable to couſin George Johnſon, with compliments on his recovery, and that I ſhall hope for his anſwer to my laſt to him at his beſt leiſure, and (if you pleaſe) to couſin John Wingfield of Hertford College, lord of the manor of Tickencoat near Stamford, a very worthy, well learned, and ingenious member of our Society.

I long to have Mr. Wiſe's ſentiments of a ſmall copper coin in my collection I ſent him an account of; I take it to be a genuine one of Caſſibelan, having a rough haired head on one ſide, the reverſe concave,

concave, an eſſeda and horſe; CAS under them, which I take to be Celtic or of the Greek characters, and proteſt I made them not, but they remain all perfectly as plowed up. Neither Camden, Selden, Cotton in Speed, nor Gibſon, have any ſuch coin; and Gale, Stukeley, Martin, and Squire have ſeen it with admiration, and could make no other conjecture about it. You may, perhaps, Sir, be better acquainted with Mr. Wiſe than that young gentleman; and if ſo, and you have opportunity, I wiſh you would aſk him his thoughts about it, with my compliments, though he may well not remember me, who have not ſeen him for forty years when at Oxford, and there then received great civilities from his communicative courteſy.

My ſon the colonel has loſt his wife, couſin Lyon's ſiſter, and couſin Branſby her huſband; her friends tell her, ſhe muſt repair the loſs with an old acquaintance of his and friend of yours, the rector of Folkingham. Since I ſaw you, my ſon Walter is married, and likely to make me again a grandfather; his wife was a Fairfax of Fleet in this neighbourhood, a good fortune, and, what is better, a very good woman; and it is a great ſatisfaction to us that they are our next neighbours, living at what was Mr. Ambler's (my wife's father's) dwelling houſe, which he has fitted and furniſhed elegantly, and is in full buſineſs. All your acquaintance and friends here are well, and much at your ſervice; no one more ſo than, dear Sir, your affectionate friend and obedient ſervant,

M. JOHNSON.

CXLI*.

Mr. WASSE to .....

SIR, Aynho, ...25, 1722.

I moſt heartily thank you for the favour of the MS. which Mr. Barrett the Banbury carrier has undertaken ſafely to deliver. He is a perſon that you may venture any thing of that kind with, being a man of ſubſtance and punctual. Tertullian, if I miſtake not, formerly belonged to the Puteani; it is a very good copy, equal to any except that of St. Agobard, of which we daily expect a perfect collation from ſome of the Benedictines who are under the direction of P. Montfaucon. Rigaltius was a great maſter in the African Latin; but he does not always diſtinguiſh his conjectures from the MS. reading, ſo that his text is not to be depended on. Tomorrow I intend to meet Mr. Bridges at Oxford, and ſhall give order for a tranſcript of that catalogue of MSS. which was ſent from Italy for the uſe of Mr. Selden. When the books themſelves cannot be purchaſed, I ſhould think it adviſeable to procure collations of them, which would be of infinite uſe to the learned world, and would mightily diſtinguiſh a library. After Mr. Brookhuſe's fine edition of Propertius, there ſtill remains ſomething to be done; he ſeems not to have ſeen your MS. I cannot forbear the mention of one place which he ſticks at without cauſe, III. 3.

" Arma Deus Cæſar dites meditatur ad Indos,
" Et freta gemmiferi findere claſſe maris:
" Magna viri merces. — — —

* This and all the following letters were communicated too late to come in their regular order by various friends, well-wiſhers to a publication which they are pleaſed to think of ſervice to the common cauſe of literature and antiquities.

" Seres

" Seres & Auſoniis venient provincia virgis.
" Adſueſcent Latio Partha tropæa Jovi.
" Ite, agite, experte bello date lintea proræ,
" Et ſolitum *armigeri* ducite munus equi.

" Locus obſcurus, quem ego nullus capio: magnam ille a ſtu-
" dioſis gratiam inibit, qui hanc partem Romanæ antiquitatis
" illuſtraverit; nam latere ritum aliquem adhuc ignoratum ſua-
" dent verba," &c.

It appears, from a great many authorities, that the conſul was preſented with one or more fine horſes by the public upon any expedition: they are conſular inſignia, and are called *publici*, Livy xxx, 17, " Munera quæ Legati ferrent Regi decreve-
" runt, et equos duo phaleratos militaremque ſupellectilem, qua-
" lem præberi conſuli mos eſſet." A favour of this kind was ſo much in the power of the common people, that even the dictator himſelf was obliged to procure leave to make uſe of a horſe, as the ſame authority acquaints us, xxxiii. 14. " Dictator Junius
" Pera, rebus divinis perfectis, latoque ut ſolet ad populum ut
" equum aſcendere liceret." Tacitus, An. xv. 7. " Ceſennius
" Pætus Armeniam intrat triſti omine. Nam in tranſgreſſu Eu-
" phratis, quem ponte tranſmittebant, nulla palam cauſa turba-
" tus equus, qui conſularia inſignia geſtabat, retro evaſit." *Equi* in Propertius is put for *equorum*, as Romanus for Romani in Virgil, " Tu regere imperio," &c; for that there were ſeveral of them is plain from Dionyſius and Appian. Dionyſius Antiq. x. de Quinctio Dict. " Ὡς δὲ εἶγὺς ἦν ἵππος τε ἀυλῷ φαλάροις κεκοσμημένος εὐπρεπέσι
" προσῆγον κ τὰ ἄλλα παράσημα οἷς πρότερον ἡ τῶν βασιλέων ἐκεκόσμηο
" ἀρχὴ προσήνεγκαν." Appian. de B. Parthico, p. 227, ed. Tollianæ. " Ἵππῳ δὲ τῶν στρατηγικῶν ἐπιφανῶς κεκοσμημένος βία συνεπισπάσας
" τὸν ἡνίοχον, εἰς τὸ ῥεῖθρον ὑπορβύχιος ἠφανίσθη." The *Imperator* often made preſents of theſe horſes to ſuch as diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the field. Dionyſ. Rom. Antiq. vi. 94. " ἐδωρήσαο αὐ-
" τὸν (Marcium Poſtumius) ἵππῳ πολεμιςῇ, στρατηγικοῖς ἐπισήμοις

" κεκοσμημένω." Capitolinus in Antonino, cap. 4. " Clariſſimum " nominabat (Adrianus) qui et ei honorem equi publici ſexenni " detulit." Inſcriptio Ancyra G. Jul. Severum " πρῶτον πεντεκαιδέ- " κανδρον τῶν ἐκδικαζόντων τὰ πράγματα, ἵππῳ δημοσίῳ τιμηθέντα," &c. Upon ſecond thoughts, it is moſt likely that Equus here is ſingular, and called *armiger* in contradiction to the *ſagmarii*. I am, with great reſpect, your obliged humble ſervant,

J. WASSE.

CXLII.

JOHN WARBURTON, Eſq. Somerſet Herald, to Mr. GALE, concerning the *Scotts-dike*.

SIR, Wimbleton, Dec. 12, 1723.

Having been abroad for ſome time paſt, I received not yours till late laſt night, or had ſooner anſwered it. The *Scots-dike*, which you deſire to have an account of, much reſembles that called the *Devil's-ditch* on Newmarket-heath, conſiſting only of a high-raiſed bank of earth, with a trench running parallel thereto, and without walls or other materials to ſupport the ſides. It enters northward at a place called *Wheelfell*, from Scotland, between the rivers North Tyne and Read, and cutting the Roman wall at Buſy-gap, ſoon after croſſes South Tyne, and falls in with the river Alone, the banks of which being very deep, anſwer the end for which the ſaid trench was made, and ſupply the want of it to the head of that valley. Soon after it appears again, and at a place called *Shorngate-croſs* the agger is very conſpicuous, and is now called the *Scotts-nick*. Here it enters the biſhoprick of Durham, and points towards the head of the river Tees, which I believe is the bordering and courſe of it to Winſtone,

ſtone, and that the trench and bank which comes there from Gatherley-moor, and which your reverend and learned father took to be the Ermine-ſtreet, is the continuation of this ſtupendous work, and probably it runs much further into Yorkſhire, if not quite through it; which opinion I am the more confirmed in from the examination of my ſurvey books and journals of that county, which ſhew ſuch a like bank and trench to break out in a line to the river Ouſe, and thence to Rotherham; and I very well remember that the countryman which firſt ſhewed it me in Northumberland told me as much, and was very deſirous to know the time and uſe for which it was made, wherein I could give him no farther ſatisfaction than to acquaint him that I took it to have been a boundary between the Britons and the Picts before the entrance of the Romans, for it plainly appears from the foundations of the walls built by the emperors Hadrian and Severus being cut through it, to be of greater antiquity than either of them, which opinion I am ſtill more and more confirmed in from the rudeneſs of the work; and whatever beauties Mr. Gordon hath diſcovered in it, I can find no more than I have before deſcribed, viz. a rampart of earth about twelve yards wide, and a graff or ditch running before it of the ſame dimenſions.

Neither do I underſtand what Mr. Gordon means by calling this piece of antiquity a *wall*; nor can I think that the *Scots-dike*, after ſo long and ſtreight a courſe as I have deſcribed it to have, would make ſuch an acute turn, and at once change its courſe from S. W. to S. E. which it muſt have done to have gone from the head of North Tyne to within four miles of Edinborough. From the conſideration of theſe particulars, I am apt to think that the wall of Mr. Gordon's diſcovering, is only the continuation of the Ermin-ſtreet way, which I myſelf have rode upon from *Spittup-nich* near the head of the river *Read* in Northumberland, by Jedburgh, Mailros, Lauder, Ginglekirk, Dalkeith,

which

which is within four miles of Edinborough; and from thence by the Queen's-ferry to the end of the wall which the Romans made in Scotland, now called *Graham's-dike*, in which courſe the pavement is very untrue, and the ſtones large, ſo that ſome unſkilful perſons may perhaps take it for the foundation of a wall; but that any one verſed in antiquity ſhould do it, is ſtrange and ſurpriſing to, Sir, your humble ſervant,

J. WARBURTON.

☞ See Gordon's map in his Itinerarium Septentrionale, whence it appears that the work here referred to is called the *Catrail* and the *Picts work ditch*, and ſeems to be diſtinct both from the *Scots-dike* and Ermine-ſtreet. See alſo his account of it, ib. p. 102, 103.

CXLIII.

Mr. FRANCIS DRAKE to Mr. GALE, concerning the Roman Highway running through Londborough Park.

Being at Londborough laſt week, I prevailed with Lord Burlington to dig for the Roman cauſeway in his park, mentioned p. 32. of my work. At about 19 inches deep, through a very —— ſoil by the ſide of the canal, the workmen came to the ſtratum, and bared the whole breadth of it, which meaſured 24 feet. This is the broadeſt Roman road I ever met with, and on it is plainly to be ſeen the impreſſions of wheel carriages. Moſt certainly this was the great military way mentioned in the firſt Iter from York to *Prætorium* one way, and croſs the Humber to Lincoln the other: but more of this when we meet. My lord propoſes to lay bare as much of this road as is in his territories, and then it may tempt ſo curious a perſon as yourſelf to go from hence to ſee it. I will do myſelf the pleaſure to accompany you. I am, &c. F. DRAKE.

CXLIV.

CXLIV.

Account of an Altar, or rather Pedeſtal, of the Goddeſs *Britannia* found at York, printed in the York Courant, No. 758, April 22, 1740, and moſtly extracted from two Letters that Mr. R. GALE wrote to Mr. F. DRAKE on his communicating the Inſcription to him: what is incloſed in hooks is Mr. DRAKE's Addition.

The ſtone which was lately found near *Micklegate-barr* in this city, is of the grit kind, and is juſt 2 feet high and 10 inches broad, and proves [upon ſecond thoughts] not to have been an altar ſtone, but the baſe or pedeſtal of a ſtatue [the lead where both the feet were fixt being ſtill to be ſeen on the top of it. The ſtone with the inſcription is thus as well as a wooden print can exhibit it *].

There is no difficulty in the reading except in the third line, where P and the long ſtrokes [may puzzle a little, appearing like numerals, but] muſt be read POSUIT NICOMEDES, K and C being often uſed for one another. The whole inſcription will then run, *Britanniæ ſanctæ poſuit Nicomedes Auguſtorum noſtrorum libertus.* i. e. Nicomedes, a freedman of the two emperors, erected this ſtatue to the ſacred deity of Britannia.

The attribute of *ſancta* is very frequently beſtowed on the Heathen deities, as appears by innumerable inſtances in Gruter and other lapidarian authors; as, *Jovi ſancto*, *Marti ſancto*, *Fortunæ ſanctæ*, *Cereri ſanctæ*, &c. and there is one in the former even *Febri ſanctæ*.

But this inſcription muſt be allowed very curious, ſince it is the only one that deifies our *Britannia*. There are ſeveral in-

* It is engraved in plate VII. fig. 8.

ſcriptions of the deifications of other nations and provinces, particularly an inſcription under a ſtatue in baſſo relievo, dug up in July 1731, at Middleby in Scotland, about 16 miles north of Carliſle, an account and draft of which is given in the appendix to Gordon's Itinerarium Septentrionale, and Horſley's Britannia Romana p. 192; under that image are theſe words,

BRIGANTIAE S. AMANDVS.

You will often meet with E for AE in inſcriptions, and the S here may as well be deſigned for SANCTAE as SACRVM, and then it will be juſt the ſame as our inſcription, only *mutatis nominibus*, except in the dignity of the dedication, which, though the laſt does great honour to our *Brigantine* part of this iſland, yet the word *Britanniæ* has the preference to that of *Brigantiæ*, as much as the whole nation exceeds a province of it. It is great pity the ſtatue was not found with the pedeſtal; we then might have ſeen in what accoutrements the Romans dreſſed this ſtrange goddeſs, thoſe of *Brigantia* being very curious, making her a ſort of Panthea, as may be ſeen in the cuts of it in the recited authorities.

It is not eaſy to gueſs which of the *Auguſti* theſe were upon the Micklegate ſtone from any thing elſe upon it, and conſequently we muſt be ſtrangers to the time of its erection. The letters AE conjoined are not very uſual, [there being but one inſtance of it in all Horſley's inſcriptions, but few in Gruter, and none of them in the earlieſt times*. We can only conjecture that the Emperors meant here were Severus and his ſon Caracalla, from their long† reſidence at York or in the iſland, and that this *Nicomedes*, a manumiſed ſlave of theirs, out of gratitude for receiving his freedom here, erected this ſtatue to the ſacred genius of Britain‡. If this is allowed, and it cannot be far otherwiſe,

* We muſt not ſuppoſe the A and E are conjoined to form the diphthong Æ, which appears to have been unknown to the Romans in all their manners of writing, but only to have been a *nexus literarum*, as in the two N's in the word BRITANNIA, and the DES in NICOMEDES on this ſtone. R. G.

† Their reſidence here was about three years.

‡ To the goddeſs Britannia.

then this ſtone bears the age of 1500 years and upwards, and is another argument of the priſtine glory of the ancient EBORACUM, in thoſe days the capital of the iſland of Britain.]

CXLV.

Mr. FRANCIS DRAKE's Account of a Gold Coin of CONSTANTIUS jun. found at York.

SIR, April 21, 1739.

Two days ago there was found in digging a cellar very near Ouſebridge on the Weſt a gold coin in very high preſervation, an Emperor's head full-faced with a helmet on, the buſt in armour, and a ſpear, or rather a miſſive dart in his right hand, the legend FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS. PERP. AVG. On the reverſe a prieſt and prieſteſs ſitting, holding between them a votive tablet, inſcribed as uſual VOT XXX MVLT XXXX under the tablet a ſtar, and round it GLORIÆ REIPVBLICÆ; on the exergue KONSTAV.

This coin I was in hopes of being maſter of for a ſmall matter above its weight, but Mr. Selby was before-hand with me. I ſuppoſe it muſt be a coin of Conſtantius, the ſon of Conſtantine the Great, ſtruck at Conſtantinople, as appears by the exergue.

F. DRAKE.

CXLVI.

Mr. THOMAS ROUTH, of a Tumulus, near Elenborough in Cumberland, to Mr. GALE.

SIR,

Laſt week an account was ſent me that Mr. Senhouſe of Netherhall had ordered a tumulus or mount of earth, which lies about 60 yards eaſtward of the fort at Elenborough, to be ſearched into, in hopes of meeting with ſomething remarkable; the mount is about five yards in height, and conſiſts of ſeveral different ſtrata. They began at the circumference level with the ground, and cut to the center, in the nature of a profile. The firſt layer at bottom was found to be turf ſet edgeways, about two feet high, with breckens*, which had formerly grown upon it, ſeemingly freſh. The ſecond was whitiſh clay three quarters of a yard, the next was of blue near a yard, a difference of half a yard made a fourth, above that lay a plate of metal†, which begun at the ſtrata of white clay, and was carried obliquely up the ſides till it went off horizontally at an acute angle between the fourth and fifth ſtrata, the whole ſomewhat reſembling a cap, above the plate was a ſecond layer of blue clay, and the ſixth, which made the top of the hill, was pure earth.

Having cut away half the mount without meeting with what they might hope for, they thought it needleſs to proceed any further. I ſhould have been extremely glad that this their ſearch had better anſwered their expectations.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THOMAS ROUTH.

* Fern.

† What is here called *metal* was hard red cement, as appeared by a piece of it ſent to me by Mr. Routh. R. G.—Another tumulus at the ſame diſtance S. W. of the fort was opened by Mr. Senhouſe about 1763. See Mr. Archdeacon Head's account in Archaeologia, II. 54.

CXLVII.

Mr. ROUTH's Account of Ruins lately diſcovered at *Pap Caſtle* in Cumberland.

Jan. 16, 1741-2.

As to the ruins at Pap Caſtle, I made as particular enquiry a- I could of the man in whoſe grounds they were diſcovered, and of ſome of his neighbours who were preſent at the finding them. The cloſe in which they lay is a little to the Southward of the fort on the declivity of the hill towards the river, and is bordered on the Weſt by a narrow lane, probably the *via militaris* continued, and is uſually ſhewn to ſtrangers as a place the moſt remarkabl here for finding Roman coins.

Theſe were the largeſt ruins ever known to be diſcovered in theſe parts; for they met with three walls beſides the pavement; the firſt laid Eaſt and Weſt, was covered with earth nigh a foot high; parallel to it, at the diſtance of above ſeven yards, they found a ſecond; between theſe, about two yards deep (the height of the walls which were ſix yards broad and ſtrongly cemented), they came to a pavement curiouſly laid with large flags three quarters of a yard ſquare and two or three inches thick, as I meaſured them, but imagining money muſt have been hid there, they covered it up again till night, when they tore it all up again as far as they had opened it. It was compoſed of flags of a different thickneſs; under the thinner was found a coarſe ſtrong cement, which has cauſed all theſe to be broken in the taking up, whereas the thicker are pretty entire. Part of the wall ſtood upon the floor, and the edge was ſecured by a fine red cement two inches thick, which they ſuppoſed was intended to keep the floor dry. They imagine they were at a corner o

the

the building, the third wall ſtanding at right angles with the firſt and ſecond, and parallel to the ſtony lane, upon which was an old hedge. Upon the floor they found a ſort of a ſtone trough, or rather baſe of a pillar, about a foot high, the hollowed part ſquare and two inches deep. In digging they likewiſe met with a ſmall earthen veſſel, which I procured, of fine red clay, beautifully ſmooth, with letters impreſt on the bottom, but ſo defaced as not to be intelligible. The people called it a ſaltſeller from its ſhape. Some years ago this man's father, who found theſe ruins, dug up a conduit at the place marked in the plan. See plate VII. fig. 9.

The owner had no coins when I ſaw him, nor knew of any that had been dug up there for ſome time. I was ſhewn a large braſs piece by one of his neighbours, but it was ſo corroded that not the leaſt impreſſion could be diſcerned. They both promiſed me faithfully to procure and preſerve for me whatever coins ſhould be found here.

CXLVIII.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. ROUTH to Mr. GALE, on a Roman fibula, and a coin of Trajan found at Carliſle, and a gold coin of Nero found at Elenborough.

Carliſle,
April 13, 1743.

Laſt week, in digging a pit to receive the water of a drain from a cellar in the gardens of Jerom Tully, Eſq. in this city, at the depth of between three or four yards, there was found a Roman fibula

fibula and a medal, and likewiſe two oaken pieces of the joining timber of a houſe which appeared to have been burnt. The head on the medal is of *Trajan*, the letters left round it ..... IANO AVG ... P M. and others defaced; on the reverſe is the Emperor ſeated on a pile of arms with a trophy erected before him, the legible letters being S.P.Q.R. OPTI. in the exergue S. C. The earth, nigh as far as they dig, is all forced, which is the reaſon that few or no pieces of antiquity are met with here, except they dig to a conſiderable depth. The figure of the fibula is below. [plate VII. fig. 10.]

A gold coin of *Nero* found about two years ago at Elenborough, on the ſea ſhore within flood mark, bears Nero's head, with NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS about it: the reverſe is the Emperor and an Empreſs, with the inſcription AVGVSTVS & AVGVSTA.

THO. ROUTH.

CXLIX.

Dr. STUKELEY concerning Mr. HORSLEY and his "Britannia Romana."

Grantham,
Feb. 4, 1728.

I thank you for ſending Mr. Horſley to me. I have read his name in Aynſworth's "Catalogus Woodwardianus." He called on me, and ſpent the evening with me in my muſeum, which he was much delighted with, as well for the pleaſantneſs of the proſpect as the order and diſpoſition of the furniture. We had a world of diſcourſe about his deſign. I am of opinion he has hit upon the true way of accommodating the Notitia Imperii to the

the *Linea Valli*, and that others have begun at the wrong end. As for inſtance, he affirms *Tunocelum* to be Boulneſs, not Tinmouth, where the antiquarian tide hitherto without impediment has carried it. Upon conſidering the matter, I find that Baxter corrects it rightly into *Tunocenon*, and Ravennas confirms it by his writing it *Juliocenon*, but from the *I* prefixt, I correct it a little further into *Itunocenon*, and I doubt not at all but that it is the true reading, whence it plainly ſignifies *Itunæ fluvii oſtium*, well applicable to Boulneſſe. There are other matters of this nature which I have conſidered, but wait for his book. I hope you and I before we die ſhall travel over the Picts wall again together, and with more accuracy. I had prepared a vaſt collection towards a Gruterus Britannicus *; but when I had ſet myſelf to look over ſuch things, a rap comes to the door for me to go perhaps a mile off, and my fortune will not ſupport me handſomely without ſome little buſineſs, and that makes me at preſent very remiſs in theſe affairs. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

W. STUKELEY.

CL.

Extract of a Letter from Sir JOHN CLERK to Mr. GALE, concerning a Character of the Earl of Pembroke, Biſhop Burnet's "Hiſtory of his Life and Times," and an account of an Eſſay on the Highland Language.

Edenborough,
Feb. 13, 1732-3.

I was mighty ſorry to hear that our good old friend the earl of Pembroke was among the number of our dead acquaintances.

* This, or a rough ſketch of it, is now in the hands of Mr. Gough.

We

We have loſt here all our very old people and ſome very weak children, but nobody elſe, in the late general diſtemper *. The earl was certainly a harmleſs worthy man, and had been a great promoter of virtue and learning. I wiſh his ſucceſſor may prove no worſe, and that he would take care of the many valuable things which my friend his father left behind him. Pray be ſo kind as to let me know what you expect of him. I have not the honour to know him, but was informed when I was in London that he had an excellent taſte for architecture.

I return you a thouſand thanks for the account you ſent me of the inſcription at Netherby. Your opinions in theſe matters are my ultimatum; for nothing can be added to the ingenious diſſertation † you have ſent me on this ſubject. Every day I look upon ſuch things I cannot but reflect how wonderfully we are obliged to the Romans who left us ſo much for our entertainment, and have many times wiſhed that we might do more of this kind for the entertainment of our poſterity than commonly we do. It were likewiſe much to be wiſhed, that ſome military men in our days had as great a regard for the Eternal and Almighty Being as they had; but I am afraid an army of Proteſtants might travel through the whole world without leaving one monument behind them whether or not they had been Chriſtians.

I much rejoice to hear that Biſhop Burnet's ſecond volume is to be ſhortly printed. I propoſe great entertainment from it, as being in ſome things a newer kind of romance than I can meet with elſewhere. Pardon me if I think my worthy countryman had a great daſh of the old woman in his compoſition: he had likewiſe ſomething of Tom Gordon's pride, and our friend Sandy Gordon's weakneſs and want of judgment.

* An epidemical cold that ſpread itſelf all over Europe at that time. R. G.——as in the months of May and June of this preſent year 1782. EDIT.

† This diſſertation was the ſubject of two letters to Mr. Robert Cay, December 28, 1732, and January 22, 1733.

There is an eſſay printing here, demonſtrating that our Highland language is the true Celtic, and that many Greek and Latin words are derived from it. The diſcoveries, I own, are pretty curious; but the authority carries the point a little too far, by pretending that the Celtic is more antient than the Hebrew. When it comes out, I will be ſure to ſend it to you. Some things you will think too far driven, and other things admirable for their correſpondence with our preſent Celtic.

I am, dear Sir, yours,

J. CLERK.

CLI.

Mr. LETHIEULLIER to Mr. GALE, giving an Account of a Roman Pavement at Wanſted Park in Eſſex.

SIR, July 12, 1735.

Though my attendance in the country at this ſeaſon of the year will not permit me to be preſent at the weekly meetings of the Society at the Mitre, yet I ſhall have the greateſt reſpect for it, and be glad on all occaſions to do what lies within the compaſs of my poor abilities, either to promote the end of its inſtitution, or entertain the gentlemen who compoſe it.

As I remember, there is only a ſlight memorandum in the great drawing book relating to a Roman pavement diſcovered about twenty years ago in Sir Richard Child's (now earl Tylney's) park at Wanſted in Eſſex; as the whole is now obliterated, and the face of the ground ſo much changed, that a curious enquirer muſt aſk, *Ubi Troja fuit?* I hope the following account of it will not be thought an intruſion upon your time.

The

The occaſion of this diſcovery was the digging holes for an avenue of trees from the gardens. Mr. Adam Holt, the gardener, perceiving ſeveral of the teſſeræ thrown up, ſoon conjectured what he was upon, and earneſtly endeavoured, though in vain, to obtain leave to lay it quite open: however he examined it ſo far as to find that its extent from north to ſouth was about twenty feet, and from eaſt to weſt about ſixteen; that it was compoſed of ſmall ſquare brick teſſeræ of different ſizes and colours, as black, white, red, &c. of all which I have ſpecimens.

That there was a border about a foot broad went round it, compoſed of red dice, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch ſquare, within which were ſeveral ornaments, and in the middle the figure of a man riding upon ſome beaſt, and holding ſomething in his hand; but as he opened it only in a hurry, and in different places, he was able to give no better account of it.

There was then found a ſilver coin, but of what Emperor I have not been able to learn, and one of the ſmall braſs of Valens,

DN VALENS PF AVG

Reverſe, SECVRITAS REIPVB

Exergue, LVG. P.

now in my poſſeſſion, which are all the coins or other antiquities that were ever found at this place, at leaſt to my knowledge.

I have frequently viſited it (once I think with you, when you favoured me with your company at Alderſbrook) and have found not only many of the aforeſaid teſſeræ, but ſeveral pieces of large Roman brick, ſome hollowed, probably for gutters.

This pavement was ſituated on a gentle gravelly aſcent towards the north, and at a ſmall diſtance from the ſouth end of it I remember a well of exceeding fine water, now abſorbed in a great pond: from this well the ground riſes likewiſe toward the ſouth till it comes to a plain, which extends a conſiderable

way, and is now my warren, but by tradition was once covered with wood. On the brink of this very plain, and about 300 yards due ſouth from the ſaid well and pavement, there were in my memory the ruins of foundations to be ſeen, though now deſtroyed by planting trees round the park pales; the mounds about them having been ſince levelled, has raiſed the ground very much.

The place where this antiquity was diſcovered is a part, as I ſaid before, of Earl Tylney's park, which lies on the ſouth ſide of his gardens, and is bounded to the ſouth by my eſtate at Alderſbrook, a part of which it was, till King Henry VIII. incloſed it within his new-made park, as the words in his grant to my predeceſſors expreſs.

As it both is, and probably ever was a retired corner, no veſtigia of camps, roads, or other Roman antiquities near it, this pavement can hardly be preſumed to have been the floor of a prætorium, or a Roman general's tent, as many of them doubtleſs were. Will it bear the face of a tolerable conjecture, therefore, that the aforeſaid ruins were the foundations of a Roman villa, the retirement perhaps of ſome inhabitant of Londinum, which is ſcarce ſix miles diſtant; or of Durolitum, which is hardly three, if Low Leighton be allowed to have been that ſtation?

The ſoil thereabout is dry and inviting, the opening to the ſouth, and directly oppoſite to Shooter's-hill in Kent, very agreeable and pleaſing. The aforementioned ſpring or well might perhaps induce the owner to make a walk or garden down to it, and the pavement be of the banqueting-houſe or room for entertainments, which terminated his view.

That luxuries of this nature were introduced into Britain will not, I believe, be denied, but I fear I go too far with my conjectures and your patience; perhaps the *Natale Solum* prevails, and

and the fancy that a ſituation and country I love was approved as pleaſant 1200 years ago, may be the only foundation of theſe conjectures. I ſubmit this, and every thing elſe to your ſuperior judgement, and beg you would ſuppreſs or communicate it to the Society, which you think moſt proper, being,

Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

SMART LETHIEULLIER.

N. B. This letter was read before the Antiquarian Society the 17th of July, 1735.

☞ See the Archaeologia, Vol. I. p. 73, for another Letter on the above ſubject from Mr. Lethieullier to Dr. Lyttelton, wherein this Letter is referred to.

CLII.

Some Reaſons why Conſtantine the Great could not be born in Britain, read before the Antiquarian Society at London, July 8, 1736, by ROGER GALE *.

At the laſt meeting of the Society, I chanced to ſay, it was very improbable that the emperor Conſtantine the Great was born in Britain; which being received by ſome of the company like a paradox, I ſhall now give my reaſons for that opinion, in as brief a manner as the ſubject will permit, and ſubmit them to every unprejudiced hearer; and firſt, I ſhall offer thoſe that are founded upon a chronological view of the times when he and his father, Conſtantius Chlorus, lived, which, I think, will ſet the matter in a clear light:

* The ſubſtance of this paper was publiſhed by Mr. Morant in his Hiſtory of Colcheſter, B. I. § 2. p. 29. who ſays it was addreſſed as a letter to N. Salmon.

Conſtantius

Conſtantius Chlorus was born - -	A. D. 250
Conſtantine the Great - - - -	272
Conſtantius Chlorus was ſent into Britain againſt Carauſius - - - - -	292 *

So that Conſtantine the Great was 20 years old when his father came into Britain †, and conſequently it is highly improbable that he ſhould be born there.

Thoſe that would have Britain to be the place of his nativity are forced to ſuppoſe, though without any authority, that Conſtantius came a ſoldier into this iſland under Aurelian ‡, afterwards emperor; but no Roman hiſtorian whatever mentions Aurelian's being there: all his wars are fully enumerated by Vopiſcus in his life, from which it is evident that he never was employed there.

Others ſuppoſe, with as little foundation, that Conſtantius Chlorus was ſent thither in the year 271, to pacify ſome diſturbances, and that he then married Helena, the daughter of Coel, a Britiſh king ||. What ſort of a king this Coel could be, or if there was ſuch a king ever exiſtent, is not to my purpoſe to diſpute, though the beſt authority we have for him is Jeffrey of Monmouth. The Roman hiſtory is entirely ſilent about this time for 17 years, as to the affairs of Britain, which ſhews that all things in this iſland were then quiet or neglected by the Romans, and is the ſame thing to my argument. Neither can it be imagined that Aurelian would have ſent a youth of 21 years of age, to have pacified a tumultuous province, if there had been occaſion, for Conſtantius was then no older, and Aurelian a wiſer man.

* According to Uſher. 286.

† V. Vitam Dioclefiani ante Panegyric. præfix. p. 105. Ed. Delph.

‡ Camden in Præfat. ad Britann.

|| V. Vitam Conſtantii Panegerico Eumenii Rhet. præfixam.

He

He rather ſeems at that time to have been in the army of Probus, then one of Aurelian's generals, and afterwards emperor himſelf; Vopiſcus expreſsly relating, that the emperors Carus, Diocleſianus, Conſtantius, and other great men, learnt the art of war under him. But it does not appear that Probus was ever in Britain; on the contrary, all the ſcenes of his actions lie in other parts of the world, and it is much more probable that Conſtantius, at that age, was fighting under his command, than commanding an army and pacifying troubles in a rebellious province; and that his coming into Britain was not before the year 292, a year after he had been adopted by Maximin, and declared Cæſar, and his ſon Conſtantius 20 years old.

The ſtrongeſt proof alledged by thoſe who favour the opinion of Conſtantine's being born in Britain, is a paſſage in a panegyrick, ſpoken by a now unknown orator, before Maximian and Conſtantine, where, ſpeaking of his father Conſtantius, he compliments the ſon as follows:—"Liberavit ille Britannias ſeivitute, "tu etiam nobiles illas *oriendo* feciſti;" where, by the word *oriendo* they will have his birth to be intimated.

To corroborate this conſtruction, they ſtrain the meaning of another ſentence of a panegyric delivered by Eumenius before Conſtantine alone at Triers, A. D. 310.—"O fortunata & nunc "omnibus terris beatior Britannia, quæ Conſtantinum primo Cæ-"ſarem vidiſti!" which they will alſo have to relate to his birth, though the plain and apparent ſenſe of the words point out directly his being firſt ſeen as Cæſar there; for how can Britain be ſaid to ſee him Cæſar as ſoon as he was born? on the contrary it will be proved, that he was not declared Cæſar till after his father's laſt arrival in Britain, which was not long before his death.

Conſtantius Chlorus, as we have ſaid, was firſt ſent into Britain in the year 292, and was then obliged to leave his ſon Conſtantine in the hands of Galerius Maximianus, as an hoſtage for

his fidelity. Maximianus was ſo jealous of this young prince from his early virtues, that he expoſed him not only to all the dangers of war that he could deviſe, but even to combats with wild beaſts, in hopes of deſtroying him. Conſtantine's courage would not ſuffer him to decline any of theſe ſnares laid for him by the tyrant; he undertook all that was put upon him like another Hercules, and acquitted himſelf in every one of them with the greateſt bravery and ſucceſs; and, amongſt other exploits, killed a furious lion that was let looſe to devour him. This glorious action ſeems to be repreſented on a medal of his in my poſſeſſion, ſtruck after he was emperor, on the reverſe of which is Hercules fighting that monſter, with an inſcription denoting the emperor's never-failing valour,

VIRTVS PERPETVA AVG.

So much merit made Maximianus detain him in his court at Nicomedia without the honour of Cæſar, and little better than a priſoner, though often importuned by Conſtantius to give him his liberty. He could by no means obtain this favour, till Conſtantine himſelf effected it by a ſtratagem, and having made his eſcape with incredible expedition, arrived time enough to ſee his father not long before he left the world on the kalends of Auguſt, A. D. 306.

Some authors ſay, their meeting was at Geſſoriacum or Boulogne, at the very inſtant the old emperor was ſetting ſail for Britain to repel an invaſion of the Picts and Scots, but Euſebius ſays, it was in his laſt moments at York *. It is moſt likely to have happened at the former, becauſe Eumenius, who ſpoke his panegyrick but four years after this meeting, before Conſtantine, and was living at the time of it in Gaul, thus addreſſes

* Zozimus alſo ſays, that Conſtantine came to his father juſt before he died, or as he was dying, and that the army then conferred the dignity of Cæſar upon him. Lib. II.
Ad patrem in Britanniam pervenit, &c. Aur. Vict.

himſelf

himſelf to him : " Jam tunc cœleſtibus ſuffragiis ad ſalutem Rei-
" publicæ vocaberis, ad tempus ipſum quo pater in Britanniam
" transfretabat : claſſi jam vela facienti repentinus tuus adventus
" illuxit, &c."

As I ſaid before, he was rather a priſoner than a Cæſar in the court of Maximianus ; and his father, whom he found under ſail at Boulogne, had not time there to confer that dignity upon him. Where then can we ſuppoſe him to have been firſt honoured with that title, but upon his firſt landing with his father in Britain, who, in his exceſs of joy for the recovery of ſo hopeful a ſon, could think no honours too great for him ?

It is not improbable that they lived together ſome months in Britain, and were both in the expedition againſt the Picts and the Scots : the gold medal in Mezzabarba of CONSTANTINVS CAESAR, with a Victory on the reverſe, holding a laurel in her right, and a palm in her left hand; and thoſe of copper with CONSTANTINVS NOB. CAES. round the head, and MARTI PROPUGNATORI upon the reverſe, no doubt alluding to his vanquiſhing and driving out thoſe enemies with his father, when he was no more than Cæſar. Moſt of theſe copper pieces ſeem to have been coined in Britain by the letters PLN or PLC on their exergue, which I interpret Percuſſa Londini, or Percuſſa Lindi Coloniæ, though foreign antiquaries have read them Percuſſa Lugduni, for want of a better acquaintaince with our country : but the letters, I think, beſt juſtify my conjecture.

The moſt plauſible authority for Conſtantine's being created a Cæſar before this his coming into Britain, is from Aurelius Victor, in his epitome, where he relates indeed, that " Conſtantius Con-
" ſtantini pater, atque Armentarius (who is the ſame as Galerius
" Maximianus) Auguſti appellantur creatis Cæſaribus, Severo per
" Italiam, Maximinoque Galerii ſororis filio per Orientem, eodemque
" tempore Conſtantinus Cæſar efficitur :" which tranſaction was on

 the

the kalends of May, 305. This latter part of the ſtory is, however, eaſily refuted, even from Aurelius himſelf, for in his Hiſtoria de Cæſaribus, he tells us, that "Diocleſiano et Maximiano "ſuccedentibus Conſtantio et Armentario, Severus Maximinuſque, "Illyricorum indigenæ, Cæſares deſtinantur, quod tolerare ne-"quiens Conſtantinus fugæ commento in Britanniam pervenit." Can any thing be plainer, even from this author's own words, than that Conſtantine was not appointed Cæſar at the ſame time as Cæſar and Maximinus? if he had been ſo, what occaſion was there for ſo much reſentment as he expreſſed at his diſappointment?

All this is moſt amply confirmed by that excellent little treatiſe De Mortibus Perſecutorum, ſuppoſed to be wrote by Lactantius, wherein we have the moſt accurate account of thoſe times extant. It plainly appears there by what management this Galerius Maximianus Armentarius induced the two old emperors Diocleſianus and Valerius Maximianus to abdicate the purple, and at the ſame time promoted Severus and Maximinus Daza to be Cæſars, contrary to the expectation, and with the greateſt ſurprize of the army, "Repulſo Conſtantino," as are the expreſs words of that author, contemporary to the fact; who alſo tells us, that one argument uſed by Armentarius to Diocleſianus for his reſignation of the empire was, "Debere ipſius diſpoſitionem in perpetuam con-"ſervari, ut Duo ſint in republica Majores qui ſummam rerum "teneant; item Duo Minores qui ſint adjumento:" but had Conſtantine been created Cæſar at the ſame time with Severus and Maximinus, there would have been Tres Minores inſtead of Duo, directly contrary to the argument of this Armentarius, and the then eſtabliſhed conſtitution of government.

I think this may ſuffice to confute Aurelius Victor's contradiction of himſelf in affirming that Conſtantine was created Cæſar

at the ſame time with Severus and Maximinus; and to prove that he never had that title till a few months before his father's death, and that in Britain; and conſequently the words in Eumenius's panegyrick, "Quæ Conſtantinum prima Cæſarem vidiſti," to be ſo far from explaining the word Oriendo in the other oration to import his being born in that iſland, that they plainly prove it muſt relate to his being declared Cæſar there.

To this I may add, from the ſame little treatiſe, that after Conſtantine had been declared Auguſtus or emperor by his father in Britain, and his image, as uſual upon ſuch occaſions, preſented a few days after Maximianus Armentarius, as his colleague in the empire, that the latter, "Excogitarit ut Serverum, "qui erat maturior ætate, Auguſtum nuncuparet, Conſtantinum "vero non Imperatorem, ſicut erat factus, ſed Cæſarem cum Max-"imino; ut eum de ſecundo loco dejiceret in quartum;" ſo that it is highly probable that Conſtantine was never declared Cæſar, or acknowledged ſo, before this time, by Maximianus Armentarius, or any of the reſt who had a ſhare in the empire.

I will not take upon me to determine where the place of Conſtantine's nativity is to be found. Eutropius, who lived but a few years after him, ſays he was born "obſcuriore matrimonio," which is perhaps the reaſon, that neither he, nor the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorians, nor any other writer near his time, gives us the name of the town where he was born, either being ignorant of it, or thinking it no great honour to him. It ſeems, however, moſt probably to have been at Naiſſus, a ſmall city in Dardania, which was a province in Dacia, as Dacia was of Illyricum, the earlieſt and beſt officers that ſpeak of it fixing it there. To this I may add, that in Dardania was the ſeat of Conſtantine's family. Trebellius Pollio tells us, that "Ex Criſpi filiâ Claudia "et Eutropio, nobiliſſimo gentis Dardanæ viro Conſtantius Cæſar

" eſt genitus," which ſhews they were inhabitants of that country, and therefore not unlikely to marry and propagate there; but how Helen, daughter of king Coil, ſhould get thither from Britain, I will not preſume to conjecture. See Cuperi Prælect. in Lactant. de Mort. Perſecut. Traject. 1602.

CLIII.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. LANTROW to Mr. HATTON.

In February laſt, 1738, Mr. Neal Hopkins plowing near a place called *the chapel*, in Weldon field, near Kettering, in Northamptonſhire, part of Lord Hatton's eſtate, ploughed up ſome ſmall ſtones which were ſet like flowers, and ſome ſilver and copper coins of Conſtantine; upon ſetting labourers to clear the earth, and further examining the ground, they found a Roman teſſelated pavement 96 feet long and 10 feet broad, pretty entire, though in ſome places broken. Mr. Lantrow obſerves that it conſiſts of ſmall pieces of brick and ſtone, ſet like hearts and diamonds: the pavement runs North and South. Mr. Hawkins, a domeſtick of Lord Hatton's, in order to preſerve it, has cauſed a wall to be built round it, and has thrown a deal roof over it*.

* This pavement was 40 yards long, within a kind of gallery, ſided by ſeveral rooms, about 30 feet long, in which were ſimilar pavements, with ſeveral coins of Conſtantine and Conſtans. It was drawn by John Lens, and engraved by J. Cole, at the expence of Lord Viſcount Hatton. Brit. Top. II. 48. EDIT.

CLIV.

CLIV.

Letters of Dr. STUKELEY, Mr. GALE, and Sir J. CLERK, on an Inſcription * found at Chicheſter, 1740.

SIR, Stamford, Aug. 30, 1740.

To add to your pleaſure, I ſend you this inſcription lately found at Chicheſter; I have a long letter about it to ſhew you when we have the happineſs of your company; in the mean time your obſervations on it may oblige the virtuoſos. It was dug up in Eaſt Street there, the corner of St. Martin's Lane, in a cellar.

I am, &c.

W. STUKELEY.

CLV.

Mr. GALE to Sir JOHN CLERK.

While I was lately at London, I received a copy of an inſcription, or rather of its fragments, very lately found at Chicheſter, dug up at Eaſt Street in a cellar, at the corner of St. Martin's Lane, and very near the ſpot where the former was diſinterred that is publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 379; the ſtone of the ſame ſort of Suſſex marble, and the letters of the ſame cut and ſize on theſe; very beautiful, and coeval apparently to them, or at leaſt but a very few years after. You will ſee by the incloſed draught how miſerably it has ſuffered, and how I have endeavoured to ſupply the defects, which I think I

* See plate VII. fig. 12.

may

may ſafely ſay I have done very exactly and truly by the help of an inſcription in Gruter, p. cxviii. 2. The lines and pricked letters will ſhew you how much of the ſtone is loſt, but the greateſt want in it is of the dedicator's name, were it either of a perſon or a *collegium*, and ſeems to me as if it was never expreſſed on this ſtone, by the compleatneſs of the letters, and the want of room for more, except it lies latent under the S. C. V. M. and then it will be very different, if not impoſſible, to unriddle them. I rather think theſe letters denote no more than *Solvi curavit votum merito*, and that the dedicator's name might be cut upon ſome adjoining ſtone ſtill loſt. The moſt remarkable paſſage in it is IMP. $\overline{V}$. Nero having never been ſtyled, as I can find, more than IMP. $\overline{III}$. but this perhaps may have been occaſioned either by the flattery or ignorance of the erector or cutter ſo far from Rome.

R. GALE.

P. S. The finding of the Otho you mention is a little ſurprizing, that ſpecific coin having been always deemed ſuppoſititious; but it having been diſcovered with others of various ſorts under ground, without any ſuſpicious circumſtances, as I ſuppoſe, muſt plead much in its favour.

CLVI.

Sir JOHN CLERK's reply.

Upon an overly view of the inſcription from Chicheſter you have ſent me, I cannot well ſee that it can admit of any alterations or additions more than what you have given it; however, at another time I ſhall ſend you any thing I can remark about it.

As to my Otho, I am really perſuaded that if it be a falſe one, it is at leaſt as old as the time of Valentinian, being found with ſome

ſome of his and other coins; beſides, it appears moſt demonſtratively that the draft of a Paduan I have is copied from it, or one of the ſame kind. This appears plainly from the diſtance of the letters. That medal with s. c. in a laurel is certainly the moſt authentic; but Monſieur Patin acknowledges one ſmaller of bronze, with the Adlocutio to be antient likewiſe. This is no doubt the very coin I have got.

J. Clerk.

CLVII.

Part of a Letter from Dr. Stukeley on the ſame Inſcription.

I have added very little in my remarks on the Chicheſter inſcription. I ſuppoſe the year it was ſet up to have been A. U. C. Varron. 815, 816. that St. Paul had now been releaſed two years from his impriſonment at Rome when he executed his purpoſe of preaching to the weſtern world, and might probably be in Britain this very year, and even at this very place Chicheſter, and converted the beſt families in it. Pudens and Claudia, mentioned 2 Tim. iv. 21, probably belonging to the Roman city here. Mr. Folkes has ſupplied this inſcription in a letter to the Duke of Richmond, much in the ſame way as yours, but not ſo juſtly.

W. Stukeley.

CLVIII.

CLVIII.

Another from the ſame.

I dined on Thurſday with Mr. Martin Folkes. Lord Sandwich was there, whom I had viſited before, and made a ſmall acquaintance withal. He is a keen lover of antiquity, and has brought a great collection of coins from Cairo, &c. among them two Neros with Poppea, Claudius, Meſſalina, &c. At Mr. Folkes's we looked over our old friend lord Pembroke's collection of large braſs, now in his keeping, in order to put them in due ſuite, and rectify the prints made by Haym. I took notice of the Otho. It is Antiochene, s. c. on the reverſe in a laurel. Mr. Folkes thinks it dubious as to the genuineneſs, and ſays Starbini, from whom my friend had it, was a great rogue.

Mr. Folkes has made a pretty model of Stonehenge in wood. He and Mr. Ward have each of them wrote ſomething on the Chicheſter inſcription, but I have not yet ſeen it.

W. STUKELEY.

CLIX.

Mr. WISE, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, to Mr. GALE, concerning a ſmall gold coin.

Auguſt 19, 1731.

I had the other day a gold coin put into my hands, which ſeems to be of the later and rude ages, but by the inſcription I cannot determine under what family to reduce it. The letters are very fair, PAX on the head ſide, and ATELAPIVS MONET. or TELAPIVS MONETA. I ſhould be glad to have your opinion, and am, &c.

CLX.

CLX.

Mr. Bell to Mr. Blomefield, Rector of Fersfield near Diss, Norfolk.

DEAR SIR,

Beaupré Hall,
December 27, 1731.

I send you a description of such coins in my collection as were found in the parish of Elme, (Insul. Elienſ.) I cannot exactly recollect the year, nor is it very material. I have now before me about thirty of the Denarii found the last year near March, an account of which (if it will be of any service) you may command from your affectionate humble servant,

BEAUPRE BELL.

Impp. Rom. Numismata proprè Elme infrà Insul. Elienſ. eruta circa annum 1730, hodiè penès B. B.

Gallienus. Æ. 3. GALLIENVS. AVG. Caput radiatum ad humeros.
VBERTAS. AVG. Figura muliebris vultu ad dextram conversò, dextrâ crumenam, sinistrâ cornucopiae. à sinistris in areâ ϵ.

Æ. 3. Idem Capitis Typus.
DIANAE. CONS. AVG. Cervus à sinistris dextrorsùm. in imâ parte Γ.

Æ. 3. Idem Capitis Typus.
DIANAE. CONS. AVG. Cervus à dextris sinistrorsùm. in imâ parte. X.

Æ. 3. Idem Capitis Typus.
NEPTVNO. CONS. AVG. Equus marinus à dextris sinistrorsùm. in imâ parte N.

Æ. 3. Idem Capitis Typus.

SOLI. CONS. AVG. Pegaſus à ſiniſtris dextrorsùm.

Æ. 3. Idem Capitis Typus.

LIBERO. P. CONS. AVG. Panthera à ſiniſtris dextrorsùm. in imâ parte O.

Æ. 3. Idem Capitis Typus.

APOLLINI. CONS. AVG. Centaurus à ſiniſtris dextrorſum, globum dextrâ, ſiniſtrâ navis gubernaculum ſurſum verſum geſtat. Ima pars exeſa.

Æ. 3. Idem Capitis Typus.

PAX. AVG. Figura muliebris vultu dextrorsùm converſo. oleæ ramum dextrâ tenet, ſiniſtrâ haſtam tranſverſam. in areâ à dextris L.

Salonina. Æ. 3. SALONINA. AVG. Caput ad pectus cum ſtolâ, & lunâ bicorni ad humeros.

PIETAS AVGG. Figura muliebris ſedens à ſiniſtris dextrorsùm, dextram porrigit duobus puerulis, ſiniſtrâ cornucopiæ gerens.

Victorinus Sen. IMP. C. VICTORINVS. P. F. AVG. Caput radiatum

Æ. 3. ad pectus cum paludamento.

VICTORIA. AVG. Victoria a ſiniſtris dextrorsùm, dextra coronam laureæ extendens, palmæ ramum ſiniſtrâ tenet.

Æ. 3. Idem Capitis Typus.

SALVS. AVG. Figura muliebris vultu ſiniſtrorsùm converſo, dextrâ ſerpentem, ſiniſtrâ pateram.

Claudius Gothicus. DIVO. CLAVDIO. Caput radiatum ad humeros.

Æ. 3. CONSECRATIO. Aquila alis expanſis, roſtro ſiniſtrorsùm converſo.

Æ. 3. Aliud eodem Typo utraque ex parte.

Æ. 3. Tertium. Idem Capitis Typus.

CONSECRATIO. Ara ſuper quam ignis. (alia 2 eodem Typo.)

Æ. 3. IMP. C. CLAVDIVS. AVG. Caput radiatum ad pectus cum loricâ.

AEQVITAS AVG. Figura muliebris ſtolata dextrorsùm, dextrâ bilancem, ſiniſtrâ cornucopiæ.

Æ. 3. Idem Capitis Typus.

FELICITAS AVG. Figura muliebris ad dextram verſa, dextrâ caduceum oblongum, ſiniſtrâ cornucopiae tenet.

Æ 3. IMP. CLAVDIVS. AVG. Caput ut ſuprà.

MARTI. PACIF. Mars galeatus à ſiniſtris dextrorsùm gradiens oleæ ramum dextrâ tenet, ſiniſtrâ neſcio quid. à dextris in areâ X.

Tetricus Sen. IMP. TETRICVS. P. F. AVG. Caput radiatum ad pectus cum paludamento.

HILARITAS AVGG. Figura muliebris vultu dextrorsùm converſo, dextrâ neſcio quid niſi forte caduceum oblongum, ſiniſtrâ cornucopiæ.

Æ. 3. Alia duo eodem typo utraque ex parte.

Æ. 3. Idem Capitis Typus.

LAETITIA. AVGG. Figurâ muliebris dextrâ corollam deorſum tenens, ſiniſtrâ anchorae adnititur.

Tetricus Jun. C. PIVESV. TETRICVS CAES. Caput radiatum ad
Æ. 3. humeros cum paludamento.

SPES AVGG. Figura muliebris ad dextram

gradiens, dexra lotum tenet, ſiniſtra tunicam ſuſtollit.

Æ. 3. Idem Capitis Typus.

PIETAS AVGVSTI. Vaſa Pontificalia.

Æ. 3. Idem Capitis Typus.

SALVS AVGG. Dea Salus.

Idem Capitis Typus. C. . . . . S. CAES.

SPES. PVBLICA. Figura muliebris dextrâ neſcio quid, niſi forte florem, ſiniſtrâ tunicam ſuſtollit.

Æ. 3. C. PIVESV. TETRICVS. CAES. Caput Tetrici junioris ut ſuprà.

IMP. TETRICVS. P. F. AVG. Caput Tetrici ſenioris radiatum ad pectus cum paludamento. (Nummus iſte rariſſimus injuriâ temporum fracta eſt, et in binas partes diviſa; quarum una tantum nobis in manibus eſt.)

Diocletian Æ. 2. IMP. DIOCLETIANVS. AVG. Caput laureatum ad pectus cum loricâ.

GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Genius cum modio ſuprà caput, dextrâ pateram, ſiniſtrâ cornucopiae, in areâ à dextris S. à ſiniſtris F. in imâ parte PTR.

Conſtantinus Magnus Æ. 2. IMP. CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG. Caput laureatum ad pectus cum loricâ.

MARTI PATRI PROPVG. Mars galeatus et nudus à dextris ſiniſtrorsùm gradiens, dextrâ ſpiculum tranſversùm, ſiniſtrâ clypeum geſtat. in imâ parte PLN.

Valentinianus.

Valentinianus. D. N. VALENTINIANVS. P. F. AVG. Caput cinctum diademate ad pectus cum paludamento ſiniſtrorsùm.

GLORIA ROMANORVM. Figura militaris dextrâ caput captivi vincti et genuflexi premens, ſiniſtrâ labaro cui XP inſcriptum adnititur. à dextris in areâ O. à ſiniſtris FΠ. in imâ parte. LUGSD.

Gratianus. Æ. 3. D. N. GRATIANVS. AVGG. AVG. Caput diademate cinctum, ad pectus cum paludamento ſiniſtrorsùm.

GLORIA. NOVI SAECVLI. Figura militis dextra labaro in cujus ſiparo XP. adnititur. Siniſtra clypeum humi poſitum tenet. in imâ parte TCON.

CLXI.

Mr. BELL to Mr. BLOMEFIELD.

DEAR SIR, March 27.

I hoped the pleaſure of hearing from you before this time, but imagine you are taken up with ſearches for your hiſtory. I have ſince my laſt ſpent ſome time in examining Outwell church, and if you pleaſe to ſend me that letter in which I gave you a deſcription of it, I promiſe to return it much improved. You may eaſily ſend it by the Yarmouth carrier, directed for me, to be leſt with the Rev. Mr. Hall of Chriſt College; and as he conſtantly writes to me once a week, it will come ſoon to my hands. I for-

got

got in my laſt to return you thanks for the coins you were ſo kind to promiſe me; they will be very acceptable, and may come ſafe along with the letter I mentioned to Mr. Hall. I am at preſent engaged in a chronological ſeries of Emperors, for the uſe of collectors of coins. It will take a good deal of time; but as I am going through the Roman Hiſtory, the extraordinary trouble will not be great; when it is finiſhed, if you think it worth tranſcribing, it ſhall be at your ſervice.

I have nothing at preſent worth your notice, unleſs the following note be of ſome little uſe. It is from a MS. account of manors, &c. late parcel of the poſſeſſions of prince Henry, ſold in fee-ſimple and fee-farm: "*Clauſ. vocat.* Highelman *et al. par-* "*cell. maner. de* Waterbech & Denny *per An.*—IX*l.* *Sectus* & "*capit. meſſ. maner. de* Waterbech & Denny *per An.*—XII*l.*"

When any thing occurs to the purpoſe, you may depend upon it from your affectionate humble ſervant,

B. BELL.

CLXII.

Mr. BELL to Mr. BLOMEFIELD.

DEAR SIR,

Beaupré Hall, Norfolk, Dec. 23, 1733.

I lately ſent you ſome account of Elme church, and as ſoon as I hear that it is come to hand, will tranſmit what I know of Outwell.

I ſhall uſe my utmoſt diligence with regard to your propoſals, and have added one more to the liſt of your ſubſcribers; but, which is much more material, have now before me an abridgement of all the Biſhop of Ely's regiſters, both at Ely, Ely Houſe London,

London, and in the regiſtry at Cambridge, a moſt laborious work, and which I can procure you the entire uſe of. I ſhall immediately expect your command, and am, dear Sir, your very affectionate and obliged

BEAUPRE BELL, Jun.

I ſhall ſend you in a few days a new ſpecimen of the work I have undertaken.

CLXIII.

Mr. BELL to Mr. BLOMEFIELD.

DEAR SIR, Jan. 26, 1746.

I waited on Mr. Rand ſince my laſt, and though he is intirely free to give you the uſe of the MS. * he has taken ſo much pains to collect, is by no means willing to part with it ſo far from his own ſtudy; but if you ever think it worth your while to make a tour this way, it ſhall be perfectly at your ſervice. I aſſure you I think it well worth it, and as it will be ſome time before you enter upon Cambridgeſhire, may have both leiſure and inclination to viſit this corner. I muſt add, that it will take near a month to go through the whole, though he has himſelf digeſted ſeveral pariſhes, and poſted them. I have ſent you one letter concerning Outwell, and will ſoon give you the remainder, but deſire you not to take any notice from whom you receive ſo ſmall an aſſiſtance, though I will ſome time give you a better reaſon. I have been told your neighbour Mr. Martyn has a good collection of Roman coins; if he has, pray examine if the reverſe of any of them have not yet been publiſhed, and particularly whether he has any of Carauſius with uncommon types, or indeed of any

* See Brit. Top. I. 192.

other

other tyrant whoſe hiſtory is little known. I have lately engraved two very ſingular coins from Mr. Gale's cabinet. I have ſeveral letters to write to-night; therefore deſire you to excuſe the abruptneſs of, dear Sir, your moſt affectionate friend and ſervant,

B. BELL.

CLXIV.

Mr. KNIGHT to the Biſhop of LINCOLN *.

MY LORD, Ely, Jan. 26, 1719 20.

Since I have been here upon my reſidence, I have taken ſome pains in looking over and tranſcribing ſeveral of our ancient charters and writings belonging to this church. I find more than I expected or (as I think) have been taken notice of, which almoſt tempts me to ſet about the hiſtory and antiquities of this church, either in that way which Mr. Gunton wrote his of Peterborough in, or elſe *Annales eccleſiæ Elyenſis ex autographis aliiſque MSS. contexti, &c.* I have ventured to trouble your lordſhip upon this affair for your advice and aſſiſtance, if your lordſhip has any materials which may be of any uſe to me. My friend Dr. Tanner is abundantly more fit for ſuch an undertaking than myſelf, but his hands are ſo full of other work that it muſt be for ever deſpaired of from him. I did hint to him in one of my laſt letters what your lordſhip ſaid to me when in town laſt about his finiſhing his Leland; I will give your lordſhip his own words in anſwer to me: "If it pleaſe God to ſpare my life, I ſhall not forget to put to-"gether what I have collected for the improvement of *Leland de* "*Viris Illuſtribus*; but they having ten years ſince printed the text "at Oxford (ſcarce with fair uſage of me, whom they knew to be

* Dr. Gibſon.

"engaged

" engaged about it before) I did cool a little—but when I get " through this edition of Notitia Monaſtica, I ſhall reſume the " other. Mr. Anthony Wood's papers were bequeathed to me " under a condition to publiſh them; and no fairer can be " offered than now when Mr. Tonſon is reprinting the Athenæ. " If I ſhould not have ſuffered them to be publiſhed, they " might one time or other have fallen into hands leſs tender of " the reputation of the dead and living. I believe you know " me ſo well as to vouch for me that I am as ſeldom idle as " any body, having not for ſome years allowed myſelf a week's " time to relax amongſt my friends, eſpecially in London."

I tranſcribed thus much from his letter to me, hoping it would not be unacceptable to your lordſhip to know what he is doing now, and what we may expect hereafter from him. Dr. Watſon being now in town, can (if your lordſhip thinks fit) give an account of thoſe antiquities lately found in North Britain. Your lordſhip has heard of thoſe at Trumpington, in Mr. Tompſon's poſſeſſion.

I am your lordſhip's moſt obedient ſervant,

SAM. KNIGHT.

P. S. I ſaw laſt night that the two vacancies in the liſt of king's chaplains are filled up. I ſhall be contented to wait for another opportunity, or when my friends ſhall think proper.

CLXV.

Mr. J. B. to ————

REV. SIR,

From Canterbury, Sunday, July 8, 1716.

The weather pelted me ſo unmercifully that I was wet through before I reached Dr. Harwood's, whoſe houſe ſtands at Littleton, two miles beyond Staines. The doctor was glad to ſee me, took

compaſſion of my infirm member, preſcribing ſtrong mountain wine as a remedy againſt the vexatious evil; the doſe was a full Wincheſter before I ſtopped. The next day he did me the honour to wait upon me to Walton Ferry, where perceiving ſome remains of a fortification, I enquired a little after the matter. My friend informed me that Coway Stakes was juſt over the water, and that the Conqueror croſſed the Thames at this place, and not at Lalam, as our learned author Camden, and his polite editor Dr. Gibſon, informs us. Lalam, by water, is diſtant from this place at leaſt five miles. Walton is full of gentlemen's houſes, and a very pleaſant place; upon leaving of which you are preſented with a very ſpacious common, at the end of which my Lord Pelham's whimſical caſtle in the air ſeems to proclaim his folly all over this country: I think the name of the pariſh is Eſham *. Perhaps you will chide me for not viſiting Vandebrook's † magotty houſe, as it were, under ground; but to tell you the truth, the banquetting bawdy-houſe upon the hill looked ſo comically, that I rode out of ſight of it as ſoon as poſſible for fear of breaking a gut with laughing. The next place of note was Epſom. Here the ſpleen was like to ſeize me upon a double account, viz. meeting the hearſe carrying my lord duke of Northumberland's corpſe to Windſor, and no company at the Wells. I viſited the bowling-greens, dancing-rooms, and coffee-houſes, in which I met with three cripples, and ſix young wenches eat up with the pip. My deſign was to lodge with Mr. Clayton at Marden this night, being twelve miles from hence; but night catching of me, and being a ſtranger, I unfortunately over-ſhot his houſe two miles, but luckily popped upon Godſtone. Here I recruited myſelf, my horſe, and my dog. The next day I dined with Mr. Clayton—was very kindly received—they were all glad

* Eſher. † Vanbrugh's.

to

to hear of your welfare—healths and wine as plenty as water—yours was the firſt. Pray excuſe me from giving an account of the fine painting in the hall, viz. the battle of the gods and giants, done by Streeter's hand. The beauty of the houſe, pleaſant walks, gardens, &c. I am too idle, nay am not able to do them juſtice by deſcription. After dinner I jogged on to my old friend Ned Waterman's at Leeds, five miles beyond Maidſtone, and thirty odd miles from Marden. Sunday I preached for him according to cuſtom. He ſtill continues in his reſolution to add conſiderably to the revenue of the headſhip of our college when he dies. And now at laſt I am got to Canterbury—preached before the mayor this day—came off with honour—dined with Mr. Worſhipfull, a very honeſt Tory, who informs me that they met his Grace at St. Dunſtan's in their pontificalibuſſes; complimented his honour; but his lordſhip was ſo nimble in quitting his coach, that the orator's ſpeech was ſhortened by falling upon his knees to aſk a bleſſing. The Archbiſhop alighted at the town-hall, went in, and drank with the Society; talked of ſubjects which they underſtood, and behaved himſelf ſo much like a gentleman and a Chriſtian too, that he has gained the hearts of all parties. The Sunday following he preached at Chriſt's Church; broke all the meetings and churches alſo, for the whole country and city went to hear him. Yeſterday admiral Aylmer went through Canterbury, in order to go on board his ſhip at Margate, expecting the king to join his fleet by ten in the evening. I wiſh I had provided for next Sunday, though I hope to be at home before that time. Pray excuſe this epiſtle; give my ſervice to every body, which, with all due reſpect to yourſelf, is enough at this time, I think, from your obliged humble ſervant,

J. B.

CXLVI.

In a Letter from Mr. WANLEY to Dr. CHARLETT, Maſter of Univerſity College, Oxon, dated at Cambridge, Sept. 21, 1699, is the following paſſage;

Mr. Gibſon * wrote to me to know whether that is true which a certain prelate of our church ſtands charged with about tranſcribing a letter of Luther's in Benet Library. I had before peruſed the ſame letter with the printed copy in the Reformation, and finding the difference between them to be great, could ſend him but a melancholy ſort of an anſwer.

CLXVII †.

Dr. STUKELEY's Miſcellaneous Obſervations in his Travels through England, in a Letter to Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart.

HONOURED SIR, Tuxford, October 7, 1721.

I was in hopes ere this time to have been able to give myſelf the pleaſure of filling a ſheet to you with natural remarks I might have made in my journey; but a ſupply of that kind not falling under my obſervation, I made bold to ſend you a miſcellany of what occurred, rather to teſtify my ſenſe of what I do in gratitude to ſo worthy eſteemed a friend, than that it deſerves the trouble of your peruſal. The curious catalogue of trees and ſhrubs in Mr. Ray's Methodus, which are growing in my lord Pembroke's garden I need only mention, becauſe I do not doubt but you have had a much better rehearſal of it from his lordſhip than I can make. We were much ſurpriſed

* Afterwards biſhop. † From Dr. Birch's MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, N° 4432.

at

at Leominſter, rather with the extravagant bulk of plants than the variety of all of the water kind, which was no more than we ought to expect in ſo moiſt a ſituation, for four rivers run through the town. Trees of all ſorts * here flouriſh mightily; but you can ſcarce imagine that Coltsfoot ſhould bear a leaf larger than an ordinary tea table, or that Comfrey leaves ſhould be as long as my arm; yet Mr. Gale will vouch for me in the fact. He and I diſputed a good while about Borage, grown quite out of my cognizance in my landlord's garden. As we travelled thence to Ludlow, we found the Euonymus Pannonicus in the hedges. At Bewdley, our next ſtation, upon a rock in the Severn we gathered Tutſan, and at the bottom ſeveral ſorts of Lichens. Near here is a famous hermitage hewn out of a great cliff, called Blackſton Cave. It conſiſts of a chapel with an altar at the eaſt end, a common room, a ſtorehouſe, a ſtudy and bed chamber. Over againſt it on the other ſide is the ſeat of lord Herbert of Cherbury, who invited us to dinner. He has a good picture of William earl of Pembroke, (the firſt) knight of the garter, and founder of the family, and a good genealogy of the Herberts by Ralf Brook, herald. This houſe is pleaſantly encompaſſed with woods, but rather too near the river. Near is the palace of Tickenhall on a copped hill, overlooking the town of Bewdley and all the country round. It was built by Henry VII. for prince Arthur. Prince Henry too lived here, and ſometimes the lords preſidents of Wales. Wire foreſt lies all round it, but now deſtroyed. They dig coal hereabout plentifully, about 12 yards under ground, but it abounds too much with a ſtinking ſmoaking ſulphur. Bewdley is famous for nothing but a briſk trade upon the river, wherein it exceeds Kidderminſter but two miles off, though it is much larger, in which church lies a croſs legged monument of Sir Thomas Acton, knt. of St. John's of Jeru-

* Crocus at Carlton Meadows, and Hereford.

ſalem.

ſalem. In Wolverhampton chapel are ſeveral old monuments; there is a braſs ſtatue of Sir Richard Leviſon, who fought the Spaniards under Sir Francis Drake; there is a very odd old ſtone pulpit in the church, and ſtone croſs in the church-yard. Thence coming to Litchfield we croſſed the great Watling ſtreet. The cathedral here, though a ſmall one, is very pretty; it has no braſs inſcriptions in it, ſuch being totally taken away in the time of the rebellion, as alſo the timber and lead roof, and all the ornaments defaced. From hence we travelled all along the Ricnal ſtreet way to Derby, through Burton on the Trent, where was a famous old abbey, but now they are pulling down the very ruins thereof to build a new church. Here is a famous bridge conſiſting of 37 arches. Derby has five churches, the tower of one is very fine; but the moſt remarkable curioſity is the new erected ſilk manufacture, not interfering with your Chelſey, for their only buſineſs is to twiſt and wind it up; the houſe is of a vaſt bulk and five or ſix ſtories high, and it conſiſts intirely of one machine turned by one water wheel, which communicates its powers through the whole, and acts no leſs than 97,746 ſeveral wheels or motions. The projector is laying the foundation of another building, which will be nearly as many more, and then he will employ about 700 hands, as now 3 or 400, and the new work will likewiſe depend upon this one wheel. It would be vain to pretend to give you any repreſentation of this curious, and to our apprehenſion ſtupendous complication of enginry, wherein the whole and its ſeveral parts are ſo admirably connected and dependent, that (as they tell us) if you ſtop one wheel the reſt ſtands ſtill. The gentleman who made it ſtole the notion of it from Italy, and appears to be a perſon of a wonderful head, and deſerves extremely well of the public. I was ſurprized at another thing in Derby, that many of the fair ſex have moſt prodigious thick necks,

the reaſon of which odd appearance I leave to your more diſcerning judgment. It was ſome grief to me to ſee very pretty women ſo ſtrangely deformed. Whether it is owing to the waters deſcending from the lead mines, or the Genius of the place, I know not. A mile from Derby is a village called Little Cheſter, where once ſtood the Roman city *Derventio*; I traced all the old walls, and found that they daily dug up great numbers of coins, urns, aqueducts, and the like, and that there are the ruins of a bridge over the neighbouring river Derwent. Hard by are the remains of an abbey at Darleigh, as likewiſe Dale Abbey, which I have formerly viſited in company of our friend Dr. Maſſey.

From this place we travelled by Wollaton, a fine houſe of lord Middleton's, and an odd piece of rock called Hemlock ſtone, to Nottingham, which is a large and populous town, but whether more of its inhabitants live above or under ground is hard to ſay. It is built upon a rock which ſtretches itſelf for a long way Eaſt and Weſt, and I believe the original poſſeſſors of it lived intirely in caverns hewn therein. The whole town is at preſent undermined moſt ſtrangely, chiefly with a view, as far as I perceive, oppoſite to that which induces the Londoners to raiſe their houſes, becauſe there is room enough upwards. Here are cellars one under another 60 or 70 ſteps deep, and wells ſometimes beneath ſometimes above them, according as the ſprings happen. Frequently when they hew a new one, they unexpectedly fall into an old and undiſcovered one, and damps ſometimes extinguiſh their candles and ſurprize the people, eſpecially after tunning ale. The caſtle is a moſt noble and majeſtic ſituation, upon a very high and ſteep rock, which is cut through and through with great rooms and paſſages. Mortimer's hole * is famous, being a ſtaircaſe down to the bottom. All round about the rock whereon the caſtle ſtands, people have cut themſelves domicils or

* King of Scots granary.

live

live coffins. I happened here of one Mr. Pool, a great botaniſt, an acquaintance of Mr. Petiver's; Dr. Sherwood has viſited him. He ſhewed us a very large Hortus Siccus of a great many tomes, and one particularly curious of moſſes, many of which are undeſcribed, extremely rare, beautiful, and well prepared. I adviſed him next year, when he has finiſhed it, to ſend it us up to London, and I engaged he ſhould have a reaſonable ſum of money for it, which I believe would be acceptable to him. We walked together into the park, where are the ruins of an old Troglodytic city, which looks like the baths of Diocleſian, being a cliff excavated into houſes, and ſurrounded by the river Leen as by a rampart. Here is a chapel pretty well cut, which has been painted all over the inſide. We obſerved there many Liverworts, Lychnis Silv. 9. Cluſii. Ruta muraria, Ceraſus Sylveſtris, Roſa Pimpanellæ folio odorata Capillus ♀, Umbilicus ♀, &c. Near Nottingham is Cliffton, upon a high ridge, overlooking the Trent and the adjacent country for a prodigious way. It is a fine houſe and garden belonging to Sir Gervaſe Clifton, and I think the fineſt ſituation I ever ſaw in my life; there are ſeveral very good viſtos, one to Nottingham caſtle and town. The church has ſeveral old monuments and good painted glaſs. We ſaw Meſſrs. Plumtre and Gregory at Nottingham, and in our journey hither through Shirewood foreſt paſſed by Sir George Savile's houſe at Rufford.

I hope to wait on you at St. Luke's feaſt. Mr. Gale joins with me in ſervices to all our friends at the Greeks and elſewhere. I am, honoured Sir, your moſt devoted ſervant,

WILLIAM STUKELEY.

CLXVIII.

CLXVIII.

Two Letters from the Rev. Mr. FOXCROFT to Mr. CHURCHILL the Bookſeller, who publiſhed Biſhop Gibſon's Edition of the Britannia. The Biſhop wrote on the Back of them, "Mr. Foxcroft's new Informations not entered."

SIR,

Gamſton, near Tuxford, April 18, 1720.

Since Dr. Platt has taken notice of the Viæ Vicinales of the Romans, it may deſerve ſome remark that at the Croſs, five miles Lincolnſh. from Stamford, a way branches out from the Ermin-ſtreet, which ſeems of that kind, and leads to ſome places which may be thought ſtations or encampments of that people: the Rutlandſh. firſt is Margidunum, between Marged-Overton and Margidunum. Thiſtleton, which has been ſtored with Roman coins and antiquities, eight miles fom Stamford, ſix from Gauſennæ Leiceſterſh. or Brig-Caſterton: the next is what they call king Lud's Saltby. camp, upon the heath near Saltby, where are ſome banks caſt up which ſeem to be ancient; the place may be computed ſix miles from Margidunum. A few miles farther North, Hareſton. above Hareſton, is a very ſteep hill, which may be termed a natural fortification; but there is a narrow paſſage about the top of the hill, with ſome fortification on each ſide, which appears to be the work of art. Here the way deſcends Licolnſh. into the Vale country, and at about five miles diſtance Weſtborough. paſſes by Long-Bennington, near Weſtborough, which promiſes but does not produce antiquities. This ancient way Nottinghamſh. paſſes over the Foſs a little beyond Newark, and goes Collingham. directly to Long Collingham (according to Dr. Gale) the Crococalana of Antonine. The next place conſiderable is

Clifton. Clifton hill, belonging to a town of that name, where there is a red cliff near the Trent for the ſpace of a mile, which though it ſeems natural, yet produces innumerable pieces of urns of various colours. There have of late years been taken out ſeveral things, made of a coarſe red earth, open at the top and bottom, about 10 inches in length, 8 in breadth, and 6 in height. Some people have placed them in their gardens. There are many pieces of bones and ſcalps to be found; and there lately tumbled out an ancient grave-ſtone without inſcription, but with ſome iron work, wherewith the parts ſeem to have been united. The inhabitants tell of ſome pieces of lead with figures upon them, and diſcourſe much of Clifton caſtle, which they ſuppoſe to have been placed upon the hill.

Fledborough. On the other ſide Trent, over-againſt Clifton church, is Fledborough, which has been a much larger place than it now is. There have been no antiquities diſcovered in the encloſures, perhaps becauſe they conſiſt of graſs and little or no tillage. There is a ſpacious church with many curious figures in the glaſs; the twelve apoſtles, and near each one an article of the creed; Sanctus Martinus epiſcopus; Urſula cum Sociis, and many others. In the choir is a very ancient raiſed monument (they ſay) of the ancient family of Baſſet.

The way we purſue Northward, but inclining to the Eaſt, meets the Erming-ſtreet again at Marton, near Littleburgh upon Trent, where remains of antiquity are diſcovered on both ſides the water, but paſſes directly over it to Gainſborough and Sidnaceſter. If it could be traced to the end, it would probably meet with the Foſs Way, and terminate at ſome place upon Humber.

Lincolnſh. Gainſborough, Sidnaceſter.

I am yours, &c.

T. FOXCROFT.

CLXIX.

CLXIX.

SIR,

Sutton, near Biggleſwade, May 28, 1720.

Since I preſented you with ſome former MSS. of this nature I had an invitation to Bedfordſhire, to be aſſiſtant to the Rev. Mr. Stevens, rector of Sutton in this county, now in the 88th year of his age. Being near ſome places of antiquity, I have made ſome remarks.

What was obſerved concerning a via vicinalis of the Romans, carried from Five Miles Croſs to Margidunum, king Lud's camp, Bennington, Newark, Collingham, Clifton, Marton, Gainſborough, and Sidnaceſter, needs not be repeated.

If we travel Southward from that Croſs, the Ermin-ſtreet leads to Gauſennæ or Brig-Caſterton, thence near the camp belonging to Durobrivæ or the ancient Caſter, and at a little diſtance near Cheſterton. When we have paſſed Stilton and Saltry, a via vicinalis ſeems to direct us to Alkmonbury: I will not affirm it to have been a Roman ſtation, but believe it worthy the notice of ſome perſons better acquainted with it. Bugden is a place that needs not my remarks.

Huntingdonſh.

Aukenbury.

Eaton is taken notice of by Mr. Camden, though not as upon a Roman way, which yet leads to Tempsford, noted for a Daniſh camp, and Salena or Salndy, famous for Roman antiquities. What I have procured are, a ſtone of brown flint colour, weighing about an ounce, with a head reſembling Trajan; a large bead of agate finely poliſhed; the coins, Veſpaſian, Hadrian, Antoninus, Fauſtina, Julia Mœſa, Salonina, Aurelian, Gordianus, Diocleſian, D. N. Julianus, P. F. Aug. Gallienus, Fl. Jul. Helena, Conſtantinus, Conſtantius, Valens, Arcadius. A lady who tabled here had her lockets adorned with ſeals of

Bedfordſh.

Sandy.

Sutton *.

* A large tumulus is to be ſeen here; urns have been digged up about the mill, and pieces of urns and other veſſels are found in the adjoining field.

cornelian, agate, &c. found by an ancient gardiner yet living. A gentleman of that pariſh has a red cup, out of which they frequently drink. The rector of Sandy has valuable coins and curioſities.

Biggleſwade. Stratton. Paſſing by Biggleſwade, mentioned in the Britannia, the way leads to Stratton in that pariſh, which ſeems to direct toward the diſcovery of it; it paſſes thence

Hertfordſh. Aſhwell. near Aſhwell, which (though not allowed to be the Magiovintum of Antonine) is owned to be a place and work of Roman antiquity. For the ſame reaſon the tumuli near

Stevenage. Stevenage (which ſeems to carry travellers farther upon this way) may be ſuppoſed of the like antiquity. Here I leave the curious traveller (being myſelf a ſtranger) wiſhing him a ſurer guide.

I am your humble ſervant,

T. FOXCROFT.

CLXX.

Mr. R. GALE to Sir HANS SLOANE.

SIR, Feb. 28, 1732-3.

I have had ſome company that came to dine with me unexpectedly, and are not yet in a diſpoſition to leave me, nor can I turn them out of doors. I am much concerned this accident prevents my attending the council this afternoon, and hope they will pardon me for what I cannot prevent. I have ſent you the eſtimate of repairing Mr. Savill's houſe: Mr. Weſt or Mr. Theobalds will acquaint you with the whole affair; ſo I ſhall add no more, but that I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

R. GALE.

CLXXI.

Mr. R. Gale to Sir Hans Sloane.

SIR, Scruton, near Bedale, Yorkſhire.

The reaſon of my deſiring laſt year to be excuſed by the Royal Society from acting any longer as their treaſurer is now evident from my retiring into the country, where I intend to ſpend moſt of my time. I ſhould not have diveſted myſelf of that honour, could I have ſerved them in it according to the truſt they had been pleaſed to repoſe in me; and the very ſame thought obliges me now to deſire that you would be pleaſed to give my humble ſervice and thanks to that illuſtrious body for all the favours I received from them, and to requeſt they would be pleaſed to elect ſome other perſon in my room into the council for the enſuing year, that may give better attendance, and be of more ſervice to them in their affairs for the future than I can poſſibly be, though nobody can wiſh better ſucceſs and proſperity to them than myſelf. I do not deſpair of dining with you and them the next St. Andrew's day; but not being certain, I have given you the trouble of this, and to aſſure you I ſhall never forget how much I am, Sir, in particular, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

R. GALE.

To the Hon. Sir Hans Sloane, bart. at his houſe near Bloomsbury Square.

CLXXII.

CLXXII.

Mr. Bell to Dr. Nesbitt.

Sir,

Beanpré Hall, Norfolk,
Sept. 20, 1733.

I am extremely obliged to you for your kind assistance in procuring me leave to engrave some medals from Dr. Mead's collections; but Mr. Vertue, having more business than he can dispatch already upon his hands, and being unacquainted with the abbreviations, &c. found on coins, does not care to engage in a work where he may probably err, though I purposed a greater price than other engravers demand. I must therefore renew my request, and humbly beg the favour of you to indulge the same liberty to Mr. Kirkall, an honest plain man that I have been long acquainted with, and whom I have directed to wait on you. Dr. Mead, I think, has not a *Didia Clara*; so that if you can procure him liberty to draw one from any other cabinet, it will increase the obligation.

We had lately an accident in a neighbouring town of a haystack burnt by lightning, the effects of which I believe are uncommon. The fire pierced the stack perpendicularly, and made a kind of chimney, consuming about twelve loads in fewer minutes, and with such violence as to vitrify the ashes. I shall not describe the mass, which was about 200 weight, but send you a specimen by a private hand with a few casts; your acceptance of which will be a favour to, Sir, your most obliged and most humble servant,

Beaupre' Bell, Jun.

P.S. The heads I desire to have engraved are of Helvius Pertinax, Didius Julian, Manlia Scantilla, and Didia Clara. I have got a Titiana done at Oxford.

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MDCCLXXXIII.

PREFACE.

" WHEN I was a youth, and began to have an inclination to " the ſtudies of Antiquity, I viſited CROWLAND Abbey, and now " once at leaſt in the year, my affairs calling me that way, I " viſit it with as much pleaſure as *Petrus Bleſenſis* formerly looked " upon it: *antequam ſolidam terram tererem, in medio mariſco* " *ſepties aut ſepius fræna reflectens, veſtrum ſanctiſſimum monaſte-* " *rium reſpiciens, & intimo corde benedicens* *."

I MAKE no apology for beginning the preface to this work with the words of a great maſter in antiquity, though I have not had ſo frequent opportunities of reviſiting a ſpot whence my career of antiquarian purſuits literally began 1756, and which I reviewed with equal if not greater pleaſure laſt ſummer, having directed my pilgrimage thither once during the intervening 26 years.

The ſame deſire to do juſtice to thoſe almoſt Grecian figures that decorate its ſplendid front, which made me wiſh to have ſent Mr. P. S. Lamborn from Cambridge in 1759, after my firſt viſit, to make drawings and engravings of them, when I had not intereſt to procure pecuniary encouragement for ſuch an undertaking, ſuggeſted the idea of prompting Mr John Carter to make a ſketch of it when he was in thoſe parts the ſummer before the laſt. This induſtrious young man, into whom I thought the ſpirit of Vertue was paſt by a metempſychoſis not unfamiliar to profeſſors of antiquity, executed his commiſſion, and produced what the diſtance of near twenty years ſeemed a very faithful drawing,

* Stukeley, Palæographia Brit. N° II. p. 34.

and

and deſerving to be engraven as the ſureſt mode of preſerving theſe elegant morceaux. The choice of the draughtſman pointed to the burin of Mr. Watts, with whom a treaty was formed; and a ſubſcription was ſet on foot, which ſucceeded beyond my warmeſt wiſhes. Whether the engraver deſpaired of encouragement, or over-rated his labour, is not eaſy to be determined. He broke his engagements in an unhandſome manner, by enhancing his demand before his employers were ſure of their own ſucceſs. Mr. Baſire was therefore engaged to execute the taſk; but the diſappointment of the original draughtſman at this change, or the ſmallneſs of the ſcale, concurred to diminiſh the execution of what, executed under proper advantage, muſt have been a capital work.

Thus much at leaſt is neceſſary by way of apology to thoſe who, from motives of friendſhip or politeneſs, concurred with my ideas on this ſubject.

Immerſed in this deſign, and with a view likewiſe of helping forward a topographical work, which I may claim ſome ſmall merit in ſetting on foot, it occurred to me, that by extracts from the printed accounts of this famous abbey by Ingulphus and his ſeveral continuators, aided as I have ſince been by materials in the line of records from the late Mr. Cole's tranſcript of the abbey regiſter *, and with ſuch information as occurred during my late

* This valuable regiſter or leger book was lent to Mr. Cole 1772 by Commiſſary Graves als Beaupré Bell, eſq. of Fulburne, in the county of Cambridge, who borrowed it from Mrs. Wingfield, of Stamford. On its firſt leaf or cover is in a hand of James Iſt's time "Johes Oldfeild de Spalding." It came afterwards into the hands of Maurice Johnſon, eſq. of Spalding, and biſhop Tanner ſeems to refer to this and to a regiſter of Spalding priory, which belonged to the ſame poſſeſſors ſucceſſively. (Not. Mon. p 250, 251.) It is alſo cited in Dugdale's Hiſtory of Embanking, p. 212. 215, &c.

Copious extracts have been made from it in the Appendix to this work, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging the kindneſs of Mr. Cole's executors, in permitting me for that purpoſe to detain it ſo long from the impriſonment to which it was conſigned with the reſt of Mr. Cole's MS. Collectanea.

viſit

viſit on the ſpot, and from the kindneſs of Mr. Scribo, the preſent worthy rector, a tolerable account of the place might be drawn up;—not indeed equal to what Maurice Johnſon, eſq. who as ſteward of the manor, and reſident within 12 miles of the ſpot, might have performed from materials in his own poſſeſſion had he lived,—nor perhaps with all the advantages of any other perſon of curioſity reſident on the ſpot; yet ſuch as might afford a general and not ſuperficial view of this magnificent houſe, the ſecond we have any authentic account of in this county*, raiſed on piles in the boſom of a fen, which to the devotion of the preſent age, muſt appear as much a *ſubſtructio inſana*, as Caligula's bridge, or perhaps the triangular bridge at Croyland.

I am aware that Mr. Wanley, in a letter to lord Oxford, among the Harleian MSS†. ſtates ſome doubts about the Hiſtory aſcribed to Ingulphus, principally as it ſhould ſeem on account of the charters inſerted in it; for all that part of the hiſtory of this abbey, after the time of Ingulphus, is acknowledged to be a continuation by various hands, among whom was Peter de Blois.

The objection to the charters can be none to Ingulphus, unleſs we were certain he had copied them all before they were deſtroyed in that calamitous fire, which he ſo affectingly paints, and in which he expreſsly tells us periſhed all their beautiful charters, written *in litera publica*, and adorned with golden croſſes, antient pictures, and beautiful letters; the old and exquiſite grants of

* Bardeney takes precedence of it by about 20 years; for as to *Icanhoe*, *Peartnei*, and *Barrowe*, biſhop Tanner, who was as well qualified as moſt antiquaries to decide on this matter, could make out very little about them.

† "As to Ingulphus, I humbly beg leave to obſerve, that ſome learned men do not think the Hiſtory bearing his name, or at leaſt a great part of it, to be his. And many Charters recited in that book are vehemently ſuſpected to be ſpurious. One I can mention particularly, viz. the Foundation Charter of Croyland Abbey, which was, or ſeems to have been, taken from one now in being, and not much older, if any thing at all, than Henry the Second's time." Harl. MS. 7526.

the Mercian kings, richly embelliſhed with gold paintings, but written in the Saxon characters, to the amount of near 400, with all their other MSS. except a few Saxon deeds, of which they had more copies than one, and which he had taken out for the uſe of the chanter to teach the younger monks the Saxon characters then brought into diſuſe by the prevailing Norman. Theſe, ſays he, are now our principal records, not thereby intimating whether he had taken copies of the others.

Ingulphus was elected abbot 1075, and held his office till his death in 1109. This calamity happened 1091, *i.e.* in the 16th year of his preſidency. He had before that period been extremely active in arranging the affairs and ſettling the rights of his monaſtery, which, by producing the original grants of the kings his predeceſſors, he maintained againſt the Conqueror, with whom he was rather in favour. But as he does not heſitate to tell us what artifice he uſed in the return of the property of this houſe to the ſurveyors for Domeſday; it might perhaps be no unfair preſumption, that he, like many others of his rank, produced forged charters to ſupport his claims. Mr. Wanley's principal objection is to the foundation charter, as given by him; that it ſeems to have been taken from one now in being, and not much older, if any thing at all, than the time of Henry II. The original charter in Saxon characters, in the poſſeſſion of Robert Hunter, eſq. lord of the place, was ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries, as appears by their minutes, by Mr. Lethieullier 1734; the initial letters and croſſes gilt: *Concordat cum recordo*; *Gul. Ryley*, *June* 23, 1754. In a liſt of the records in the pariſh cheſt, printed in the Appendix, written in a hand of the laſt century, none of which are now to be found, is mentioned the *goulden* charter, which ſhould ſeem to be at leaſt a copy of this.

We learn from Mr. Selden in his Spicilegium ad Eadmerum, p. 173, 1623, that the original MS. of Ingulphus' hiſtory was then extant

extant at Croyland. Speaking of the laws of Edward the Confeſſor, of which Ingulphus carried home a copy from the Conqueror's court, and inſerted it in his hiſtory, though not now to be found in all the copies of it, Mr. Selden goes on: "Atque certo "ſcimus nos eum ibi eas inſeruiſſe, quod non ſolum ex *ipſo* hiſ- "toriæ *autographo* Crowlandiæ in agro Lincolnienſi etiam "nunc ſervato conſtat, ſed etiam ex recentiori quo uſi ſumus "ante annos $\overline{CC}$ aut circiter exarato. *Inde*—eas ſtatim exhibemus." It appears to me that Mr. Selden printed theſe laws from this late manuſcript of Ingulphus' hiſtory; yet in the preface to the firſt volume of the "Rerum Anglicanarum ſcriptores veteres," publiſhed at Oxford 1689, it is ſaid, "Has leges—exhibuit Selde- "nus ex codice ut videtur *Cottoniano*; nam licet autographum "Croylandiæ tunc ſervatum audierat, idque *nanciſci impenſe* & "*volebat* & *nitebatur*, fruſtra tamen fuit;" plainly confounding the autograph of Ingulphus' hiſtory with the autograph of the Confeſſor's laws; nor do I find one word in Selden about his wiſh or endeavour to get this laſt autograph into his hands. No difficulty on this head occurred to Dr. Wilkins, who republiſhed theſe laws from Selden, 1721, p. 215, & *ſeq.* Sir Henry Spelman republiſhed them the ſecond time in his Councils, p. 625, in Wilkins's edition, I. 313: "Ut Normannico habentur idiomate "inter ceteras Confeſſoris leges ab Ingulpho abbate Croylandiæ data "& poſt excidium illius monaſterii in vetuſtiſſimo Mſ° *ab ædituis* "*ſuperſtitis illic eccleſiæ ſub tertia clave conſervatæ.* Poſuit has "in lucem V. C. J. Seldenus in ſuis ad Eadmerum notis, verſio- "nemque adjecit cujus utimur beneficio: ſed leges ipſas ex *ipſo* "deſignavimus *archetypo* caſtigatiores paululum quam in impreſſo "codice." This was written 1639, at which time one may fairly preſume many valuable MSS. were preſerved both here and in other monaſtic ſites. How thoſe at Peterborough in this neighbourhood fared within four years after, may be ſeen in Gunton's

account of the outrages committed by the Parliamentarians, which muſt for ever be read with horror by all lovers of order and regularity civil and religious.

Ingulphus was firſt publiſhed, with others of our hiſtorians, 1596, and reprinted at Francfort, 1601, fol. by Sir Henry Saville, who calls him "a plurimis antiquitatum noſtrarum ſitientibus "magnopere deſideratus." He does not tell us where he had his MS. whether from the Cotton library, Otho, B. xiii. 2, ſince burnt*. As it was imperfect in more places than one, theſe defects were ſupplied from a MS †. in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Mar-

* Caſley, p. 315.

† This MS. if it eſcaped the damage done to Mr. Marſham's valuable library by the fire of London, was probably carried away into Scotland on the re-marriage of the widow of his great-grandſon the firſt lord Romney with John lord Carmichael, third earl of Hyndford; for after the ſtricteſt inquiry it cannot now be found in the library of the preſent lord. Another MS. in the Norfolk, now the Royal Society's library, N° 178, Z. vii. 7, written in 31 double pages, agrees exactly with Sir Henry Savile's printed copy (the words in hooks in the Oxford edition being omitted in it as well as in Sir H. Savile's), and ends where that does at p. 88, of the former's account of the Confeſſor's laws, which were firſt inſerted in the Oxford edition. Then follows the article from Bleſenſis' Continuation relating to the lectures eſtabliſhed at Cotenham by abbot Joffrid, p. 114, 115, ed. Ox. The MS. concludes thus: *Haec excerpta ſunt ex hiſtoria Ingulphi abbatis Croyland, qui obiit anno dni* 1109. *a° Henrici primi nono, in cujus locum ſuffectus eſt iſte Joffridus prior monaſterii ſancti Ebrulphi in Normannia ab Henrico primo, interceſſione dilectiſſimi ſeneſcalli ſui Alani Crowne. Erat autem Joffridus natus Gallus de marchone Herberto ſuper Hildeburghe, & educatus Aurelii in monaſterio; vir eruditus, ad edificationem eccleſie ſue Croylandie tempore predeceſſoris ſui Ingulphi viri etiam in omni literarum genere verſati. Varios in varia loca bonorum eleemoſynas petitum miſit; quoſdam in Scotiam, quoſdam in Hiberniam, Walliam & Cornubiam, alios in Flandriam, alios vero in Galliam & Daciam, quoſdam vero in Norwegiam miſit. Ad Cotenham vero manerium ſuum Cantabrigie vicinum miſit dominum Giſlebertum & alios tres monachos qui eum ſequuti ſunt in Angliam.*

The title of the MS. is,

Deſcriptio compilata per dominum Ingulphum abbatem monaſterii Croyland natione Anglicum quondam monachum Fontaniſſienſem & ſic ingeſta.

A fourth MS. in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, N° 844. (Cat. manuſcriptorum Angliæ, N° 7464,) agrees exactly with Gale's printed copy, except with the addition of a paragraph about the burial of Leofric, lord of Burne, one of their benefactors, in this abbey, with his pedigree, and that of Richard de Rulos. James's MS. in the Bodleian (Cat. MSS. Angl. p. 260, b.) is a tranſcript of the Cottonian MS. and the *alia hiſtoria Croyland* at C. C. C. Ox. ib. No. 1675, is the Continuation printed by Fulman. In the third volume of Bryan Twine's MS. collections, in the ſame library (256. fol. 97), are four 4to pages of *Annotationes ex* Ingulpho *quondam monaſterii de* Croyland *abbate* Anglo, *ex libro* Gulielmi Twyneho, 1613.

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ſham, eldeſt ſon of Sir John Marſham, in a new edition of it by Mr. Fulman, among the "Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores ve-"teres, Ox. 1684," fol. which edition is cited here.

"The relation Ingulphus bore to king William does mani-"feſtly byas him," ſays biſhop Nicolſon*, in the ill account he gives of Harold. With his politics the preſent work has no connection. In a revolution it was the intereſt of every abbot and beneficed religious to make the beſt terms he could with the ſucceſsful competitor. He had early inſinuated himſelf into William's good graces, and was taken back with him into Normandy, and on the firſt vacancy after his acceſſion, promoted to this abbey. The good monk is honeſt enough to acknowledge† that he aſpired above the humble condition of a private and not rich perſon's ſon, to the ſplendour and luxury of a court, to which his father's buſineſs or office firſt introduced him‡. The favour of a little money, which the virtuous and neglected queen Editha conferred on him after ſhe had poſed him in logical queſtions as ſhe met him coming from ſchool, had a tranſient effect on his ambitious mind; and it is certain he was no diſadvantage to Croyland, even though he coſt her a new church and monaſtery, which roſe more reſplendent from its aſhes, and ſtill ſtands, as ſome think, a monument of the taſte of Ingulphus, or his ſucceſſor Joffrid; though others aſcribe the Weſt front to abbot Upton in the fifteenth century.

Ingulphus tells us he compiled his hiſtory from the moſt authentic documents he could meet with; the collections of the five ſenior brethren of the houſe; the life of abbot Turketyl, their firſt reſtorer, by his relation and ſucceſſor; and the reſt, a period

* Engl. Hiſt. Lib. p. 56, 1714.

† "Factus ergo adoleſcentior faſtidiens parentum meorum exiguitatem paternos "lares relinquere & palatia regum aut principum affectans, mollibus veſtiri pom-"poſiſq. laciniis amiciri indies ardentius appetebam." p. 73, Ed. Gale.

‡ "Cum patrem meum in regis curia morantem adhuc puer inviſerem." Ib. 62.

of little more than a century, from contemporary information. He concluded it at the year 1089, and ſurvived it near 20 years, dying 1109, and being at that time near 80, if we ſuppoſe with biſhop Tanner*, that he was born 1030.

It was reſumed at the deſire of abbot Henry Longchamp, who ſat from 1191 to 1236, by Peter de Blois, archdeacon of London, vice-chancellor, and prothonotary of the kingdom, who continued it to 1117. How much further he went does not appear, his work being imperfect both in the Cotton and Marſham MS. from whence Mr. Fulman publiſhed it with Ingulphus, the former MS. breaking off almoſt in the middle. Peter himſelf died about 1200. No writer had before mentioned this piece as his; but abbot Longchamp's letter to him requeſting him to undertake it prefixed to the MS. is indubitable evidence. At the requeſt of ſome friend he wrote a Chronicle of Peterborough *ſtylo heroico*, ſays Tanner†, in the Cotton library, Claud. A. V. and a life of Guthlac, cited by Leland in his MS. collections in the ſame library, Jul. C. VI. fol. 88.

Who took up the ſtory after Bleſenſis is not certain, nor are we told whence the editor had the MS. It begins, imperfect as it is, from the reign of Stephen 1152, and goes on to 1486, 1 H. VII. Mr. Fulman ſays he printed it chiefly becauſe it gives a detail of the latter part of Henry VIth's, and the whole of Edward IVth's reign in Latin, which none of our hitherto printed hiſtories do.

The remaining interval of about 50 years to the Diſſolution might be ſupplied perhaps more fully as to local particulars, if we had the Chronicle compoſed in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. by Sir John Harrington, knt. nephew to Philip Evermue, ſometime ſteward of the houſe, and afterwards abbot, of which Mr.

* Bib. Brit. 429.
† Ib. 106.

Johnſon had a MS. Engliſh tranſlation by Sir Thomas Lambert, of Weſton, knt. 1607, with improvements, neatly written on paper in 8vo ſize, from which he communicated many curious extracts to the Spalding Society, with his own obſervations, 1734. As it is, we muſt be content with ſuch brief materials as preſent themſelves, till we come to the ruin and preſent ſtate of this once flouriſhing though perpetually aſſaulted monaſtery, and wait till time or accident bring to light materials for doing it the moſt ample juſtice.

It is with reluctance I find myſelf involved in a controverſy on my favourite ſubject. Since the account of St. Guthlac's croſs in the note p. 12 was printed, a warm controverſy has ariſen about it. Nothing more ſtrongly marks the enthuſiaſm of ſyſtem than the zeal with which a learned member of the Society of Antiquaries has ſupported his hypotheſis, in a paper which he with no little warmth introduced into the ſixth volume of the Archæologia. He calls in to his aid the authority of a reſpectable clergyman of the place, whom he preſſed into this ſervice, but whoſe ideas he has by no means conveyed in the fanciful ſketch annexed to his paper. The writer of the note before referred to, after a particular converſation with Mr. Scribo, and an actual view of the ſtone, Aug. 26, 1782, finds himſelf compelled to affirm in vindication of Mr. Pegge, that the ſtone in its preſent ſtate is a flat cone, which has room for no more letters than are exhibited by all who have copied it from Mr. Camden to Mr. Scribo; that half the firſt line is on the broken part where the ſtone ſeems juſt drawing to its point, of which point conſequently a ſmall part is broken off, though of what magnitude neither I nor any other perſon now living can aſcertain; for that the former height of this ſtone was ſomewhat greater than the preſent, may be allowed, without granting that it ever extended ſo much as to admit the imaginary inſcription. From the dimenſions at its preſent apex, one may here

here conjecture, that the ſtone was not, when firſt placed, very conſiderably higher than it is at this preſent time. After this impartial ſtating of facts, it would be needleſs to urge againſt the fallacy of the inference from the mode of ſtating them the deviation from the well-known form of boundary or other croſſes, and their inſcriptions; nor would ſo much time have been waſted on this ſubject, had the Society of Antiquaries exerted a proper regard to truth and their own dignity, on the challenge offered to more than one of their members. If the figure here copied from the Archæologia, vol. V. pl. 6. could be depended on, it will eaſily be ſeen that Mr. Lloyd's drawing repreſented the *inſcription* more truly than it did the *ſtone*, which approaches nearer to Dr. Stukeley's repreſentation of it as an obtruncated cone. Three or four channellings or flutings on the left ſide of this ſtone have been noticed in no draught of it except one in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XXIX. p. 570, where the inſcription is by no means ſo faithful as it profeſſes to be.

The following extract from the minutes of the Spalding Society may perhaps give no imperfect idea of theſe boundary croſſes. "The perambulation of Spalding boundaries was made by the miniſter, &c. the boys ſinging part of a pſalm at each. There was the croſs in the market place at Spalding; St. Guthlac's croſs at Brotherhouſe*; St. Nicholas' ſtone, the Spalding boundary, called *Crux in palude*, now in the waſh overagainſt Whitehouſe, a triangular tapering ſtone, whereon appeared very plain *ſ* and *n* conjoined for Spalding or St. Nicholas, ſtill retained as Spalding brand mark: the croſs in the flags, *Crux S'ti Guthlaci in ſegete prope Oggot*, an octagonal large baſis near Oggot, alias Wodelode grayne, between Croyland and Spalding lying Eaſt and Keſteven Weſt, in a watery place full of flags in the dryeſt ſeaſon, the inſcription in Roman capitals, *hitherto the bounds of Croyland*, and part of an octagonal

* The G on it the ſame as that anciently uſed on Croyland brand mark.

ſtone

ſtone column fixed in the baſis; St. Nicholas' Croſs at Eaſtcoat in Pinchbeck over againſt Tongue-end, the boundary between Spalding manor in Elloe, Holland, and the Boſton manor in Neſſe, Keſteven, a quadrangular baſe, with one other ſtone of a ſtep which has been thereon; many years ago a cottage was erected over this, and the chimney placed on the very baſis; the reſt of the ſteps and the ſhaft of the croſs which was ſecured by the ſocket ſquare. This was ſquare *."

It appears by this account that no two of theſe boundary ſtones were alike, though two and perhaps three of them were manifeſt croſſes mounted on baſes with ſteps. St. Nicholas' *ſtone*, though called *crux*, was a *triangular tapering* ſtone. St. Guthlac's croſs in the flags, an *octagonal large baſe*, with an inſcription in Roman capitals, which certainly ſhould be examined before one word more is ſaid on his other croſs. This baſe ſupported a column of its own ſhape, for which purpoſe, it, as well as the laſt, was calculated; but not ſo the preſent ſtone. So a large ſquare ſtone pedeſtal in the fen coming from Tatteſhall has a croſs cut on it.

But to cut ſhort at once this controverſy, which has already laſted too long, I ſhall ſubjoin the following extract of a letter from Mr. Scribo to me, dated Croyland, Nov. 11, 1782.

" That the inſcription on St. Guthlac's croſs near Brotherhouſe was *re-cut*, and the face of the ſtone *ſmoothed*, and *painted with a white colour*, by Edmund Webſter, of this town, an apothecary and ſurgeon, and a tolerable artiſt in drawing and painting ſome figures, hath been, upon my inquiry, *affirmed* to me by an intimate acquaintance of the ſaid Mr. Webſter's, who ſaid, that this buſineſs was done about 25 years ago. This is a confirmation of a conjecture of ſome *alterations* having been made at ſome time

* The ſecond, third, and fourth of theſe croſſes are ſome of the boundary ſtones of Croyland pariſh.

paſt upon the face of the ſaid ſtone, which I made when I laſt examined it, from obſerving that *the top of the letters in AIO were cut upon the fracture on the top of the ſtone, and inclined to the centre of it*, and that the *bottom of an S* was *cut deeper* than any part of the other letters, and in an *apparent* hollow, made at ſome time previous to the re-cutting of the ſaid inſcription, by a ſmall breach in the ſtone."

My ingenious friend Mr. Eſſex, whoſe obſervations are the reſult of great knowledge and cloſe attention in theſe matters, expreſſes his doubts whether the preſent ſtone be the ſame with that which was firſt fixt there, and not rather one ſet up about 1390, when ſeveral of the boundary ſtones were replaced. "If "ſo," ſays he, "may it not have ſerved formerly for the upper "ſtone of a raiſed tomb, for ſuch there were in the church be-"fore and after the Danes plundered it? The old inſcription, if "it had any, might have been put out, and another put on at "that time? The form of the ſtone is ſingular, and, I think, is "more like the ſtones laid on the moſt antient raiſed monu-"ments than any thing elſe. The inſcription is variouſly inter-"preted, and ſeems to have been recut. Q. If it was not a mo-"numental inſcription altered by the change of a word or two, "and for whoſe memory could it be intended? Petworth marble "was not uſed long before Henry the Third's time."

Whatever becomes of this conjecture, I have ſubſtituted to the two former copies of this ſtone in this page, a new one, moſt accurately taken by Mr. Eſſex himſelf, by ſcale, on the ſpot, in the ſummer of 1784.

R. GOUGH.

ſtone column fixed in the baſis; St. Nicholas' croſs at Eaſtcoat in Pinchbeck overagainſt Tongue-end, the boundary between Spalding manor in Elloe, Holland, and the Boſton manor in Neſſe, Keſteven, a quadrangular baſe, with one other ſtone of a ſtep which has been thereon; many years ago a cottage was erected over this, and the chimney placed on the very baſis; the reſt of the ſteps and the ſhaft of the croſs which was ſecured by the ſocket ſquare. This was ſquare*."

It appears by this account that no two of theſe boundary ſtones were alike, though two and perhaps three of them were manifeſt croſſes mounted on baſes with ſteps. St. Nicholas' *ſtone*, though called *crux*, was a *triangular tapering* ſtone. St. Guthlac's croſs in the flags, an *octagonal large baſe*, with an inſcription in Roman capitals, which certainly ſhould be examined before one word more is ſaid on his other croſs. This baſe ſupported a column of its own ſhape, for which purpoſe it, as well as the laſt, was calculated; but not ſo the preſent ſtone. So a large ſquare ſtone pedeſtal in the fen coming from Tatteſhall has a croſs cut on it.

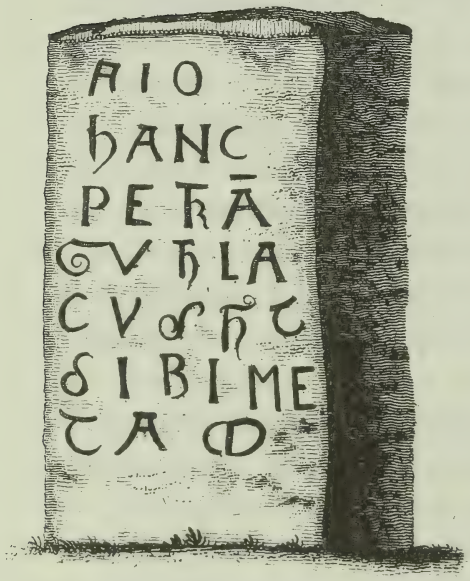
But to cut ſhort at once this controverſy, which has already laſted too long, I ſhall ſubjoin the following extract of a letter from Mr. Scribo to me, dated Croyland, Nov. 11, 1782.

"That the inſcription on St. Guthlac's croſs near Brotherhouſe was *re-cut*, and the face of the ſtone *ſmoothed*, and *painted with a white colour*, by Edmund Webſter, of this town, an apothecary and ſurgeon, and a tolerable artiſt in drawing and painting ſome figures, hath been, upon my inquiry, *affirmed* to me by an intimate acquaintance of the ſaid Mr. Webſter's, who ſaid, that this buſineſs was done about 25 years ago. This is a confirmation of a conjecture of ſome *alterations* having been made at ſome time

* The ſecond, third, and fourth of theſe croſſes are ſome of the boundary ſtones of Croyland pariſh.

paſt

paſt upon the face of the ſaid ſtone, which I made when I laſt examined it, from obſerving that *the top of the letters in AIO were cut upon the fracture on the top of the ſtone, and inclined to the centre of it*, and that the *bottom of an S* was *cut deeper* than any part of the other letters, and in an *apparent* hollow, made at ſome time previous to the re-cutting of the ſaid inſcription, by a ſmall breach in the ſtone." R. GOUGH.



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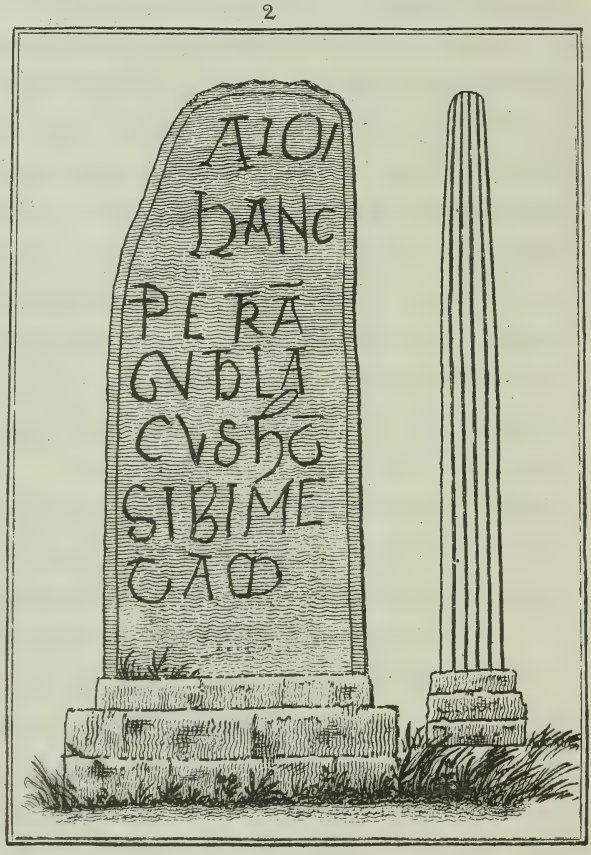
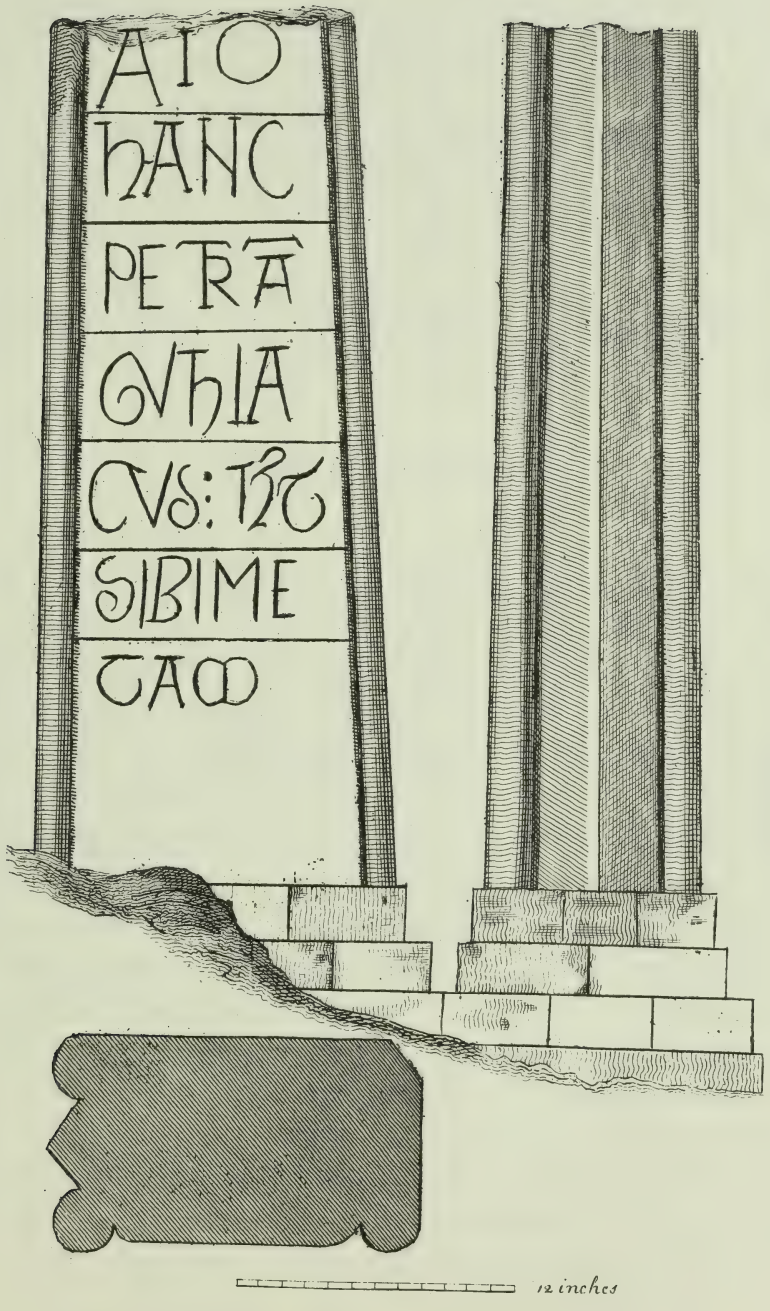


To face p. xvi.



THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF CROYLAND-ABBEY.

"CROYLAND is one of the iſlands in that tract of Eaſt Marſhlands, which riſing from the centre of the kingdom, and running upwards of 100 miles, fall into the ſea with their weight of waters, augmented by many rivers. Here Guthlac, a young man of conſiderable family, renouncing the profeſſion of war, in which he had figured, entered at twenty-five on a life of ſolitude, in which he paſſed ten years, during which, by the grace of God, he received the order of prieſthood, and was honoured with the gift of miracles and prophecy. But his miracles were greater after his death, his body being preſerved a whole year uncorrupted; and in conſequence of his merits, the monaſtery which was founded on the ſpot where he was buried, remained unhurt and unimpaired by the ſtorms of war and the various revolutions. It found a new gueſt, though not a new advocate with God, in St. Neot, once a diſciple of St. Erkenwald, and held in high veneration at Einulphſbury; whence his body was removed from the Danes, and brought to Croyland, where, together with St. George, he protects the inhabitants, and hears

 the

the prayers of ſtrangers. Of theſe laſt there is no ſmall reſort: for though there is no way to the place but by water, there is, if I may ſo ſay, a perpetual track of perſons ſailing backwards and forwards. Nor have our times been without a martyr: the noble earl Waltheof, ſon of duke Siward, who is ſaid (we wiſh it may not be true) to have ſuffered innocently, on ſuſpicion of conſpiring againſt king William the elder, after long impriſonment, and to have been buried here *."

The abbey of CROYLAND was founded by ETHELBALD, who from the rank of earl, in default of the ſucceſſion in his great uncle Penda's family, attained the crown of MERCIA †. Ingulphus deſcribes him as a comley perſon, of a ſhort make, great bravery, but extremely haughty and fickle; which unhappineſs of temper involved him in many difficulties, and occaſioned him to be the longer kept out of poſſeſſion of the throne. It is not improbable he had found a party to advance him to it prematurely, or he might be an object of envy to the prince, who knew the crown muſt devolve to him next. His couſin Ceolred, who governed Mercia from A. D. 709 to 716, purſued him and his partiſans with unremitting enmity, till, wearied out and exhauſted, he retired to this part of the kingdom of Mercia to Guthlac his confeſſor ‡. The holy man comforted him with every

* Malmſb. de geſt. pontif. iv. p. 147, p. 166, 167. Ed. Saville.

† His father's name was Alwio. See Edred's charter, p. 2.

‡ GUTHLAC was the ſon of Perwald, a nobleman of Mercia, who lived in the midland parts of England. His mother's name was Tetha. In his youth he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the army; but as ſoon as he had completed his twenty-fourth year, he renounced the world, and was ſhorn a monk in the monaſtery of Repton under the abbeſs Elfrida. In the midland parts of Britain is a marſh or fen, beginning from the banks of the river called *Gronte*, not far from a caſtle of the ſame name, overhung by ſtagnated vapours, and interſperſed with iſlands and ſtreams, reaching from North to South to the ſea. Tatuin, by divine guidance, came in a boat to one of theſe ſolitary deſert iſlands, called *Crulande*; to which alſo came Guthlac, on St. Bartholomew's day, and in an hollow in the ſide of an heap of turf built himſelf a hut, in the days of Cenred king of Mercia; when the Britons gave their inveterate

every aſſurance of ſucceſs, and the pleaſing proſpect that his good fortune would be brought about in the eaſieſt and ſafeſt manner, without battle and without bloodſhed. In return for this flattering promiſe, he vowed to found in this very ſpot a monaſtery in honour of God and Guthlac. It happened that the holy man did not live to be witneſs of Ethelbald's advancement; but his care for his friend did not end with his life. He appeared to him in the ſame place, and gave him a ſign in confirmation of his aſſurance. Guthlac's remains were depoſited at Croyland, and great and frequent miracles were wrought by them *.

Ethelbald being now ſeated on the throne of Mercia, ſet about the performance of his vows. He ſent for Kenulph, a monk of Eveſham, which abbey was then in high reputation, made him a grant of the iſland of Croyland, confirmed it by a charter, and exempted it for ever from all ſecular payments and ſervices.

veterate enemies, the Saxons, all the trouble they could. Certain demons aſſumed their ſhape, and came to torment Guthlac, and tempted Becelin, his clerk, to murder him. Ethelbald, afterwards king, but then an outlaw, came hither with earl Witfrid, afterwards abbot here; and Egga, another of his companions, was ſeized with an unclean ſpirit, as was alſo Huctred, a young man of family among the Eaſt Angles. Hedda, biſhop of Lichfield, came to Guthlac, and ordained him prieſt, and conſecrated his oratory in Croyland. Egburga, daughter of king Aldulph, ſent him a leaden coffin and ſhroud. Guthlac being aſked who was to ſucceed him in his deſart, ſaid the heir of that place was not yet converted to Chriſtianity, referring to Ciſſa, who held it in the author's time. In his dying moments, Becelin being by him, was ordered to fetch his ſiſter Pega, who immediately came to him. Gunnilda, a nun, was another of his admirers. As he had predicted the crown to Ethelbald, he requeſted of him a quiet ſettlement in his iſland, five miles every way, rent free, and confirmed by charter under his ſeal, in the preſence of his prelates and nobles, whereon the king afterwards founded the monaſtery (1). A table, which Leland ſaw at Croyland, ſays Guthlac purged the iſland from demons (2). Felix gives a moſt horrid picture of theſe devils, with their blubbered lips, fire-bellowing mouths, ſcaly viſages, beetle heads, terrible teeth, pointed chins, hoarſe throats, ſwarthy ſkins, narrow ſhoulders, ſwoln bellies, burning loins, crooked legs, and long-tailed buttocks (3).

* Ingulphus, p. 1, 2. Ed. Gale, Ox. 1684.

(1) Abſtract of the Life of St. Guthlac, written by Fœlix, monk of Croyland, at the requeſt of Abbot Wetwin. Lel. It. iv. p. 139.

(2) Coll. iv. 29.

(3) Camden's Brit. Lincolnſhire.

This charter was confirmed in the preſence of all the prelates and nobles of his realm; and the tenor of it may be ſeen at large in the Appendix, No. I*. It gives the whole iſland of Croyland, formed by the four waters of *Shepiſhee* on the Eaſt; *Nene* on the Weſt; *Southee* on the South; and *Aſendyk* on the North; in length four leagues, in breadth three, with the marſhes adjoining to the Weſt on both ſides the Weland, part of which, to the North, called *Goggiſlound*, is two leagues long, from Croyland-bridge to *Aſpath*, and one league broad, from the Weland South to *Apenhall*, and another part of the marſh South of the Weland two leagues long, from Croyland-bridge to *Southlake*, and two leagues broad, from the Weland to *Fynſet*, with fiſhery in the waters of Nene and Weland. It is dated A. D. 716, and witneſſed by Brithwald archbiſhop of Canterbury, Winfrid archbiſhop of the Mercians, Ingwald biſhop of London, Aldwin† biſhop of Litchfield, Tobias biſhop of Rocheſter, Ethelred abbot of Bardney, Egbert abbot of Medeſhamſted, Egga earl of Lincoln, Luric earl of Leiceſter, &c. He further gave towards the building 300 pounds in ſilver and 100 pounds a year for ten years to come; and leave to build or incloſe a town for their own uſe, with right of common for themſelves and their ſervants. The foundation being in a marſhy ſoil, they were obliged to drive piles of oak and aſh before they began to build, and the earth was brought nine miles by water from the uplands‡. And thus, ſays Ingulphus, the wooden oratory of Guthlac was ſucceeded

* The original charter in Saxon characters, the initial letters and croſſes gilt, was in the poſſeſſion of Robert Hunter, eſq. lord of the ſite in 1734, when Mr. Lethieullier ſhewed it to the Society of Antiquaries.

† Hedda dying 712, was ſucceeded by Aldwin. Biſhop Godwin miſtakes in ſaying that Hedda died 721, for he was elected 691; and Cheſterfield ſays he ſat 21 years.

‡ Nunc exercet ibi ſe munificentia regis,
Et magnum templum magno molimine condit,

At

ceeded by a church and houſe of ſtone, in which dwelt a ſucceſſion of religious to the preſent time *.

There were at that time in the iſland four hermits, Ciſſa, Betelin, Egbert, and Tatwin †, who all, by leave from Kenulph, remained in ſeparate cells. But Pega, Guthlac's ſiſter, within a year after her brother's death, leaving his pſalter, with the whip of St. Bartholomew, and other reliques, in the hands of Kenulph, retired to her cell, about four leagues from her brother's oratory, where ſhe continued three years and a half, and then went and died at Rome.

Ethelbald, having held the crown of Mercia forty-one years, was ſlain in battle on Seggeſwold, by Bernred, an uſurper, who was cut off the ſame year. Ethelbald was buried at Repton, and ſucceeded by the great *Offa*, who was his uncle Dignfert's grandſon ‡, who alſo reigned forty years, and granted to this abbey, then governed by abbot Patric, the charter of protection, N° II. in the Appendix.

Offa was ſucceeded by his ſon *Egbert*, who, after a ſhort reign of 141 days, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Kenulph*, who reigned twenty-ſix years, and having viſited this abbey, whereof Siward, brother to Ceolred, abbot of Peterborough, was abbot, with his queen, and Wulfred, archbiſhop of Canterbury, granted it the charter, N° III §, in which is this additional privilege, that all pilgrims who came to pay their devotion to St. Guthlac, and

At cum tam mollis, tam lubrica, tam male conſtans
Fundamenta palus non ferret ſaxea, palos
Præcipit infigi quercino robore cæſos,
Leucarumque novem ſpatio rate fertur arena;
Inque ſolum mutatur humus, ſuffultaque tali
Cella baſi multo ſtat conſummata labore.
Life of Guthlac, by Felix, cited by Camden, Brit. Lincolnſh.

* See alſo Chron. Anon. Leland Coll. III. 325. † Buried here. Ingulph. 11.
‡ *Patruelis ſui nepos.* Ing. p. 5.
§ One of the witneſſes was Cuthred king of Kent, who was tributary to Cenulph.

returned

returned with his mark on their hoods *, ſhould be forever toll free through Mercia. He died A.D. 819, and was buried at Winchelcumb. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *Kenelm*, a boy of ſeven years old, who was murdered by his tutor Aſcebert, at the inſtigation of his ſiſter Quendrida, and ſucceeded by his uncle *Ceolwlph*, who in the ſecond year of his reign was driven out by an uſurper of the name of *Bernulph*, who was himſelf dethroned, defeated, and ſlain in battle, by Egbert, king of Weſſex. His ſucceſſor was his relation *Ludecan*, who, invading the territories of the Eaſt Angles, was by them defeated and ſlain.

The unanimous views of the nation were now directed to *Witlaf* duke of the Wiccii, whoſe ſon Wimund married Alfleda daughter of Ceolwlph. He was accordingly adjudged to the throne of Mercia, which he filled 13 years, but ſubject and tributary to Egbert, from whoſe purſuit he had been concealed by abbot Siward in the cell of St. Etheldrith his kinſwoman. His charter to this abbey may be ſeen, N° IV. whereby he gave privilege of ſanctuary to this houſe within the limits of its five waters. He was one of her greateſt benefactors †, and paid an annual viſit to her patron's ſhrine, and would have bequeathed his body to be buried there, if he had not before promiſed it to Repton ‡ abbey. After a reign of 13 years, he was ſucceeded

* *Signum* in *capuciis vel capellis*.

† Among other things, he gave them his coronation-robe to make a cope of; and his red or golden veil [*velum*] embroidered with the deſtruction of Troy [*in quo inſcitur excidium Trojæ*] to hang the walls with on his anniverſary: his gilt cup wrought with barbarous vinedreſſers [*barbaris vinitoribus*] fighting with dragons, which, from having a croſs ſtamped on the inſide, and four others projecting from the angles, he uſed to call his *crucibolum*; and the horn uſed at his own table, out of which the elders of the monaſtery were to drink at their feſtivals, and remember him in their prayers.

‡ *Ripadio.* Ing. p. 11. Repton Abbey is in Derbyſhire, on the Trent, founded before A. D. 660. Of this common burying-place of the royal family of Mercia, and the diſcovery of the vault in the laſt century, ſee Phil. Tranſ. N° 401. It was an incloſure of ſtone 15 feet ſquare, incloſing one hundred ſkeletons, pointing

ceeded by his brother *Bertulph* for a like term. This prince, the very contraſt of his brother, plundered this houſe of all its wealth to carry on the war againſt the Danes. He made them however ſome amends by a charter, N° V. in which he choſe to qualify his extortion by the name of their free-gifts. A grand council of the nation being aſſembled on this occaſion, a great miracle was wrought by St. Guthlac, in the recovery of ſeveral prelates, and innumerable other perſons afflicted with a kind of epidemical paralytic affection. This brought a ſudden and great afflux to the ſhrine; and Ethelwulph king of Weſſex, with his ſon Alfred, taking it in his way on his return from Rome, granted to the abbey the charter N° VI. of tithes of all England. Bertulph was ſucceeded by *Beorred*, or *Burgred*, in whoſe time Siward, who had been abbot 62 years, departed this life, and was ſucceeded by Theodore. Earl Algar the younger, a great favourite of Beorred, gave his maner of Spalding to this abbey for his father's ſoul; the confirmation of which grant, and other grants by the king, may be ſeen in N° VII. dated A. D. 868, while he lay before Nottingham beſieging the Danes. This earl aſſembling an army from theſe parts, routed in Keſteven the Danes, who had over-run the country, and ſlew three of their kings or chiefs, who were buried at Laundon; whence that place afterwards aſſumed the name of *Trekingham*. But after a moſt unparalleled reſiſtance, the earl's troops, who amounted to but 200, were defeated by a ſtratagem, and almoſt all with their leader ſlain †. The victorious Danes purſued the ſurvivors to the door of Croyland church. Nothing was left for the abbot and convent but to retire as faſt as they could with the body of St. Guthlac, his pſalter and whip, and the other reliques, their principal jewels and charters. With theſe they loaded a boat, and

ing with their feet to one 9 feet long in a ſtone coffin. This vault was in a cloſe on the North ſide of the church, deſcended to by ſtone ſteps, and marked by a ſycamore, planted by the diſcoverer.

† Ing. p. 12—21.

buried

buried their altar-piece and plate in the well in the cloiſter. But the altar-piece, which was the gift of Witlaf, not ſinking to the bottom with the reſt, was committed to the care of the abbot and older monks, while the load in the boat was ſent away to be hid in Ancarig wood, where they had a hermitage. Thirty monks remained there; the abbot and his companions (Elfget the deacon, Savin ſub-deacon, Egelred and Wulric two young torch-bearers) continued to perform the ſervice in their proper habits, and had juſt finiſhed maſs when the Danes broke in. Oſketyl, their king, with his own hands murdered the abbot: the reſt were ſlaughtered, after ſuffering the moſt cruel torments to make them diſcover the treaſure. Aſker the prior was ſlain in the veſtry, Lethwyn the ſub-prior in the refectory. Turgar, a boy of 10 years old, was the only perſon ſpared. The Danes broke open all the tombs in hopes of plunder. Ingulphus deſcribes them as high, or altar-tombs of marble * in this order. On the right hand of St. Guthlac's thoſe of Ciſſa, Beccelin, abbot Siward; on the left thoſe of Guthlac's ſecretary Egbert, St. Tatwin †, Etheldretha, queen Celfreda, and Wimund, ſon of Witlaf. Being diſappointed of their object, the barbarians laid the bodies on an heap, and ſetting fire to them, burnt them and the church and convent all together, three days after their arrival. They afterwards deſtroyed Medeſhamſted abbey, and ravaged the country in their retreat. But two of their carriages heavy laden being loſt in the river Nene, Turgar availed himſelf of the confuſion to eſcape to Croyland, where he found ſeveral of the monks already retired from Ancarig, endeavouring to extinguiſh the fire, and ſearching for their ſlaughtered companions, all of whom were not diſcovered till ſix months after. On this mournful occaſion Bric-

* *Alti tumuli marmorei*, p. 22.

† Quondam *dux* ad Croyland & nauclerus ſancti Guthlaci.

 ſtan,

ſtan, late chantor here, a ſkillful muſician and elegant poet, wrote the ditty ſo much handed about, and beginning thus:

Quomodo ſola ſedes dudum regina domorum
Nobilis eccleſia nuper amica Dei! &c.

How is this lonely ſeat, this royal houſe,
This noble church, favourite of heav'n, become, &c.

The firſt care, after they had cleared away the ruins, was to chooſe an abbot. Their choice fell unanimouſly on Godric. He was ſhortly after applied to to aſſiſt in removing the ruins of Medeſhamſted abbey, on which occaſion the ſtone pyramid ſtill remaining in the church, deſcribed by Ingulphus, p. 24, and engraved in Gunton's Hiſtory of Peterborough, but much more faithfully this year, by J. Carter, in one of his monthly numbers of antiquities, was erected over the bodies of 84 monks.

Under pretence of driving out the Danes, Beorred took this opportunity to ſeize on the lands and poſſeſſions of many religious houſes in his dominions. Among the reſt thoſe of Croyland, whereby were alienated the manors of Spalding, Deping, Croxton, Kirkton, and Kymerby, in Lindſey, Bukynbale, Halyngton, Whaplode, Sutterton, Langtoft, Barton, Repingale, Kirkby, Drayton, Thirning, Glapthorn, and Adyngton. Staunden and Badby were reſtored by Edred, at the inſtance of abbot Turketyl. Beorred ſoon after quitted his kingdom in deſpair, and retired to Rome, where he died, and was buried, 874. The Danes placed on his throne *Ceolwlph*, one of his ſervants, who having ſworn allegiance to them, miſerably fleeced his ſubjects, and by a heavy tax of £1000 on this abbey, almoſt ruined it. "Nullus namque (ſays Ingulphus, p. 17.) deinceps pro nimia loci paupertate *ad converſionem venire* voluit." No perſon would enter himſelf in this houſe on account of its impoveriſhed ſtate. They were

obliged to ſell all their plate, except the crucible *(crucibolium)* of king Witlaf, and ſome other valuables.

Ceolwlph was depoſed and ſtripped naked by the Danes, and the kingdom of Mercia, after it had ſubſiſted from the firſt year of Penda near 230 years, was finally united by the victorious Alfred to his own kingdom of Weſſex *.

Abbot Godric died A. D. 941, and left this houſe reduced to ſo low a ſtate, that there were in it only five old monks, Clarenbald, Swarting, Thurgar, Brun, and Aio. Of theſe, the two laſt had retired in deſpair to Wincheſter and Malmſbury; and when king Edmund, who was then on the throne, was meditating the reſtoration of this houſe as of Glaſtonbury, he was murdered by a robber at Pucklechurch †.

The reſtoration of this houſe was therefore reſerved for the ſucceeding reign of Edmund, brother to Edred. Turketyl ‡, his couſin and chancellor, going to York, of which church he was

* Ingulphus, p. 26, 27. † Ibid. p. 29.

‡ Turketyl was eldeſt ſon of Ethelward, brother of king Edward, who gave him his paternal inheritance, and frequently propoſed to him an advantageous match among the great families of the kingdom; from his refuſal of theſe, the king inferred his turn was for religion, and offered him two biſhoprics; but he refuſed every offer not only of a temporal but even of a ſpiritual kind; till at length the king advanced him to the high poſt of chancellor, which he filled with equal advantage to the king and kingdom, and honour to himſelf. In the reign of Athelſtan, at the famous battle of Brunburgh, Turketyl commanded the Londoners and Mercians, who engaged the Scots under Conſtantine, and after a moſt bloody conflict, had nearly made himſelf maſter of the Scottiſh king's perſon, when he was ſurrounded, and on the point of being himſelf made priſoner, had not one of his officers ſlain the king, by whoſe death victory declared in favour of the Engliſh. He had the honour of conducting the four daughters of Athelſtan to their huſbands on the continent; the Emperor's ſon and one of his principal lords, the king of France, and the prince of Aquitaine. When Dunſtan was diſgraced, and baniſhed the court of king Edmund, he was the principal inſtrument in his recall to the favour of king Edmund, and made him a preſent of a rich chalice, preſerved at Glaſtonbury in Ingulph's time, and called Turketyl's chalice. He continued to hold his poſt of chancellor in each ſucceeding reign, from his firſt advancement, and in that of Edred we have ſeen his exertions in behalf of Croyland-abbey. Ing. p. 36—38.

prebend,

prebend, to quell a rebellion in Northumberland, took Croyland in his way. He was received, with his numerous attendants, by the three monks in the little oratory and cell which they had fitted up; and they ſo wrought on his compaſſion, that from that time, ſays their hiſtorian, his ſoul was ſo knit *(conglutinatus)* to theirs and to their houſe, that they were never abſent from his thoughts. He left them a ſupply of proviſions, and 100 ſhillings to buy more. He was perpetually talking of their hoſpitality, humanity, and misfortune; and from him Croyland firſt got the name of *Courteous*. After executing his commiſſion in the North with ſucceſs, he took Croyland in his way back, and gave the old monks 20 pounds of ſilver. He did not ſtop here: he pleaded their cauſe with his royal maſter, and declared his fixed intention of becoming himſelf one of their fraternity. The king condeſcended to every method to diſſuade his faithful and valiant ſervant from ſuch a reſolution, but in vain. The chancellor prevailed on him to viſit Croyland with him in perſon. Previous to this he arranged his worldly affairs, and having diſcharged all his debts, made over ſixty manors to the king, reſerving every tenth manor for his favourites. Theſe ſix lay near Croyland, and were Wendlingburgh, Elmyngton, Worthorp, Kotenham, Hokinton, and Beby. He flew to Croyland, and finding there the three old men in their retreat, communicated to them his intention of coming among them, and immediately ſet about reſtoring their boundary ſtones *.

* The two ſtone croſſes ſet down on this occaſion were, one on the South bank of the iſland, ſix perches from *Southee*; the other on the North bank, three perches from Aſendyk, which falls into the Welland. The latter of theſe ſtill remains between Spalding and Croyland, near Brother-houſe and Cloot-bar, on the ſide of the bank almoſt buried on the earth; with this inſcription:

Aio hanc petram Guthlacus habet ſibi metans.

Governor Pownall (1) conjectured that it originally contained the names of the five monks who aſſiſted Turketyl in aſcertaining the bounds: Clarenbauld, Swar-

(1) Archæolog. III. 96.

He carried back with him their charters and records, and redeemed from earl Lewin their lands in Spalding, Whaplode, and Sutterton, for forty mancs of gold; from earl Alpher, for ten mancs of gold, Drayton; from earl Athelwold, for a like ſum, Standen, and Badby; from earl Ailwin, Morburn; from duke Oſlac, for twelve mancs of gold, Bokenhale and Halyngton, in Lindſey; Langtoft and Baſton were reſtored by the king; Depyng had devolved to two daughters of Langfer, king Beorred's *panetarius*, who would not give it up while Turketyl lived. Duke Oſbricht was as tenacious of Kirkton, Kymerby, and Croxton; and the writings were loſt; nor were they mentioned in any royal charter. Turketyl recovered alſo Glapthorn, Thirning, Laythorp, Kirby, Peakirk, both Addingtons, Repingale, Sutton, and Stapelton.

No ſooner were the king and his miniſters arrived at Croyland, than Brun and Aio were ſent for from Wincheſter and Malmſbury. They were eminent for learning, devotion, and other accompliſhments. In the preſence of the five monks Turketyl put off the lay habit, and after the king had preſented him with the paſtoral ſtaff, he received the benediction from Ceolwlph, biſhop of Dorcheſter, his dioceſan. The next ſtep taken by the new abbot and his little convent was to reſign their houſe and poſſeſſions into the king's hand. The king engaged the ſeveral

ting, Thurgar, Brun, and Aio; the laſt of which names begins the preſent inſcription. But this otherwiſe ingenious conjecture is at once overthrown by an inſpection of the ſtone as truly drawn by John Lloyd, Eſq; F. A. S. and engraved in Archæolog. V. 104. pl. 6. (Dr. Stukely having miſrepreſented it as an obtruncated cone) (1), and commented on by Mr. Pegge, who ſhews plainly the ſtone and inſcription are entire as at firſt, not to mention that Turketyl placed the ſtones, and the five monks only aſcertained the limits. The words of Ingulphus, p. 39, compared with what he ſaid before, p. 32, prove that the boundaries were aſcertained and the croſſes placed by Turketyl, aſſiſted only by the three monks whom he found at Croyland; for Brun and Aio did not come from Wincheſter and Malmſbury till ſome time after, when Turketyl ſolemnly took upon him the religious habit here.

(1) See alſo Gent. Mag. 1760, p. 570.

workmen,

workmen, appointing as overſeer over them Egelric, a clerk of his own family, and relation to Turketyl, with leave to draw on the exchequer, and an ample ſupply of wood and ſtone out of his royal manor of Caſtor adjoining. In a ſhort time the church and cloyſter, with every building, were completed. The king, the abbot, and the two ſecular monks, Turgar and Aio, returned to London; where, in a great council of the nation, A. D. 948, Edred granted them the charter, N° VIII. in which he ſtyles himſelf, "*Magnæ Britanniæ* temporale gerens imperium." In this ample charter the king, for wiſe and politic reaſons, refuſed to confirm the privileges of ſanctuary to this abey.

Turketyl, on his return to Croyland, was attended by a number of learned men. Ten of them entered into the ſociety; the reſt continued ſeculars, ſome as prieſts, others as clerks. All theſe he placed in the cell of St. Pega, with a daily allowance to each as to the monks, and built them an oratory. They all wore the ſame habit; a long black gown, and under-garments, reaching to their heels; and as they had ſo handſome an allowance, and no other reſtriction but to obſerve continence and obedience, ſcarce any of them, ſays Ingulphus, returned to the world again. They had a prior elected by themſelves, and confirmed by the abbot. Some of them cloſed their life in a moſt holy manner, and were buried there: others became monks and even abbots here, as the two Egelrics ſucceſſively. Towards the end of Turketyl's life Pegeland was almoſt deſerted by its preſbyters, who turned monks, and there was not one left to officiate there. Whoever applied for admiſſion into this abbey was firſt placed in Pegeland, and according to the report of him from thence, admitted or rejected. Turketyl, in honour of St. Pega, appointed a prieſt to celebrate ſervice there, without eſtabliſhing a college of regulars or irregulars, which would have been prejudicial to his houſe.

houſe. The firſt prieſt ſo appointed was Reynford, a learned and good man.

Turketyl was indefatigable in carrying on the buildings at Croyland. In the eighth year of Edgar, A. D. 966, he obtained of that prince a charter, printed N° IX. which was further guarded by an eccleſiaſtical cenſure, the form of which may be ſeen in Ingulphus, p. 44. He next applied himſelf to collect the muniments of his houſe. In this he was well aſſiſted by his monks; Aio, who was an able civilian; Thurgar, who from his earlieſt youth had known the monaſtery before its late demolition; and Swetman, a ſkilful notary, who digeſted them in their proper order and a correct ſtyle. At this time was drawn up a regular hiſtory, containing the principal events of the abbey, with thoſe of the kingdoms of Mercia and Weſſex interſperſed, from its firſt foundation by king Ethelbald to the fourteenth year of king Edgar.

Turketyl, upon reviſal of the ancient rules and ordinances of his houſe, enacted the following new ones. He divided the whole ſociety into three ranks: the juniors, from their firſt admiſſion into the houſe to their twenty-fourth year, to take upon them all the offices of the choir, the cloyſter, and refectory, in ſinging, reading, and ſerving. The middle rank was compoſed of thoſe who had been in the houſe ſixteen years longer, who having gone through the different duties before mentioned now performed them only in turn, or twice a week, aſſiſted by the juniors. The third comprehended thoſe from forty to fifty years old, who were denominated ſeniors, and only celebrated maſs with chaunting. Theſe were exempted from all the offices of the houſe, except by particular appointment of the abbot. Whoever arrived at his fiftieth year was called *Sempecta*, and had aſſigned him, by the prior, a fair chamber in the infirmary, with a clerk

a clerk or boy to wait on him, who had an allowance from the abbot, and the ſame meaſure as an eſquire's boy in the abbot's hall. He had beſides a junior brother in commons with him (*commenſalis*) for the reſpective edification and comfort of each, appointed by the prior, with the ſame allowance from the kitchen as the ſick. The *ſempecta* had free ingreſs and egreſs and liberty of walking about the houſe, with or without his frock, without being troubled with the buſineſs of the houſe or moleſted by any one. The prior was to injoin penances daily in the chapter-houſe, and to augment or mitigate them as he ſaw fit. The management of the refectory and infirmary was entirely left to him, and his allowance always went on; and unleſs he was convicted of any great crime, for which he was to receive three admonitions, he was to continue prior to his death. The abbot and prior were both to obey the præcentor and his regulations in the choir. Turketyl annexed to the office of ſacriſt that of archdeacon over the whole pariſh of Croyland. He gave to the ſacriſt a gold chalice and two ſilver gilt *(phialas)* bowls, wrought with two angels, and two beautiful large ſilver baſons, moſt elegantly wrought with armed ſoldiers; all which were a preſent to him from the emperor of Germany, and had till then been uſed in his own chapel. He alſo ſettled on the chamber of the monks (*officio cameræ monachorum*) his manor of *Beby*, with the church. When theſe ſeveral ordinances had been agreed to, and read in the chapter, he cauſed them to be fairly tranſcribed at the end of the rule of St. Benedict. This was performed by the five *ſempectæ* above mentioned, who alſo collected together an hiſtory of the abbey.

The venerable Turketyl now beginning to ſink under the weight of years, and the great fatigues he had gone through, and the many wounds he had received in early life, applied himſelf to the duties of charity and religion, viſiting the

children of noblemen in their novitiate, and the clergy at Pegeland, who inſtructed them; in which viſits he was always attended by a ſervant, who carried dried or ripe fruits, with almonds, and other little preſents, to encourage the young ſcholars, who were ſure of his prayers and rewards. When the oldeſt of the five *ſempectæ*, Clarenbauld, who had completed his 168th year, fell ſick of his laſt illneſs, Turketyl never left him; and after his death buried him in the middle of the choir. He ſhewed the ſame affectionate concern for Swarting, who died the next year, in his 142d year, and buried him by the former: as he did alſo Brun and Aio, within the ſame year, which was the fourteenth of king Edgar; and in the next year Turgar, in his 115th year. Laſt of all, in the year following, which was the ſixteenth and laſt year of king Edgar, and of our Lord 975, Turketyl himſelf departed this life in his 68th year. He had celebrated, with great devotion, the feſtival of St. Peter and St. Paul, which falling in the dog-days, which that year were uncommonly hot, he caught a fever, which was for three days very violent. On the fourth day he ſent for the whole convent, forty-ſeven monks and four lay-brethren, to his chamber, and in their preſence commanded Egelric, his ſteward, to ſhew them the ſtate of the houſe, for which he made him anſwerable by deed after his death. This treaſure amounted to £10000. There were alſo many very precious reliques, preſents to Turketyl, when chancellor, from the different ſovereigns of Europe and other noble perſonages *. The diſorder increaſing, the day before his death he addreſſed a brief exhortation to the brethren to charity, obſervance of their rule, warning them againſt negligence both in temporal and ſpi-

* Among theſe was the thumb of St. Bartholomew, which Turketyl always carried about with him; ſome of the Virgin Mary's hair; a bone of St. Leodegaire and many others; whereof ſome were loſt, and ſome remained till Ingulphus's time. p. 51.

ritual

ritual concerns, and particularly to be careful of their fire *. His ſtrength gradually failing, he finiſhed his courſe on the tranſlation of St. Benedict, his patron, in the 68th year of his age, and 27th of his profeſſion, and was buried on the right hand of the high altar, by his neighbours Aedulph, abbot of Peterborough, and Godman, abbot of Thorney †. "The tenants of the ſcite of the abbey lately dug up his ſtone coffin among many others ‡."

He was ſucceeded by *Egelric* the elder, his kinſman, ſteward of the abbey, a very religious man, and excellently qualified to conduct the affairs of the houſe. By his relation to Alfer, duke of the Mercians, he warded off from it the troubles in which many religious houſes were involved in the reign of Edgar's ſon Edward; and underſtanding that Ethelwald, biſhop of Wincheſter, was inſtrumental with the king to reſtore Medeſhamſted-abbey to its former ſplendor, he got leave to carry off timber from the neighbouring woods while forfeited to the king, with which, in Turketyl's time, the nave of the church was finiſhed, the tower ſtrengthened with ſtout beams, and after Turketyl's death many handſome buildings were erected, the infirmary boarded, a chapel, bath, and other offices built of the ſame materials (the foundations not been calculated to bear ſtone) and covered with lead. He built alſo of timber the ſtranger's hall, two large chambers, a new brewhouſe, and bakehouſe, a large granary, and a ſtable with rooms over it for all the abbey ſervants. The three laſt buildings completely ſhut out the Weſt ſide of the abbey precinct from the town, as the South was cloſed with the ſtranger's hall and its apartments; the Eaſt by the ſhoemaker's workſhop § and hall of

* *De ignis noſtri diligenti cuſtodia*, frequently repeating *ignem veſtrum optime cuſtodite*, which Ingulphus refers prophetically to the dreadful conflagration which deſtroyed this abbey in his time.

† Ing. p. 30—52. ‡ Stuk. Pal. Brit. II. 35. 1746. § *Sutrinum*.

new converts *, the abbot's kitchen, hall, chamber, and chapel, which terminated the cloiſter to the Weſt. The North ſide of abbey was cloſed by the great gate and almonry † to the Eaſt. All theſe ſeveral buildings (except the abbot's hall, chamber, and chapel, joining to the cloyſter, which Turketyl built of ſtone) were of wood covered with lead. In dry years he tilled ‡ the fenns in the four corners, and for three or four years they yielded 100 fold. *Tedwarthar* fen yielded the moſt; and the monaſtery was ſo well ſupplied, that it afforded relief to the whole country round; and by the vaſt concourſe of ſtrangers, it became a conſiderable town. He made alſo two large bells, which he called *Bartholomew* and *Bettelin*; two middle ones, named *Turketyl* and *Tatwin*; and two leſſer, named *Pega* and *Bega*; Turketyl had made a larger, called *Guthlac*; all which together formed a ring of bells not equalled in England. After he had held his office ten years, Egelric died here in Auguſt, and was buried in the chapterhouſe, A. D. 984 ||.

He was ſucceeded by *Egelric* the younger, of the ſame family, a perſon more verſed in books and ſacred literature than in temporal matters, yet he managed his monaſtery extremely well. He gave to the common library of the monks original volumes of various learned authors to the number of 40, and above 100 leſſer and hiſtorical treatiſes; to the ſacriſt many veſtments, viz. to every altar in the church two cheſubles **; to the choir 24 copes, ſix white, ſix red, ſix green, ſix black; two great ſtands §, ſupported by lions, to ſtand before the high altar on feſtivals, and two leſs, adorned with flowers, for the feſtivals of the apoſtles; many hangings for the walls before the altars of the ſaints on feſtivals, moſt of them either interwoven or embroidered with golden birds, and ſome

* *Fratrum converſorum.* † *Diverſorium pauperum.* ‡ *Fecit culturam.*
|| Ing. p. 53. ** *Caſulas.* § *Pedalia.*

plain. He cauſed to be made ſix chalices for the different altars and chapels, ſix graduals, four antiphonars, and eight miſſals, for the altars in the choir, furniſhed the offices of the monaſtery with copper veſſels, cloathed the whole convent every year with gowns, every other year with hoods, and every third year with frocks, at his own expence*; beſides what abbot Turketyl gave the manor of Beby for. After eight years excellent adminiſtration he died 5 non. Mart. A. D. 992, and was buried by the ſide of his predeceſſor in the chapterhouſe †.

His ſucceſſor was *Oſketul*, who had been prior under Turketyl and both Egelrics, after prior Amfrid. Ingulphus gives him an excellent character, crowned by ſuch an extenſive charity, that he was ſtyled the *Father of the Poor*. In his time the Danes renewed their ravages, and Lefwin, a rich lady of Elnophſbury, and ſiſter to our abbot, flying from them, carried with her to Witleſey the reliques of St. Neot, which ſhe perſuaded her brother to ſend for to his abbey, which was accordingly done. King Ethelred having demanded a heavy ſubſidy from the religious houſes to pay the tax impoſed on him by the Danes, the collectors not content with taking the ſacred veſſels and jewels, laid their hands on the ſhrines. To ſave thoſe of Croyland, the abbot paid at different times 400 marks of ſilver; and after filling the paſtoral chair twelve years, died 12 kal. Nov. 1005 ‡.

To him ſucceeded *Godric* II. elected, ſays Ingulphus, in times of oppreſſion and trouble, as his predeceſſor and nameſake, in the time of the deſolation and ruin of his abbey. He ſat fourteen years in the reign of king Ethelred, and in his firſt year paid him 200 marks, beſides leſſer ſums continually extorted by the king's ſervants. The ſame happened in the ſecond, third, and fourth

* *De ſecta ſua.* † Ing. p. 53. 54. ‡ Ib. p. 55.

years. In the third year a further ſum of £200. was demanded to build and man ſhips. In the fourth year Turkill, a Daniſh earl, landing with a powerful armament, a demand of £100. was made, and moſt rigorouſly inforced. The Danes, over-running the country, burnt whatever they could not carry off, and among the reſt the manors of Drayton, Cotenham, and Hopeton, and the whole county of Cambridge. It had now been the cuſtom to pay 400 marks a year, when, in 1013, Suene arrived with a freſh fleet, and over-run Lindſey, burning the villages, ſlaughtering the peaſants, and torturing the religious to death. He burnt Baſton and Langtoft, the monaſtery of St. Pega and all its adjacent manors, Glynton, Northburch, Makeſey, Etton, Badyngton, and Bernak. The abbot eſcaped by night in a boat to Croyland, as did the abbot and monks of Peterborough, when their houſe was deſtroyed, to Thorney, the prior to Ely, and the ſub-prior, with ten monks, to Croyland. A very fortunate rain that year had laid the whole country under water, ſo that this abbey was a ſecure reſort of innumerable multitudes. The choir and cloiſter were filled with monks, the reſt of the church with prieſts and clerks, the whole abbey with the laity, and the church-yard, day and night, with women and children under tents. The ſtrongeſt of the men watched among the reeds and alders along the rivers. There were then 100 monks in commons *. Swene ſent and demanded 1000 marks to be paid in a ſet time at Lincoln under pain of burning the monaſtery; and three months after this ſum was paid, another ſuch was extorted by his officers to victual his troops. King Ethelred ſuppoſed Godric was worth mountains of money †; and Swene and his army were perpetually threatening him for affording ſhelter to ſo many refugees. By expences at

* *In menſa.* † *Cumulos argenti.*

home,

home, and exactions from abroad, Turketyl's whole treaſure was drained, and both Egelric's barns deſtroyed. The king's officers ſtill worrying Godric, and charging him with inviting in the Danes, it was determined to hire ſome of the followers of Edric, duke of Mercia; and when all reſources for paying them failed, to mortgage their lands to him for life. Norman, ſon of earl Lefwin, and brother of Leofric, earl of Leiceſter, was hired with a grant of Badby manor for 100 years, to hold of St. Guthlac, paying a pepper-corn fine yearly at Bartholomewtide. This ſerved the monaſtery in good ſtead, till he was killed in battle againſt Canute, 1017, when Edric twice betrayed his own ſovereign, and was hanged for his treacheries by Canute. Norman's lands were given to his brother Leofric, and among the reſt Badby, which, at the inſtigation of his confeſſor, a monk of Eveſham, he made over to that abbey for his brother's time, and they ſtill kept it beyond that time, in Ingulphus's time.

Peace being once more reſtored on the acceſſion of Canute, the abbot ſent back all the monks of other houſes who had ſheltered with him. But he did not long enjoy the tranquillity, but died 14 cal. Feb. after fourteen years troubleſome adminiſtration, and was buried in the chapterhouſe over againſt * Oſketul.

His relation, *Brithmer*, ſucceeded him, and obtained from Canute a confirmation of their charter (N° X.) with a gold chalice. On the king's return from Rome the abbot met him at Sandwich, and preſented him with two beautiful palfreys; in return for which the king gave him a full ſuit of ſilk †, embroidered with golden eagles, and a ſilver gilt cenſer, which being broken by age, was repaired in Ingulphus's time by Ednoth his ſeeretary, twelve white bears ſkins, ſome of which remained before the

* *Contra.* Ing. p. 55—58. † *Plenum veſtimentum de ſerico.*

altars

altars to Ingulphus's time. The abbot rebuilt ſeveral manor-houſes; and at Standon, Drayton, and Morburn four halls, chambers, and offices. In the other manors, deſtroyed by the Danes, he built barns, cowhouſes *, ſtables, ſheep-pens, and kitchens, at Cotenham, Hoketon, Wendling, Adington, Elmington, Langtoft, Baſton, Bukenhall, and Halyngton.

On the death of Canute, the ſucceſſion being like to be diſputed between his ſons Harold and Hardicnute, numbers of people alarmed at the apprehenſion of war flocked for ſafety to Croyland, and ſo incommoded the monks, that they deſerted the place, and there were ſcarce enough left to officiate. Wulfi, the hermit at Pegeland, was ſo teazed by them, that he retired to Eveſham. By Hardicnute's retiring to Denmark Harold became king of England. He gave to this houſe his coronation robe of ſilk, embroidered with flowers of gold, which the ſecretary afterwards converted into a cope, and through the intereſt of the abbot with him it was ſupplied. Had he lived he would have been a ſignal benefactor. On his deceaſe his brother Hardicnute came over, and ſucceeded him; but after a ſhort reign of two years, left his crown to Edward.

This prince ſoon introduced Norman and French cuſtoms to the neglect of Engliſh ones. In the ſixth year of his reign abbot Brithmer died 8 id. April, after having been abbot twenty-eight years, and was buried in the entrance of the chapterhouſe. About this time Ulgat, abbot of Pegeland, by the ſuperior intereſt of the abbots of Peterborough at court, loſt his monaſtery, and laid the foundations of a new one on his manor of Northamburgh, on the river Weland, which was preſently claimed and ſeized by Fernot lord of Boſworth; and the abbot and monks had

* *Boſtaria.*

no

no other remedy than in the kindneſs of the king, who invited them to his palace and chapel; and ſhortly after, when Gerar the prior and two monks of Croyland came to bring the paſtoral ſtaff of their late abbot *, the king conferred it on Wlgat, directing to the convent the letter, N° XI. and granting them the charter, N° XII.

Wlgate returned to his monaſtery with his ſixteen monks, two having died in London, and was received there on St. Mark's day 1008. At the ſame time Egelric abbot of Peterborough was advanced to the ſee of Durham, after which promotion he applied his immenſe wealth to raiſe a noble cauſeway of piles and gravel through the middle of the waſte foreſt and deep fens of Deeping to Spalding, which in Ingulphus's time was known by the name of *Elricherode*, after which he reſigned his biſhopric, and reſumed his abbey, in which he died.

The year 1051 was remarkable for a dreadful famine. To relieve the monaſtery of Croyland, Thorold (a relation of that Thorold who formerly gave them Bokenhale manor) beſtowed on them his whole manor of Spalding, with all its rents and profits forever. Six monks were forthwith ſent thither with him, and he fitted up his chapel, and turned his houſe into apartments for them.

After Wlgate had preſided four years, he died on the Nones of June 1052, and was buried in the chapter-houſe. He was ſucceeded by Ulketul monk and ſacriſt of Peterborough.

Algar earl of Leiceſter, who was twice out-lawed by king Edward, confirmed the grants of his anceſtors, and made conſiderable additions to thoſe of Spalding, where abbot Ulketul aſſigned the chapel of St. Mary, and all the rents on the eaſt ſide of the river Weland to the monaſtery there †.

* From the time of king Ethelred it had been cuſtomary that no election of prelates was free and ſtrictly canonical; but all dignities, whether of biſhops or abbots, were beſtowed by the king at his pleaſure by the ring and ſtaff. Ing. 63.

† Ing. p. 66.

In

In 1061 the abbot began to build a new church at Croyland, the old one built by Thorold being in a ſtate of decay. Earl Waltheof, who had given to this abbey his manor of Bearkn, which had formerly belonged to the church, and had a fine quarry of ſtone, was ſingularly active in aſſiſting in this work.

Leofric lord of Brunne had by his wife Ediva a ſon named Hereward, who married a Flemiſh lady named Turfrida, whoſe mother then dwelt at Croyland, and was buried there. Their daughter married Hugh Evermue lord of Deeping. He revolted after the Conqueſt, ſupported the people of Ely in their rebellion againſt the Conqueror, diſpoſſeſt the abbot of Peterborough, and made priſoner Ivo Tailbois, whom the latter had called in to his defence. This Tailbois was lord of Hoyland, and an inveterate enemy to the Croylanders, as well as a heavy oppreſſor of his own ſubjects. He made no ſcruple of driving the cattle of the abbey with his dogs into the fens, where they were drowned, and maiming or cropping others; and he plagued the college of Spalding ſo intolerably that the monks deſerted it, and retired to Croyland, from whence a monk was ſent every day, and at laſt every other day, to ſerve in the wooden chapel. At laſt the monk was loſt in a violent ſtorm, which over-ſet the boat. Ivo thinking he had gained his point, ſupplied the college with monks from Anjou, who lived on the revenues of the others, who could obtain no redreſs from the king of England *.

To complete the misfortunes of the abbey of Croyland, earl Waltheof †, who had been their conſtant friend and benefactor, was,

* Ing. p. 71, 72.

† Waltheof, earl of Northampton and Huntingdon, was ſon of Siward (1) duke of Northumberland, no leſs eminent for his perſonal bravery than for his piety. He was a favourite with the Conqueror, who gave him Judith, his niece, in marriage, with an ample dowry, and he was unfortunately drawn into a conſpiracy form-

(1) See Siward's hiſtory at the end of Leland. Itin. iv. p. 151. He was firſt earl of Huntingdon, and then duke of Northumberland.

ed

was, at the inſtigation of his wife, who wanted another huſband, charged with a conſpiracy againſt the Conqueror, and beheaded at Wincheſter, though perfectly innocent, and buried in an humble turf-grave. Abbot Ulketyl, by the king's leave, took up the corpſe a fortnight after, and found it as freſh and bleeding as if juſt beheaded; and carrying it to Croyland, buried it in the chapter-houſe. His widow Judith, hearing of the miracles wrought by it, came to the tomb, and offered a ſilken pall in the preſence of the whole convent, who beheld it puſhed off to a diſtance from the tomb, as by hands. The king her uncle offering his niece in marriage to a Norman gentleman,

ed againſt that prince by ſeveral of the Engliſh nobility when he was abroad. But being ſeized with remorſe he diſcloſed the whole to Lanfranc archbiſhop of Canterbury, and by his advice to the king himſelf at Normandy. When William returned, he executed ſevere puniſhments on the conſpirators who were convicted, but contented himſelf with keeping Waltheof priſoner a year in Wincheſter Caſtle. On a ſudden, by the ſuggeſtions of the Normans, who wanted his eſtate, he was hurried out early one morning in June, and beheaded on the hill juſt out of the city, and his corpſe thrown into a pit and covered with turf, as the meaneſt criminal. The monks relate, that not being allowed to finiſh the Lord's Prayer, his head after it was off uttered with a loud and diſtinct voice the concluding ſentence, "Deliver us from evil."

This is from a ſummary of Waltheof's life, called his *Epitaph*, compoſed by William monk of Croyland, who alſo made him another epitaph in metre. See both in Lel. It. iv. 146—149, and extracts from an older life by another monk of Croyland. Ib. 149.

Malmſbury, giving an account of Waltheof's death, obſerves, that the Engliſh ſtate of the caſe is neareſt the truth [*Angli plurimum veritate præſtantes*]; that the earl being artfully invited to a feaſt, was drawn into the plot, to which he aſſented only by the motion of his lips, and not by his words; and confeſſed both to the archbiſhop and the king, that he only feigned a temporary conſent, and to this heaven itſelf ſeemed to bear witneſs, by the many and great miracles wrought at his tomb. The prior of the place told Malmſbury he was aſtoniſhed at them, and had actually handled the uncorrupted body, and ſeen the head joined on to it, only a red mark ſhewing it had once been ſevered. For which reaſon he ſcrupled not in every diſcourſe to call him a ſaint, and offer prayers and the benefits of the place to all who aſked them in his name. [*Quapropter non ſe dubitare illum in omni ſermone ſanctum appellare, in illius nomine orationes & beneficia loci petentibus dare dicebat.*] De Geſt. Pont. iv. f. 167. a. De Geſt. Reg. iii. 58. b. Id. in Lel. Coll. iii. 270. His arms were Paly O & G. over all a bend S. He lived at Conningtoñ in Huntingdonſhire, and at Ryhal by Stainford. (Stuk. Pal. Brit. II. 134.)

Simon Sylvanect, ſhe refuſed him, becauſe he was lame of one leg; on which the king enraged gave Simon the earldom of Huntingdon with its revenues, and ſhe continued in contempt, unmarried, to her death *.

The abbot publickly celebrating the many miracles before-mentioned, ſo provoked the Normans, particularly Tailbois, that they ſummoned him to a council at London on a charge of idolatry, deprived him of his abbacy, and confined him at Glaſtonbury under the cruel abbot Thurſtan, far from his acquaintance and country †.

On his deprivation, and the confiſcation of the whole revenue of the abbey into the king's hands, INGULPHUS was appointed abbot. He was born at London, educated at Weſtminſter and Oxford, where he made a rapid proficiency; and when he grew up, came to court at the time of the interview between king Edward and William duke of Normandy. He ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo as to gain the favour of the latter, who took him over to Normandy as his ſecretary. He ſet out for the Holy Land in company with ſeveral of the duke's court; and after leaving Conſtantinople they fell into the hands of the Arabs, who plundered them ſo, that hardly with their lives did they viſit Jeruſalem; but they were prevented from ſeeing the other holy places by the ſame robbery, and returned by a Genoeſe ſhip from Joppa to Rome. Ingulphus betook himſelf to the abbey of Fontanel ‡,

* Simon married her eldeſt daughter Maud. Leſ. It. iv. 158. † Ing. 73.

‡ This abbey was founded for Benedictines in the dioceſe of Rouen, ſix or ſeven leagues from that city, on a branch of the Seine, not far from Caudebec and Jumieges, by St. Wandrageſil, A. D. 654, or Richard ſecond duke of Normandy, in honour of that ſaint. Soon after its foundation it had 500 monks; now there are not above 20. It is at preſent known by the name of St. Vandrille. The church was burnt 756 and 862, and not entirely rebuilt till 1033. The nave remains unfiniſhed, and a beautiful centre tower, built 1331, fell down for want of repair 1631, and deſtroyed two thirds of the choir, the nave, ſouth tranſept, and Lady chapel. The religious of St. Maur, who were ſoon after introduced, rebuilt the whole. Deſcr. de la haute Normandie I. 78—85. 4to. See Alien Priories II. p. 18.

where

where he took the vow under abbot Gerbert, and was ſoon after appointed their prior. When William took ſhip at St. Valery for the conqueſt of England, Ingulphus brought him from the abbot twelve choice young horſemen, with one hundred marks for their pay, for which he brought back a grant of the whole vine-yard *Cariloci* * to his abbey. On the depoſition of Ulketul, the Conqueror ſent for him over to fill his place. While he ſpent the night in the church of Fontanel in prayer before the ſhrines of the ſaints Wandrageſil, Wulfran, and Oſbert, after reading the aſcenſion of St. Andrew he fell aſleep on a deſk. There appeared to him in a dream a venerable abbot conducted by two biſhops from behind the altar, and two ſaints attending a third in a gold chain. After much greeting, and repeating the Lord's Prayer, one of the biſhops called him aſide, commanding him to conduct the ſtrangers home, to ſerve them diligently, and to take great care of the fire of the houſe, till he ſhould ſend for him. The reſt joined in the ſame requeſt, and the biſhop in concluſion encouraged him, ſaying, "Go, and my right-hand ſhall be ever with thee." Ingulphus ſome time after interpreted theſe perſons to be Saint Wandrageſil, patron, founder, and firſt inhabitant of Fontanel abbey; biſhops Wolfran and Oſbert, patrons; all whoſe bodies lay behind the high altar there: the others were St. Guthlac and St. Neot, both patrons of Croyland, and the perſon condemned by them earl Waltheof. The hand of St. Wulfran was with him, becauſe the bone † of his right arm was given to Ingulphus by the whole convent as a perpetual memorial.

Being inveſted with the paſtoral ſtaff by the king at London, and admitted and bleſt by Lanfranc archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhop of Lincoln, he was inſtalled at Croyland on the converſion of St. Paul 1076. He found there 62 monks, in-

* There is a place called *Carville* cloſe to St. Vandrille, in De Witt's map of Normandy. † *Os cubitale.*

cluding 4 lay brethren, beſides above 100 monks of other monaſteries *comprofeſſi* with their own, who all, when they came, had a ſtall in the choir, a ſeat in the refectory, and a bed in the dormitory. They came as they pleaſed, particularly in troubleſome times. They were 10 from Thorney, 6 from Peterborough, 8 from Ramſey, 3 from Ely, 9 from St. Edmund's-bury, 12 from St. Alban's, 10 from Weſtminſter, 2 from St. Andrew's, Northampton, 14 from Chriſt Church, Norwich, 15 from Thetford, 7 from Coventry, 6 from St. Mary without York, 10 from St. Mary Stowe, 6 from Muchelney, 5 from Malmeſbury, beſides many who came every day, and ſome who ſtaid always with them; who, ſeeing the ſecurity of the place and the harmony of the brotherhood, intreated to be admitted into the ſociety; the native civility of the place from the earlieſt times ſeldom or ever giving any one a repulſe.

When Ingulphus came to Croyland, his firſt care was to ſettle its affairs, which were in the moſt confuſed and ruinous ſtate. He applied himſelf to Aſford of Helieſtone, bailiff to his predeceſſor, who obſtinately refuſed to give him ſatisfaction; and when by promiſes he was prevailed on to produce his accounts, when he came to Helieſtone, he had the boldneſs to claim that place as his own property. But being confuted in this by the ſeniors of the monaſtery, and by authentic documents, he threatened them with a ſuit, and that he would bring the matter before the king's juſtices. A day of trial was appointed at Stamford, to which Ingulphus went: but as his antagoniſt was riding thither, his horſe ſtumbled and threw him, and broke his neck. A new day of trial was appointed; but as they were carrying him to be buried according to his own appointment at Peterborough, paſſing on their way over ten acres belonging to Croyland, which he claimed in his life, a ſudden darkneſs and a violent rain came on; and the bier being broken, the corps fell out into the dirt, and remained there a conſiderable time: an evident miracle in favour of

of the Croylanders, who not only recovered their right in this inſtance, but held their property in other inſtances more ſecurely. Richard de Rulos, who married the daughter of Hugh de Evermue before-mentioned, lord of Brunne and Depyng, making a large incloſure of fen and other lands, did not preſume to do it without conſent of this monaſtery, to which he gave twenty marks in alms, and was inrolled in their martyrology. He incloſed from St. Guthlac's chapel eaſt to Cardyke, and croſs Cardyke to Cleylake beyond Crammor, keeping out the Weland by a ſtout dyke, and building thereon many tenements and cottages, with gardens, &c. and thus converting the marſh-land into arable and paſture ground, and the aforeſaid chapel into a pariſh church, made a large town in a ſhort time. He continued a ſteady friend to this abbey.

The affairs of the monaſtery being now on a proſperous footing, Ingulphus went to London to ſolicit the king for the releaſe of Ulketul. William's perſonal antipathy to him had ceaſed, but he was ſtill determined againſt his advancement to any dignity in the church. He permitted him to return to Peterborough, but never to Croyland, unleſs Ingulphus wanted to aſk him any queſtions about its affairs. In return for the kind treatment ſhewn him by his ſucceſſor, he gave them the chalice, formerly belonging to his chapel, a portiforium according to the uſe of that church, and a miſſal, a ſilver cup and cover, and twelve ſpoons, promiſing more as ſoon as he could ſpeak to his ſervants. Ingulphus uſed to ſend for him twice or thrice a year, and keep him ſometimes a month, ſometimes half a year, treating him with all due reſpect both in the choir and refectory; and beſides the information he gave him of the ſtate of the houſe, he found things went on much better during the ten years he ſpent with him, than for the ten years after. He ſurvived his depoſition ten years; and after lying ſpeechleſs and helpleſs of a paralytic ſtroke, died 1085, leaving many of the effects of this monaſte-

ry

ry in the hands of the convent at Peterborough, whom he had in vain ſolicited to reſtore them *.

On the alarm of a Daniſh invaſion William quartered his ſoldiers on thoſe monaſteries which held their lands free of military ſervice. This houſe had ſix ſoldiers and twenty-eight archers †. When the Domeſday ſurvey was made, Ingulphus, at no ſmall trouble and expence, procured a tranſcript from it of the poſſeſſions of this abbey, in ſome articles abridged, in others enlarged; of which a copy may be ſeen, N° XIII. Ingulphus takes care to inform poſterity, that as the Engliſh, when they fell under the Norman dominion, adopted French manners in many reſpects, they uſed the term *league* inſtead of *mile*, at the ſame time retaining the meaſure of the latter; and that the ſurveyors, in marking out the bounds of the ſite of the abbey, gave it rather over meaſure, in which the other ſurveyors of the neighbourhood and the king's officers acquieſced; and it was entered on the records accordingly. The monks of Peterborough, proud of their importance, and becauſe many prelates, noblemen, and others had choſen to be buried in their church, had attempted divers encroachments on the lands of this abbey, which Ulketel had connived at, but Ingulphus hoped to get the better of. From the time of the firſt king Ethelred, their founder, Croyland had been quit and free from all ſecular ſervices; and in the town ‡ neither *villans*, *bordars*, nor *ſocmen* are mentioned, becauſe there were no inhabitants, except in time of war, when they ſought refuge there; but in peace rented the lands of the abbey, or held them in fee.

Ingulphus carried with him to London all the charters and grants to his abbey from the time of the foundation to the laſt Mercian king, which were all written in Saxon characters, while the ſucceeding ones of Edred, their re-founder, and his ſucceſſors,

* Ing. p. 73—79. † *Baliſtarii*. ‡ In *ſede* Croyl.

were

were duplicates in the French as well as Latin language. And though the Normans deſpiſed and could not read the latter, Ingulphus gained ſo much favour at court, that he obtained a full and ample confirmation of them all, particularly Edred's confirmation charter. This confirmation by the conqueror may be ſeen N° XIV. but the like ſucceſs did not attend his ſollicitation to have Spalding reſtored. Ivo Tailbois's intereſt prevailed; and Ingulphus had no other conſolation than to recommend to his ſucceſſors to plead the original charter of Thorold, whereby that cell was firſt granted to Croyland. See this inſtrument, N° XV.

Ingulphus carried back with him a copy of the laws of Edward the Confeſſor, which the Conqueror had confirmed, and which may be ſeen in his hiſtory, p. 88—91, and of the deciſion of the great queſtion of primacy in favor of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, p. 92, 93.

The winter of 1072 was uncommonly ſevere. When the proviſions of the convent began to fail, and the ice in the fens prevented them receiving a ſupply, the prayers of the abbot obtained a miraculous recruit. A voice was heard from the north corner of the monaſtery, and two great ſacks of wheat, with two others of the fineſt flour, were ſuddenly ſeen in the church-yard, and proved an acceptable ſupply to their neceſſities.

The following ſummer the people of Holland followed the example of thoſe of Depyng by incloſing and improving the fens of Multon, Weſton, and Spalding; and thoſe were followed by this convent, who encloſed their part of Whaplode *.

It was not however long before theſe inſtances of good fortune were followed by a ſad reverſe. On the acceſſion of William Rufus, 1087, Ivo Tailbois availed himſelf of his intereſt with

* *Cappelad.*

him

him to renew his violences, and ſeized on all the lands of this abbey within his demeſne, viz. at Whaplode, Spalding, Pynchbek, and Algare. When Ingulphus found the interpoſition of Richard de Rulos and their other good friends had no effect, he went to London, and from thence to Canterbury, to his old friend archbiſhop Lanfranc. The archbiſhop appointed a day to meet him in London with his charters, which Lanfranc ſhewed to the king; and the ſheriff of Lincoln was deſired to enquire and compel reſtitution, which was done. Fulcard, whom Ivo had thruſt into the church of Whaplode, appealed to the Pope *.

We are now come to the moſt calamitous event that befel this houſe, from its foundation to the time of Ingulphus, foreſhewn by ſo many prodigies and viſions, and of which ſo many public warnings had been given :—that dreadful fire, 1091, which ſo cruelly laid waſte the habitations of the ſervants of God. Our readers will not be diſpleaſed to have the affecting narrative of it at large from Ingulphus himſelf.

" The plumber had been preparing his lead for repairs on the tower of the church a whole day, when he went to ſupper, and fooliſhly left his embers covered up for the next day. Supper being ended, and all the ſervants retired to reſt, in the middle of the night the north wind riſing, blew the burning embers through the lattices upon the beams that were neareſt, where finding dry fuel, the fire ſoon blazed up, and caught hold of the larger beams. The towns-people ſaw a great light in the ſteeple a long time, but ſuppoſed the officers of the church or the plumber were doing ſome work there: at length ſeeing the flames burſt out, they knocked violently at the doors of the monaſtery. It was about the firſt watch of the night †, when we

* See N° XVI. Algar's grants of the lands in queſtion. † *Noctis conticinium.*

were all in our firſt and ſoundeſt ſleep. Waked by the loud noiſe, and haſtening to the window, I ſaw as plainly as at noon day all the ſervants of the houſe running to the church. I immediately put on my night-gown *, and called up my companions, and made the beſt of my way into the cloyſter, where the light blazed like 1000 torches. I ran to the church door, and attempting to get in, had like to have been killed † by the melted bells and lead; but retreating, and ſeeing the flames ſpreading within the church, I ran to the dormitory: the lead dropping from the church through the cloyſter gave me a grievous wound on the ſhoulder; and I muſt have periſhed in the flames, if I had not preſently eſcaped into the area of the cloyſter. There ſeeing the fire from the tower had reached the nave, and was ſpreading towards the dormitory, I called to the monks, who were ſo dead aſleep that I could hardly awaken them. On the alarm of fire, and hearing my voice, they ſprung out of the windows in their night-gowns or half naked, and many were grievouſly hurt and ſhook by the fall. The flames had now reached the chapter-houſe, the dormitory, the refectory, the walk by the infirmary, and levelled the infirmary itſelf, with all its offices. The brethren flocking to me in the court, and ſeeing many of them half naked, I endeavoured to regain my apartment to procure them ſome cloaths; but ſo great was the heat at the entrance of the hall, and the melted lead dropped ſo faſt, that the boldeſt and youngeſt were afraid to venture. I knew not at this time that the infirmary was deſtroyed, and was going round by the north church-yard to the eaſt end of the church, when I ſaw the infirmary demoliſhed, and the oaks, aſhes, and willows that grew round it conſumed by the devouring flames. Returning

* *Nocturnalibus.* † *Interceptus.*

to the weſt ſide I found my room blazing like an oven, the fire coming out at all the windows, and going on, I found all the adjoining buildings to the ſouth, ſuch as the ſtrangers and converts halls, and every other that was covered with lead, burning. This diſmal ſcene drew tears from my eyes; but when the tower of the church fell down on the ſouth tranſept, the noiſe of it had ſuch an effect on me, that I ſunk motionleſs on the ground, and was with the utmoſt difficulty recovered by ſome of the brethren, who carried me to the porter's lodge. When day appeared, and I was a little come to myſelf, I found the brotherhood ſtanding round me faint and drowned in tears, and ſome of them miſerably bruiſed and burnt. They performed the ſervice together in the hall of our corrodiary Grimketul, and as ſoon as the whole was over, we took a ſurvey of the monaſtery, which was ſtill burning in many places, and then I firſt obſerved that the granary and ſtable were deſtroyed, the fire ſtill preying on them, and their poſts burnt even below the ground. About 3 o'clock the fire abated, and we got into the church, and having got it under by water, we found all the ſervice books reduced to aſhes in the choir; but all the veſtments, reliques, and valuable effects ſafe in the veſtry, which had a double ſtone roof. The charter-room, though it had a vaulted roof of ſtone, admitted the fire through its windows, which were of wood, and by the exceſſive heat, though the preſſes were uninjured, all our manuſcripts were ſhrivelled and burnt up; our beautiful charters written in capitals*, and adorned with golden croſſes, ancient pictures, and beautiful letters, all deſtroyed. The old and exquiſite grants of the Mercian kings, richly embelliſhed with paintings of gold, but written in Saxon characters, were all conſumed. All theſe, to

* *Litera publica.*

the

the amount of near 400, were in one night's time totally deſtroyed. Luckily, a few years before I had taken out ſeveral Saxon deeds, of which we had duplicates and triplicates, and given them to our chanter Fulmar to keep in the cloiſter, in order to teach the younger monks the Saxon characters, which had been brought into diſuſe by the Normans, and could be read only by a few of the elder ones. Theſe, being placed in the cloiſter, in an old preſs, within the wall of the church, were the only things that eſcaped. Theſe are now our principal records, which were before laid aſide, and ſlighted, as written in a barbarous character. We loſt our whole library, conſiſting of upwards of 300 original volumes, beſides more than 400 leſſer ones; and that beautiful and coſtly ſphere *, moſt curiouſly conſtructed of different metals, according to the different planets. Saturn was of copper, Jupiter of gold, Mars of iron, the ſun of braſs †, Mercury of amber ‡, Venus of tin, and the moon of ſilver: the colures and all the ſigns of the Zodiac had their ſeveral figures and colours variouſly finiſhed, and adorned with ſuch a mixture of precious ſtones and metals, as amuſed the eye while it informed the mind of every beholder. Such another ſphere || was not known or heard of in England; and it was a preſent from the king of France to Turketyl, who at his death bequ athed it to the common library, where it was now melted and deſtroyed. Our chapter-houſe was entirely deſtroyed; our dormitory, with all the beds and adjoining room §; our refectory, with every thing in it (except a few ſtone cups **, and the horn and crucible †† of king Witlaf ‡‡, which were kept in ſtone preſſes) with

* *Pinax.* † *Aurichalco.* ‡ *Electrinus.* || *Nadir.*
§ *Domo neceſſariorum.* ** *Ciphi nurrei.* †† *Crucibulium.*
‡‡ See p. 6.

the kitchen adjoining, and the hall and chamber of the converts, with all their furniture; our cellar and the caſks full of ale therein; the abbot's hall and chamber, and the whole court of the monaſtery, which my predeceſſors had adorned with ſuch a ſuite of handſome buildings, were all deſtroyed. Wretched me, who lived here to be an eye-witneſs of this dreadful ſcene! Nothing eſcaped but a few huts of corrodiaries, and ſome ſheds for cattle, which were ſaved by their diſtance, or being covered with ſtone. Except the north tranſept of the church, from which the wind blew the flames to the ſouth, all the buildings of the monaſtery that were leaded, whether of ſtone or wood, our records and jewels, our books and furniture, our bells and ſteeples, our habits and proviſions, were, under my unfortunate adminiſtration, in one moment deſtroyed. Not one of the various warnings of this event, the dying charge of our holy father Turketyl to take care of our fire, and that of our other holy father Wulfran to me at Fontanel, to take eſpecial care of the fire of the three ſaints, viz. Guthlac, Neot, and Waltheof, were underſtood by me till now too late, to my ſorrow, which I muſt indulge, as the beſt atonement for my fault *."

No ſooner was this calamity noiſed about, than the neighbours vied with each other in ſending relief. Remigius, biſhop of Lincoln, granted 40 days indulgence to all who aſſiſted, and ſent himſelf 40 marcs of ſilver; as did the clergy and citizens of Lincoln 100; Richard de Rulos 10 marks and 10 quarters of wheat, 10 of malt, 10 of peaſe, and 10 of beans. Haco de Multon 12 quarters of wheat, and 20 fat hogs. Elſin de Pynchbek 100 ſhillings of ſilver, and 10 hogs. Ardnot of Spalding 6 quarters of wheat, 2 oxen †, and 12 hogs: and among innumerable other

* Ing. 96—99. † *Carcoſia bovina.*

benefits

benefits muſt not be forgotten the benevolence of Juliana, a poor woman, of Weſton, who gave a large quantity of wound thread * to ſew the monks veſtments. Several of their eſtates were alſo at this time let to great advantage. By theſe helps they were enabled to ſet about rebuilding their church, by putting on a temporary roof †, and ſupplying the loſs of their bells and tower by two *ſkillets* ‡, given them by Fergus a brazier at Boſton. The next object was to tranſlate the body of Waltheof, which lay in the chapter-houſe open and expoſed to the weather. Upon opening the tomb the body was found entire and incorrupt, and the head joined to it, and ſomething like a ſcarlet thread round the neck. Ingulphus looking at the face, immediately recollected the perſon he had ſeen in his dream at Fontenel; and after confeſſion and abſolution of the whole ſociety, crept to it, and kiſſed it, and handled it, and declares that he perceived a moſt fragrant ſmell iſſue from it. He gave out the reſponſe, *Ecce odor filii mei*, which was followed by the whole choir, and ſhutting up the tomb, conveyed the body to the church, where it was depoſited on the ſide of St. Guthlac, under an arch of ſtone, in a place prepared for that purpoſe. Miracles were preſently wrought at it; and the concourſe of people flocking to ſee them, proved of ſignal benefit to the convent ||.

Ingulphus introduced a cuſtom peculiar to the foreign convents, which he calls § the poor's *maunday*, every day after high maſs for their benefactors. The almoner had leave to go out of the church at high maſs, immediately after conſecration, to the gate of the abbey, and bring into the great parlour**, before the end of high maſs, three ſtrangers, or three aged poor, or

* *Filum retortum.*
† *Novam navim tecto eccleſie pro vetuſta quæ combuſta fuerat.*
‡ *Skelettas.* || Ing. 99—103. § *Mandatum pauperum.* ** *Loquutorium.*

three

three lads, to repreſent as many paralytics in the town, whether men or women, and there waſh their feet, and gave them victuals and drink, which they might eat there, or not, as they liked; and if it was only the boys, their victuals was to be carried to the ſick whom they repreſented. If the almoner took but two inſtead of three, he was to live on bread and water as often as he did ſo; and if he perſiſted in ſo doing, to be turned out. This cuſtom was copied by other Engliſh monaſteries.

Several of the convent's ſervants came and offered their ſervices for life, only deſiring the ſpiritual benefits of the chapter. The ſergeantry of the infirmary was given to Wlſin Barbour, who took an oath of obedience and fidelity in full chapter. His duty, then read to him, was to ſhave the whole convent in their turn, unleſs it ſhould happen that a ſenior wanted to be ſhaved before a junior; to wait on the monks at table in the infirmary, particularly on the ſick, whoſe proviſion he was to fetch from the cellarer, and be always ready in the infirmary at their call. If two were confined to their beds by ſickneſs, he was to attend the elder of them and lie with him; and the younger was to be attended and ſlept with by the clerk of the infirmary; and if a third, by the infirmary cook; and theſe three ſervants to be reſpectively aſſiſting to each other. If the ſick party had received extreme unction, the firſt night the ſerjeant of the infirmary and the ſerjeant cutter of the ſhoemaker * were to ſit up with him; the ſecond night the clerk of the infirmary and the ſerjeant ſhoemaker; and the third night the cook of the infirmary and the ſhoemaker's waſherman †; and ſo for nine nights ſucceſſively by turn: and the ſerjeant of the infirmary was to have for his trouble of every monk that died a tunic or four ſhillings, or ſomething of

* *Ciſſor de ſartrina.* † *Lotarius de ſartrina.*

equal value, which he muſt ſell only to a monk of the ſame houſe. The reſt, who ſat up with the deceaſed, were to have two-pence out of his effects, which were all to be ſold by the prior and chamberlain, and the money given to the poor, for the good of his ſoul, or to the inferior clerks, to ſing for him. Every ſick monk might chooſe one of his brethren to attend him, provided the infirmarer * took his place in the convent; and the ſerjeant of the infirmary might aſſiſt the prior in celebrating, or the clerk of the infirmary the infirmarer, or any other ſenior diſpoſed to celebrate there, if not otherwiſe engaged about the ſick, for which he was to have an allowance as one of the abbot's ſervants, and four ſhillings a year for his pay. If the whole convent eat in the refectory, and none were ſick, the ſaid ſerjeant was not to go to his dinner before the bell rang; but if the monks for their own pleaſure and eaſe, or becauſe they had been bled †, choſe to eat in the refectory, the ſervant of the infirmary was to attend them till all their proviſion was ſet on, and then retire to his own dinner; unleſs wanted by the prior or any of the ſeniors who might be ſick; and then to take his bread, and the ſick monks were to give him a ſhare ‡ of their proviſion; and ſo every ſucceeding day the cook's ſervant to have their leavings; and if none, then the almoner was to find him proviſion. All theſe ſervants were ſtrictly charged not to let any ſeculars, men, women, or children, from the town or elſewhere, into the infirmary; nor was any ſecular perſon to be ſhaved or bled there, without ſpecial leave from the abbot or prior. Theſe three ſervants were to lie every night in the infirmary, and not abſent themſelves without expreſs leave from the prior. The ſergeantry § of the church was granted to Senian de Lak, who in like manner

* *Infirmarius.* † *Pro minutione.* ‡ *Companagium.* § *Serjantia.*

engaged

engaged to attend there day and night; to light all the candles, except round the high altar, and ring all the bells, except in the 12 leſſons at high maſs, veſpers, matins, and at obits in the chapter-houſe, at which times the monks ring them; to lay out all the veſtments for the high altar, and its miniſters; to make all the wax candles; to help the ſubſacriſt in baking the oblations and hoſts for the convent; not to admit women of ſuſpicious character into his chamber or any private places; nor to lie out without leave of the prior or ſacriſt, and appointing one of our ſworn ſervants in his ſtead.

The ſergeantry of the refectory was given to Harald Gower, and that of the hoſpital * to Roller Quater, but on leſs advantageous terms, becauſe they had not been ſo liberal of their benefactions, and they were accordingly ſworn in. All theſe ſervants were to receive their daily allowance, abſent or preſent, unleſs their abſence was on their own affairs; and if then without the prior's leave they forfeited them; nor could any go out with a monk without the prior's leave on the ſame penalty. None of the ſworn † ſervants could go out without leave, except the ſhoemaker and buyer of the proviſions, who muſt attend the market weekly. All theſe ſervants were made anſwerable every year for the veſtments, veſſels, cloths, and furniture committed to their care; the ſerjeant of the church to the ſacriſt for the veſtments, chalices, cups ‡, lavatories, lamps, and other ornaments and furniture of the church; the ſervants of the infirmary and refectory for the ſilver and other veſſels, ſpoons, handled cups ||, ſaltſellers, table-cloths, towels, &c. thoſe of the houſe for the beds, table-cloths, cups, forms, tables, and ſtools §; the cooks of the infirmary and convent kitchen for all the braſs veſſels, pots, pitchers, kettles, plates **,

* *Hoſpitii.*
† *Juratus in parliamento:* ſworn in full chapter.
‡ *Phialæ.* || *Obbæ.* § *Triſtellæ.* ** *Pate'l.e.*

ſtrainers,

ſtrainers *, frying-pans †, diſhes, plates ‡, ſpits, bars, mortars and peſtles, &c. It was expreſsly forbidden to lend their books to any diſtance without the abbot's expreſs leave; both the leſſer, which were unbound ||, and the larger, which were bound §; as to the ſmaller books, ſuch as Pſalters, Donatus, Cato, and ſuch like poetical pieces, and the quatrains for ſinging ** for boys and the monks' relations, they alſo were not to be lent to any chanter or keeper of an almonry, nor to any body for a day, without leave from the prior.

The following additions were made to the ſtatutes of abbot Turketyl, who had divided the ſociety into three claſſes: that thoſe of the firſt claſs, who had not been 24 years in the order, ſhould not diſpoſe of their proviſion when they eat it within the monaſtery, without leave from the prior or ſome preſident before dinner: thoſe of the ſecond claſs, who had been from the 24th to the 40th year in the order, might do this without leave, provided not all in one day; except the officers, who, by reaſon of their office, fed their ſervants out of their proviſions; or the ſacriſt, the maſter of the works, and others, who found their own labourers, though they were of the firſt claſs of juniors: but all the ſecond claſs, agreeable to Turketyl's inſtitution, were exempted from the little chant, epiſtle, goſpel, martyrology, and collation †† in the chapter-houſe; and the courſe of taper-bearers ‡‡ at the chanter's table, and all ſuch after labour of the choir and cloiſter: but thoſe of the third claſs, from 40 years and upwards, were exempted from prayers before matins, prime, and veſpers, and from matins, three leſſons, except on the grand feſtivals of

* *Craticulæ.* † *Frixoria.* ‡ *Parapſides.* || *Sine tabulis.*
§ *In tabulis.* ** *Quaterni de cantu.* †† *Collatio.* ‡‡ *Ceroforarii.*

Eaſter, Whitſuntide, and Chriſtmas, unleſs on a feſtival of high maſs in either of thoſe weeks, when the whole convent * were to take their turns of officiating in their copes †. They were alſo exempt from reading at dinner, and performing the Sunday Maundays. They might walk round the infirmary and ſacriſt's gardens as often as they pleaſed without leave from the prior, provided only he knew where they were. And foraſmuch as by the rules of the houſe there were lights burning in the monk's dormitory every night till morning, to prevent danger Ingulphus ordered that the ſacriſt ſhould receive the yearly penſion of 40 ſhillings from the vicar of Wellingborough ‡, uſually paid to the abbot, to find all the lights requiſite both in the cloyſter and dormitory, viz. in winter, from Bartholomewtide to Michaelmas, three lights in the cloyſter and four in the dormitory, i. e. two in the dormitory, two in the *neceſſariorum domo* ; but the light in the chapter-houſe was to be lighted before the ſupper bell ||, and continue burning till the monks went to the dormitory after matins. The ſame method from the feaſt of the Purification to the feſtival of the burial § of St. Guthlac. From Michaelmas to the feaſt of the Purification all theſe lights were to be lighted before the monks went to drink** in the refectory, and ſo to remain lighted till ſun-riſe through the year, except the lamp hanging in the chapter-houſe, which was to be put out when the convent retired to reſt. From the feaſt of St. Guthlac to Bartholomewtide, through the ſummer, at ſun-ſet, the ſacriſt or ſub-ſacriſt was to kindle the lights in the dormitory, ſo that no ſecular need go into it at night, and they were to burn till day : but if any went out, the ſacriſt was condemned to bread and water next day ; and if he neglected his duty he was to fare the ſame for a fortnight on the ſixth holidays †† in each week ;

* *Niſi feria fuerit expoſitionis in hebdomada Paſc. Pentec. & natalis Domini.*
† *Circulariter percipiunt ad capam dies ſuos.* ‡ *Wedlongbure.*
|| *Campana collationis.* § *Depoſitionis.* ** *Ad regularem potationem.*
†† *Sextis feriis.*

and

and for the 3d offence to be turned out, and be diſqualified for any office for two years: if this happened by the neglect of his ſervants, they were to loſe their corrodies for a week, and ſo in proportion. After dinner every day the ſoul of the founder Ethelred was to be abſolved; and the monks in the choir, in memory of king Witlaf, by whoſe horn they were refreſhed, were to ſay at the grace after dinner this verſe, *Diſperſit, dedit pauperibus*, &c. and *Cornu ejus exaltabitur in gloria.*

The old adverſary Tailbois, preſuming their charters were all burnt, again diſputed their title to their lands in his demeſne, and ſummoned them to Spalding. Their brother and proxy Ingulphus appealed to the king. His clerk, after carrying home the records, returned to Spalding to hear how Tailbois would proceed. In his way home three of Tailbois' ſervants ſet on him, pulled him off his horſe, and began to ſearch him for the records; but not finding them, beat and wounded him ſorely. Ingulphus from this time carefully hid the charters. Within a fortnight after Yvo was convicted of conſpiring againſt the king, and outlawed *.

Here Ingulphus, at the year 1089, worn out with frequent illneſs, concludes his hiſtory of this houſe, which he compiled from the collections of the five ſempects and the life of Turketyl by abbot Egelric II. It was continued by Peter de Blois, archdeacon of Bath and vice-chancellor to king Henry I. at the deſire of Henry de Longchamp. From this continuation, printed alſo by Dr. Gale immediately after the hiſtory by Ingulphus, we ſhall proceed with the narration.

After Ingulphus had held this abbey 34 years, including the 10 during the life of Ulketyl, and had taken every ſtep for rebuilding and refurniſhing it, he departed this life 16 cal. Jan. 1109, 9 Hen. I. and was buried in the chapterhouſe †.

* Ing. p. 104—107. † Pet. Bleſ. Contin. p. 112.

His ſucceſſor was, after a vacancy of three months and a few days, *Joffrid*, whom, at the recommendation of his firſt couſin Alan Croun, ſeneſchal of the palace, Henry ſent for from St. Ebrulph's abbey in Normandy. He was conſecrated by Robert biſhop of Lincoln. He ſet about rebuilding the church and monaſtery with ſtone. For this purpoſe he obtained the archbiſhop of Canterbury's indulgence remitting one third of the penance enjoined on any who would contribute to this good work, with which he diſpatched his monks all over England and Scotland and the continent, and even to Norway, and they ſucceeded in their commiſſion beyond expectation. Joffrid ſent alſo to his manor of Cotenham Gilbert, one of his monks, a doctor of Divinity, with three others, who ſettled here, from Normandy, who, being deep verſed in philoſophy and other primitive ſciences, read lectures every day in a barn which they hired at Cambridge, and in two years had ſuch a number of hearers, that neither barn nor church could contain them. They therefore ſeparated to different places, and adopting the practice of the univerſity of Orleans *, Odo read lectures in grammar in the morning to the younger ſort; Terric logic to the older ſtudents at noon, and William rhetoric in the afternoon; while Gilbert preached every Sunday in different churches in French and Latin againſt the Jews, and on holiday evenings explained the Scriptures to the learned and the clergy. This brought no ſmall revenue to their convent, and ſuch an improvement in that of this manor, that in one year 100 marks were remitted from it towards rebuilding the church. The abbot himſelf viſited them, and preached among them; and though his numerous hearers underſtood neither Latin nor French, the force of his ſubject and his comely perſon excited them to give amply to

* *Aurelianenſes.*

his

his deſign, which he always introduced; not to mention the perſons he brought into his own ſociety, that at Thorney, and others. He ſent alſo to his manor of Wridthorp by Stamford three of his monks, Engliſhmen, Elſin, Fregiſt, and Harold, of whom the firſt was made prior, who by their preaching drew copious alms, and to whom he aſſigned a fixed and perpetual revenue there. To his manor of Wendlynburg he ſent for the ſame purpoſe two monks, Walthof, afterwards abbot, and Lewin. The miracles wrought at the tomb of Waltheof contributed not a little to the benefit of the abbey, eſpecially after the ſudden death of one Audin, a Norman, monk both of Croyland and St. Alban's, who made a jeſt on theſe miracles, and reflected on their author; and a viſion, which the abbot ſaw the night after, wherein St. Bartholomew, St. Guthlac, and St. Neot, ſtood by the martyr's ſhrine, and the apoſtle taking hold of his head, which was faſtened to his body, ſaid, *he is not headleſs*, to which Guthlac, ſtanding at the feet, replied, *he is our companion*; and Neot, completing the verſe, ſubjoined, *he is now a king* *.

The ſame year, 1111, the abbot had the ſatisfaction to ſee his own brother Robert appointed abbot of Thorney, when he completed the church begun by his predeceſſor Walter, and ſat 36 years.

In 1113 Joffrid ſent two of his monks, Benedict and Stephen, to his manor of Beby, where they ſucceeded by their preaching, and conſiderably improved this manor, with thoſe of Sutton and Stapelton.

On the feſtival of St. Perpetua and Felicitas, the abbot, in the preſence of a great concourſe of nobility and others, laid the firſt ſtone of the church at the N. E. corner, and Richard de Rulos,

* Acephalos non eſt—Noſter comes eſt—Modo rex eſt.

that

that ſtaunch friend to the houſe, laid the eaſtern ſtone, and on it £20. for the workmen. The next to the eaſt was laid by Jeffrey Ridel, knt. with 10 marks on it; and the next to it, to the eaſt, by his wife Geve, who offered one quarrier in Bernac quarry at her own expence for two years. Her huſband's ſiſter Avice laid the next with the like offer. Robert, abbot of Thorney, laid the S. E. corner ſtone, with £10. for the workmen. Alan Croun, who was related to the two abbots, placed the next to the eaſt, and on it his title to the patronage of Freſton church; as did his wife Muriel the next, with the patronage of Tofts; and their eldeſt ſon Maurice another, with that of Butterwyke; and their daughter Maud another, with that of Burton in Keſteven. All theſe deeds Alan publicly delivered to the abbot to build a cell for the monks of Croyland in whichever of theſe churches he thought proper. Robert earl of Leiceſter laid the S. E. ſtone, *in cono capitis*, with 40 marks, while the next to the ſouth was laid by baron Walter de Cantilupe and his wife Emicine, with 20 marks; and the next to the ſouth by Sir Alan de Fulbek, with 100 ſhillings; the next to the ſouth by Theodore de Botheby, knt. and near him Lezeline his wife, with a gift of lands; the next to the ſouth Turbrand, knight, of Spalding, with the yearly tithe of all his ſheep. The eaſt ſtone, *in cono capitis*, to the left to the north by that laid by earl Robert, was laid by Simon earl of Northampton, with 100 marks; the two next N.E. by Ralph de Bernak, and Boas his wife, offering two quarriers for four years; the next N. E. by Helpo, knight, with his tithe of Kyrkeby; the next to the north by a knight named Simon, and his wife Gizlan, with the tithes of Morton and Shapwick; the next to the north by Sir Reyner de Bathe, and his wife Goda, with the tithes of Houton and Birton. All theſe perſons contributed as above to the eaſt front of the church.

The

The convent belonging to the abbot's choir laid the foundation of the north wall of the church with hewn ſtone after the abbot himſelf; as did thoſe of the prior's choir that of the ſouth wall after abbot Robert. The foundation of the firſt pillar of the north wall was laid by Huctred, prieſt of Depyng, and 104 of his town's people, offering one day's work in every month to complete it; that of the ſecond pillar by the prieſt and 60 of the people of Talyngton; of the third by Stanard and 42 of the people of Uffington, on the ſame terms: that of the firſt ſouth pillar by Turgar a prieſt, two deacons, and 220 of the men of Grantham, with 10 marks; that of the ſecond by Turkill the prieſt, and the people of Hocham, with 20 quarters of wheat and as many of malt; that of the third by Godſcall, prieſt of Routzby, and 84 of his people, with 6 marks, 2 quarriers in their quarry, and carriage of ſtone to the ſhip, and from thence to two *baiardours*, to ſerve at the church.

To all theſe benefactors abbot Joffrid, when he had finiſhed his diſcourſe which he addreſſed to them while the ſtones were laying, gave a ſhare in the prayers and ſervices of his church, and in the indulgences before mentioned, and after pronouncing his bleſſing on them, invited the whole company, both men and women, to dinner. The two abbots and near 400 monks eat in the refectory; the two earls and two barons, with their wives and ſuite, and all the gentry, in the abbot's hall: the ſix companies*, who reared the ſix pillars, with their wives, in the cloiſter, and the populace in the court. No leſs than 5000 perſons of both ſexes were preſent at this ſolemnity, which was remarkably favoured by the fineneſs of the weather, and conducted with the utmoſt chearfulneſs and decorum. The whole convent purſued their work with unremitting ardor, under the direction of prior Odo, and

* *Cunei.* This ſenſe is not in the Gloſſaries.

Arnold,

Arnold, a lay brother and experienced maſon *, while the abbot went to London, and obtained of the king the confirmation, N° XVII. in which he was not a little aſſiſted by the king's two uncles, Theobald count of Blois, and Stephen, afterwards king, who had ſtudied under him at Orleans †.

A few years before died at Eveſham abbey the hermit Wlſin, formerly monk of Croyland, who renouncing the world during the diſputes for the crown between the ſons of Canute, had ſhut himſelf up 75 years in St. Kenelm's chapel, which he had bought, and left behind him a ſtate of Eveſham-abbey, from whence Peter de Blois extracted what reſpected the manor of Badby, which that houſe perſiſted in keeping, notwithſtanding the renewed claim of the abbey of Croyland, and Wlſin's ſtrict charge that it ſhould be reſtored. At the ſame time Henry I. confirmed the grant of the manor of Spalding to the monks of Anjou. The following year Yvo Tailbois died of a paralytic ſtroke, and was buried in Spalding priory; and within a month after his deceaſe his wife married Roger de Romara.

Alan de Creun in his laſt moments gave the abbey of Croyland a grand of the ſeven churches of Butterwick, Toft, Warneburne, Stoneſby, Claxby, Burton, and Freſton, to build a cell in the latter.

A. D. 1107 Henry I. gave up his claim of inveſtiture to churches, and promiſed to leave the filling up of biſhoprics and abbies to themſelves. The abbot founded an unlimited Maundy on the laſt day of May, allotting the tithes of Merborne for the bread, and thoſe of Elmington for the money. In 1114 he appointed a flagellation of the abbot and monks on Eaſter-day ‡ in the chapter-houſe §.

* *Cementariæ artis ſcientiſſimo magiſtro.* † Pet. Bleſ. p. 112—121. ‡ *Paraſceve.* § Pet. Bleſ. p. 112—129.

This year happened ſo violent an earthquake in Italy and England, that the new work of the church at Croyland, on which the roof* had not been laid, gave way, and the ſouth wall cracked in ſo many places, that the carpenters were obliged to ſhore it up with timbers till the roof was raiſed.

A. D. 1118, died queen Maud, the eſpecial patroneſs of abbot Joffrid and this houſe. Her death was followed by diſputes between the kings of France and England; the former having inſulted Theobald earl of Blois, the latter ſent Gilbert abbot of Weſtminſter and the abbot of Croyland to the earl, to deſire to ſpeak with him. He accordingly reſolved to come, and both abbots returned with great ſatisfaction to their reſpective monaſteries, but without a farthing in their pockets of the great ſums of money they had taken out with them †.

*** Here Peter de Blois breaks off, his MS. being imperfect. The hiſtory of the monaſtery was reſumed by another writer, from the reign of Stephen 1152; but this too is imperfect at the beginning, as publiſhed by Mr. Gale in the ſame volume, p. 451.

Abbot Joffrid died 1124‡, and was ſucceeded by *Waldeve*, a monk of this houſe, and brother of Goſpatric a nobleman §. He tranſlated hither the reliques of St. Guthlac, 1 Steph. 1136. A very rich ſhrine of wood, adorned with plates of gold and ſilver and precious ſtones, was made at the expence of Robert de Grandineto, a wealthy and religious man. After this abbot had governed 12 years, he was depoſed, and ſucceeded by *Jeffrey*, prior of St. Alban's 1138||. He governed four years, and dying 1142, had for ſucceſſor *Edward*, monk and prior of Ramſey **; at whoſe requeſt Stephen gave to this houſe the charter N° XVII.

* *Opus recens & ſine conſtabiliente* nave *teneram*, Pet. Bleſ. p. 129.
† Pet. Bleſ. p. 129, 130. ‡ Willis Mit. Ab. I. 77. § Ibid. || Decem Script. p. 264. ** Willis. Ib. Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. 451.

This abbot gave many conſiderable ornaments and books and lands to it. But in his time the church, with the offices, &c. was a ſecond time deſtroyed by fire. He however almoſt immediately rebuilt the greateſt part in a magnificent manner; and after preſiding 30 years died 1170, and was ſucceeded by *Robert de Redinges*, prior of Lempſter, on the appointment of Henry II. This abbot completed the church and the front of St. Guthlac's ſhrine, and obtained from Henry II. the charter N° XVIII. He had a warm controverſy with the prior of Spalding and the people of Holland, who invaded the precinct of Croyland with an armed force, while the king was engaged in his French wars, and reported to be dead. They held their meetings in the prior of Spalding's barn at Weſton and in Holbeach church; and when the abbot of Croyland, as uſual about Rogation time, ſhut up his marſh, they refuſed to withdraw their cattle, and ſent more in. Theſe the abbot of Croyland's ſervants pounded*; upon which 3000 Hollanders came armed into the marſh, and were met by the abbot with a few of his people at Aſendyke, the boundary of Croyland fenn. Though he prevented them from offering any violence to the abbey, they divided the fenns among the ſeveral villages, dug up the peat, cut down the alder groves, and committed much waſte for a fortnight. The abbot complained to the neareſt of the king's juſtices, Galfrid Fitz Piers at Clive in Northamptonſhire, who ſent ſix ſervants to view the premiſes. They found the various troops of invaders, who all pleaded the authority of their ſeveral lords. The abbot haſtened to London, and lodged a complaint before Hubert Walter and the reſt of the lord juſtices, who directed the aforeſaid Galfrid Fitz Piers to ſummon the prior of Spalding and the Hollanders; upon which they

* *Imparcaverunt.*

burnt

burnt their cabins, and went home. The abbot's people charged 7 of the principal ringleaders, each, with damages to the amount of 200 marks, and they with others were committed to priſon, and a day appointed for trial. Mean time Henry II. died, and new juſtices were appointed, the chief of whom was Hugh biſhop of Durham. Several of the offenders made their ſubmiſſions, and were fined. The reſt demanded a ſecond trial, when the prior of Spalding engaged to prove his right to the fenn. The abbot of Croyland not having his proofs at hand, bound himſelf in a recognizance to produce them, and ſome knights of other counties were appointed to enquire into the matter. Theſe returned the different claims of the abbot of Croyland and the Hollanders; and that the latter would not ſay whether they would warrant the outrages out of Munechlade, becauſe the king's juſtices had record thereof in their brief. The abbot therefore ſet out to attend the trial, but died on the road, at his manor of Cotenham. The abbey was eſcheated into the king's hand, and ſo the ſtorm was ſuſpended *.

In the mean time William Longchamp, biſhop of Ely and chancellor, wrote to Richard I. in Normandy, 1191, for leave to appoint a new abbot, and accordingly appointed his brother Henry, monk of Eveſham. While William was chancellor the men of Spalding declined proſecuting their claim; but no ſooner was he driven out of the kingdom by a faction, than they renewed their attacks under the abbot of Anjou, the prior of Spalding being now depoſed. Abbot Henry, fearing he might be ſurprized or murdered by them, excuſed himſelf from appearing by illneſs. Four knights were named to viſit him; but he thinking they would not come, took boat the night before at the abbey door †,

* Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 452—456. † *In januis* Croylandiæ.

and made the beſt of his way to his manor in Cambridgeſhire. Only one of the knights came, who not finding his companions there, would not ſee the abbot by himſelf. So a day of hearing was appointed. The abbot haſtened to London, where he found all the principal men againſt him, and the abbot of Anjou and William de Romar labouring to prove Croyland a cell to Spalding, in the fee of the latter. The abbot of Croyland appeared in the exchequer with only three monks and two inconſiderable knights *, the reſt being afraid. William de Romar's ſeneſchal made a long and laboured harangue, and the abbot's advocate could hardly be heard for the noiſe: he anſwered however in brief, that the marſh where the abbey ſtood was held of the crown, and that he had peaceable poſſeſſion of it when the king went to the Holy Land. At length the abbot produced the grant in which the boundaries of the fenns were ſpecified; and another exempting the abbot from all pleas, except before the king in perſon, which was read laſt. For when he produced the charter of Richard, earl John ſaid his brother's chancellor had framed this at his own pleaſure: but when he heard his father's charter he was aſhamed, and the adverſaries of Croyland had nothing to reply. One of the juſtices then aſked if the knights who had ſeen the abbot were there: they were produced, and found not to be knights nor holders by military tenure. Nothing however that the abbot could alledge againſt their competency was admitted, and another day of hearing was fixed. Judgement was afterwards given againſt the abbot of Croyland for not being at home when he alledged he was ill in bed: he was therefore ſentenced to loſe the ſeiſin, i. e. the poſſeſſion, but not the right, i. e. the property. The oppoſite

* *Mediocres.*

party

party accordingly took poſſeſſion by the ſheriff of Lincolnſhire of the whole marſh of Croyland below Munechelade, which they had never claimed, and without and beyond Croyland 2 leagues to Namanſland, leaving the abbot in poſſeſſion of only the ſmall alder grove round the abbey, and carrying off the gibbet on which had been hanged certain thieves taken in the town of Croyland, by ſentence of the abbot's court, ſet it up on the other ſide Spalding, to the perpetual reproach of Croyland.

No ſooner was it known that king Richard was priſoner in Germany, than the abbot of Croyland ſet out in the middle of winter for that country, and found the king at Spires a fortnight before his releaſe. He complained of the injuſtice done him, and ſhewed him his father's charter, which Richard confirmed on the ſecond day after his releaſe, and wrote to Hubert archbiſhop of Canterbury to put him in poſſeſſion of the marſh, agreeable to his father's charter, and as he had at the time he ſet out for Germany. The abbot was accordingly reinſtated, and held it quietly all that year and the next. The abbot of Anjou obtained letters of revocation, and the abbot of Croyland was again ſummoned to appear, which he did, and immediately went again to the king in Normandy. He found him ſo intent on preparing for war with the king of France, that he declined his application till the biſhop of Ely, who was chancellor, and was going on a commiſſion to the emperor, introduced him to the king, who bid him follow him. After much ſollicitation, and promiſing to pay the 20 marks which his adverſaries had offered, the king gave him letters of reſtitution to the archbiſhop, who, after repeated delays, at laſt, in 1194, completely reinſtated him.

The next year the urgency of the king's ranſom obliged the abbot to ſell the greateſt part of the alder wood, which he had nearly completed the preceding year. The ſame year, being the

the ſixth from the firſt tranſlation of St. Guthlac, he was again tranſlated to greater height *, and the ſhrine decorated in a manner more becoming the ſubject. On the 5th cal. of May, being Sunday, after matins, the convent aſſiſting and ſinging, and many others, the ſhrine was removed to another place, and the body of the holy man placed in a coffin, marked with iron and lead in ſix places, on the new altar which was raiſed on ſteps. On the Monday following the workmen began to dig down the old altar and rebuild it. It was finiſhed on St. Philip and St. James's day; and the marblers † worked hard to complete the marble caſing ‡, ſlabs and pillars; and as ſoon as this was done, the body was placed thereon on a Thurſday.

The convent had now enjoyed quiet poſſeſſion of their fenn nine years, when, in 1199, John ſucceeded his brother king Richard, the diſpute was revived, and the king declared in favour of the people of Spalding, and a new hearing was appointed. The abbot of Croyland applied to his friends the archbiſhop of Canterbury and biſhop of Ely, who wrote to the ſheriff in his favour. After many delays the abbot went to the king in Normandy, as did Godfrey, a monk of Spalding. The king directed his letters to William Fitz Piers, earl of Eſſex, chief juſtice of England, to hear the cauſe, and the abbot of Croyland. The abbot attended at Weſtminſter, and produced a letter from the archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſtating the warrant of the late king to the abbot making default, which being read in court the judges were of opinion it ſhould be referred to the chief jnſtice, who favouring the men of Spalding, referred the whole back to the king. The convent and abbot ſent again their meſſengers to the king at Rouen, who with his council were of opinion, that as he would

* *Ad ampliorem ſublimationem.* † *Marmorarii.* ‡ *Tabulatus.*

wiſh

wiſh his own warrantry to ſtand, ſo he ſhould confirm that of his predeceſſor. Accordingly he told the abbot's meſſenger, that if he would undertake to pay the 100 marks, he would confirm the fenn; which he did by the charter N° XIX. 1202 *.

In 1202 a diſpute aroſe about another fenn between the abbots of Croyland and Peterborough, which was at laſt ſettled to the prejudice of the former, 1206 †. See Appendix, N° XXI.

In 1216, before it was known that king John was dead, ſome ſoldiers whom he had ſent in purſuit of ſome of his enemies came to Croyland, entered the monaſtery and church in ſervice time, and carried off a great number of beaſts and horſes.

The abbot was invited to the tranſlation of St. Thomas Becket by archbiſhop Stephen, 1220, but not being able to aſſiſt at it, ſent a life of the martyr drawn up by a monk of Croyland, in which were inſerted all the letters written by or to him.

At the abbot's requeſt Henry III. confirmed all the liberties of the abbey by charter N° XXII. 1220.

In 1226 the abbot ſued Hugh Wake, lord of Depyng, about ſome incloſures in Goggeſlond fenn, which was adjuſted in favour of the abbot; Hugh to have right of common there: (ſee N° XXIII.) and he confirmed the charters of his grandfather Baldwin concerning the fenn. It was at the ſame time finally agreed between the abbot of Croyland and prior of Spalding, that they ſhould not impound each other's cattle in the fenns of Croyland, Depyng, Spalding, Pynchbek, Langtoft, and Baſton.

After Henry de Longchamp had governed this houſe 46 years with great ſteadineſs and trouble, he departed this life 1236, leaving to his church many valuable veſſels, veſtments, and other effects, and having finiſhed and rebuilt all the buildings, both within the abbey and on the ſeveral manors ‡.

* Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 456—472. † Ib. p. 472.
‡ Ib. 457—477. See alſo Madox's Hiſt. of the Exchеq. p. 279.

Henry III. appointed to ſucceed him *Richard Bardeney*, cellarer of the houſe, who alſo encountered many perplexities for it, but happily ſurmounted them all. In his time was granted to William de Albini right of common in the fenns of Croyland, Spalding, Pynchbek, Langtoft, and Baſton, for his tenants in Uffington, Caſwic, and Talyngton. He alſo ſued the abbot of Peterborough for refuſing him tolls, and right of ſtopping perſons at Croyland bridge at his fair time, which was determined againſt the abbot of Peterborough *. Notwithſtanding his manifold perplexities, abbot Richard encloſed and cultivated Aſwyk fenn †, and began that of Doveſdale, which his ſucceſſor completed; and he aſſigned 100 ſhillings a year out of the fee of his church at Whaplode, to find a light for ever before the altar of the Virgin Mary. He aſſigned the revenues of all the officers; and at his death, which happened in the 10th year of his government, left the manors greatly improved ‡.

He was ſucceeded by *Thomas Wells*, general and ſub-prior of the ſame houſe, who beſides improving the rents of the offices, ſettled on the convent the new tilled land of Doveſdale, with all bridges, and the fiſhery on the bank, and 30 acres of meadow weſt of it, in §, near Redeclos-dyke, and garments to be annually diſtributed by the pitancer, together with the tithe of wool of all the pariſhioners of Croyland within the precinct and marſhes.

In a journey of buſineſs to Rome he was made priſoner by the Lombards, and detained ſome time. At length, after governing 7 years, he was tranſlated to his reward in heaven, 1253. Many ſick perſons were reſtored to health at his tomb, and on removing his body to the laſt arch in the north tranſept two years

* See Gunton's Hiſt. of Peterborough, p. 307.
† *Novale.*
‡ Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 407—479.
§ *Dracca.*

after,

after, his ſkin was found perfectly firm, and a ſmell uncommonly ſweet iſſued from it. One of the aſſiſtants preſumptuouſly tore off the little finger of his right hand, for which he ſuffered premature death *.

His ſucceſſor was *Ralph Merſke*, monk of the houſe; who at great expence, and after long ſuits at law, gained the manor of Gedney and the church of Whaplode † for his own uſe, together with the advowſon of Eaſton church. He alſo obtained of Henry III. markets and fairs in Whaplode ‡, Baſton §, and Croyland; free warren in his manors of Croyland, Langtoft, Baſton, Thetford ||, Burthorp, Bukenhale, Halington, Dovedyke, Whaplode, Holbech, and Aſdyke **. Notwithſtanding this monaſtery was like a ſhip toſſed in furious ſtorms, it could not be overſet ſo long as ſuch a ſkilful pilot ſat at the helm. He built the tower of the church beyond the choir, with the chapel of St. Martin by the almonry gate. After he had ſeen many heavy oppreſſions and grievous exactions from the crown on his church 26 years, he died on Michaelmas day, 1281 ††.

He was ſucceeded by *Richard Croyland*, monk here, and native of the town, who began to rebuild the eaſt end of the church at great expence, with a beauty and elegance ſuperior to all the churches of the province. He alſo laid out great ſums on the manor of Depyng, and built the manor-houſes at Langtoft, Wend-

* Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 479, 480.

† Fin. 11. H. III. m. 9. Plac. ap. Weſtm. 14 H. III. rot. 7.

‡ Cart. 39. H. III. m. 3.

§ Cart. 41. H. III. m. 1.

|| In Cambridgeſhire. Biſhop Tanner ſuppoſed it ſhould be read *Sle*ford, the record 35 Ed. I. having *Theford*. Then follows Buchorp, Quaplode, Holebeche, Doneditch, Buchwall, and Halenton [C. Linc.]

** Cart. 37 H. III. m. 1. Pat. 28 Ed. I. m. [bis] Pat. 31 Ed. I. m. 1. Cart. 35 Ed. I. n. 4.

†† Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 480, 481. [8 Ed. I. 1280.] The abbot of Croyland held of the honor of Richmond in Holbech in frank almoigne 66 acres of land worth 66 ſhillings a year. Appendix to Gale's Regiſtrum de Richmond, p. 32.

lyngburgh, and Morburn, and many offices in every other manor. In his time aroſe frequent diſputes betwen the lord of Depyng and the men of Keſteven on one hand, and the abbot of Croyland, prior of Spalding, and men of Holland on the other, for the fenns of Holland and Keſteven; their bounds mentioned in the royal charters ſilting up ſo that it was difficult to trace them: on which account the men of Holland and Keſteven preſented a petition to parliament, which is imperfect in the original MS *. wherein alſo the tranſactions of a whole century are wanting, including the reſignation of abbot Richard, 1303 †, the ſucceſſion of *Simon de Luff* or *Luffenham*, who reſigned 1322, ‡ 18 Edward II. and was ſucceeded by *Henry de Caſewik*, who dying 1358, was ſucceeded by *Thomas de Bernak*, and he dying 1378, by *John de Aſheby*, who died 1392 §.

* Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 482.

Summa bonorum temporalium abbatis de Croyland in dioc. Lincoln. ſec. hanc taxat. 68 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.* Pope Nicholas' Valor, 1288.

† Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 482.

‡ 1315-16. 8, 9, and other years of Edw. II. the abbot of Croyland was amerced in the court of Common Bench in pleas of land and pleas of other kinds. The eſtreats of theſe amerciaments were delivered into the Exchequer by Wm. de Bereford, a juſtice of the Common Bench. The abbot was diſtrained by writ iſſuing out of the Exchequer for 50 marks, being the total of two amerciaments, at which he was amerced as a baron, viz. 40 marks for the detention of the advowſon of Wigtoft Church, and 10 marks for a falſe plaint. In Hilary Term, 12 Ed. II. he came into the exchequer by friar Orgar de Freſton, his commoigne and attorney in that behalf, and pleaded that he was unjuſtly and unduly ſo amerced as a baron, for he did not, nor ever did, hold by barony or part of a barony. He produced the king's writ under the Great Seal, directing the treaſurer and barons of the Exchequer to conſult the juſtices of the Common Bench, and ſearch the rolls of the Exchequer. Upon ſearch it was found that in the roll of the eſtreats of the iter of John de Vaux and his companions in Lincolnſhire, 10 Ed. I. the abbot of Croyland was amerced among the barons. There is no judgment entered upon this roll. In 1322, 15 Ed. II. the abbot preſented a freſh petition on this matter, which ſeems to have been again left undetermined. Madox Hiſt. of the Exch. p. 367—370, ex. Hil. com. 12 Ed. II. rot. 23. & 15 Ed. II. rot. 48. b.

§ See a curious inſtrument of this abbot's time, Appendix, N° XX.

On

On the reſignation of abbot Simon, Mathew Brown, eſcheator for the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Cambridge, and Rutland, ſeized on all the goods of the abbey for the king's uſe. The ſucceeding abbot Henry applied for an allowance to the convent during the vacancy. A writ was directed to the king's treaſurer and the barons of the exchequer to enquire what was uſually allowed, who returned that they had found two vacancies, but no allowance. The king then directed William Brokleſby, clerk, remembrancer of his exchequer, to examine by oath of jury how many monks, corrodaries, ſervants, and officers had been in the houſe during the vacancy. By inquiſition taken at Stamford, 2 Edward III. by the oaths of 18 jurors, there were found to have been throughout the vacancies 41 monks, 15 corrodaries, 36 ſervants and officers, who were all returned by name; whereupon an allowance was made from the exchequer of 6d. per day to the prior, 3d to each monk and corrodary, and 2d to each ſervant; and this coſt the king 8l. 18s. per week. See this inquiſition N° XXI *.

On the deceaſe of lady Wake, who had been very troubleſome to the convent, her ſon and heir Thomas, who had married Blanche, ſiſter of Henry earl of Lancaſter, claimed a right to Goggiſland fenn as part of his manor of Depyng. But the abbot oppoſed his encroachment. Upon a ſecond application to parliament, 1389, by the people of Holland and Keſteven, for the purpoſe of dividing their fenns, the king iſſued a commiſſion of enquiry into the ancient bounds, &c. and to demand full information from the abbot of Croyland, who was maſter of them. He gave the commiſſioners a moſt civil reception and every inſtruction they deſired; and they made a perambulation from a place on the ſouth ſide of the fenn, between Weland and Witham, called *Kenulph-*

* Godfrey de Croyland, monk and celarer of Peterborough, was choſen abbot of that houſe 1299, and held it till 1321; being a great builder and benefactor there. Walter de Witleſeye, p. 153—174. Gunton, p. 39—42. 317—319.

ſton from the firſt abbot of that name, where was an old ſtone croſs overthrown by ſtorms and floods, the baſe then remaining about two leagues weſt from Croyland in Holland, where they appointed two croſſes, one of wood, and the other of ſtone, to be ſet up. Thence they proceeded to a place called *Wodelodegraynes* to the north, beyond a dyke lately violently made by lady Wake and the people of Depyng, about a furlong north of Kenulphſton; and there they ſet another ſtone croſs, and another at *Oggot*, which is the third boundary of Goggiſland. When matters were thus ſettled, the people of Depyng and Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, took every opportunity to plague the convent of Croyland, driving off their cattle, fiſhing in their pools, hindering their tenants from digging turf, beating their ſervants as they came to market, and ſeizing their carts and horſes, till at the ſollicitation of the abbot, the duke of Lancaſter wrote to them to make ſatisfaction. John of Gaunt defended the abbot and convent in parliament; and the abbot lodged a complaint againſt the earl of Kent, whom king Richard II. 1392, ſtrictly commanded to let them alone. Still the trial went on; the earl neglected to appear, and the abbot and convent remained unmoleſted for ſome time. At length the earl appointed a new ſteward at Depyng, who renewed his abuſive treatment of the abbot's ſervants. The people of Depyng renewed their inſolence, till the earl of Derby threatened to burn their town about their ears. The abbot preſented his bill in parliament; the earl of Kent replied: the duke of Lancaſter, John of Gaunt, and his ſon Henry earl of Rutland, would have interfered, but the archbiſhop of York, who was chancellor, ſtopped them. At laſt the abbot took courage, and addreſſing himſelf to the king, called upon him to protect his convent of royal foundation; the chancellor aſſured him the king would do ſo. Tranquillity was thus reſtored for one year, when, 16 Richard II. 1392, the abbot was ſeized with a fever, which

which carried him off, in his 16th year, on St. Bartholomew's day *.

He was ſucceeded by *Thomas Overton*, prior. In his ſecond year ſome commiſſioners of Northamptonſhire, at the inſtigation of the abbot of Peterborough, threw up a great bank, which however did not anſwer their purpoſe. Kenulphſton croſs was thrown down by the men of Depyng; but the abbot recovered damages of them, and got it ſet up again.

Upon the depoſition of Richard II. Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, their inveterate enemy, was beheaded for conſpiring againſt Henry IV. 1400. The abbot of Croyland was charged with treaſon; but on his appearance before the king's juſtices at Huntingdon was acquitted. He paſſed 14 years in great tranquillity, encreaſing the revenues of his monaſtery. He purchaſed one third of the manor of Gedney, called Shelton fee from Ralph Shelton, and Beaumont's fee in Baſton; and for £20 paid to the crown obtained a charter of indemnification from eſcheats on vacancy. He gave new forms to the choir, and four melodious bells to the tower, and rebuilt the brewery and bakehouſe in a beautiful manner. On a ſudden he fell blind; but at the earneſt deſire of the convent, continued to govern them, committing the management of their affairs to Richard Upton the prior, a learned man, and active manager, who had been for ten years before prior of Freſton †. In this abbot's time ſeveral of the monks were great benefactors to the houſe. Laurence Chateres the cook gave £40 ‡ to build the ſouth ſide of the cloiſter, and

* Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. 482—492.

† This priory was founded for a prior and ſome black monks in conſequence of the bequeſt of Alan de Creun (p. 48). Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 257.

‡ This ſum was divided between the ſix greater officers of the convent, viz. the maſter of the works, almoner, pitancer, ſacriſt, chamberlain, and cellarer; ten marks each in money, annexed for ever to their offices, to be charged in their accounts yearly by the treaſurer *pro amygdalis:* each in their turn was to find the convent

and as much to find milk of almonds on fiſh days, a black gown wrought with gold letters *, fit to officiate in at funerals, value £26. and £20 to build a farm-houſe on Dovedale manor. William de Croyland, maſter of the works, built the aforeſaid part of the cloyſter from the ground, the north and ſouth croſs ailes of the choir, with their arches and glaſs windows, and the Lady chapel on the north ſide, at great expence; he alſo gave two tables † for the altar of St. Guthlac in the eaſt part ‡, beautifully carved, the lower one painted, the upper one gilded. The beautiful refectory-houſe was of his building from the ground; and the lower part of the nave § of the church to the weſt, and both its ailes ||, with their chapels, from the ground to the roof: this laſt in the time of abbot Richard Upton. Richard Woxbridge gave a purple veſtment beautifully ſprinkled with gold flowers, two copes, a cheſuble**, with tunics. Simon Ereſby adorned the altar of St. John the Evangeliſt with beautiful tables both above and below; he alſo gave the two principal cenſers of ſilver gilt, which coſt 40 marks; and to the Lady chapel, on the ſouth ſide of the church, two perks †† for wax-lights, with a lofty door or ſcreen ‡‡ at the lower end of the ſaid chapel.

with almond-milk on fiſh days, viz. three pounds of almonds, with good bread, and honey ſufficient for each turn; a pound of almonds, with bread and honey, to eight or nine monks. And if a feſtival *in albis* or a faſt fell on a fiſh day, the officer who found the milk that day was to receive of the cook a pound of almonds as a pittance, from which pittance the cook was to be excuſed, and it was to be found that day in the refectory, that ſo milk might be better and more punctually found for the convent: the officer neglecting his turn was to forfeit in commons double the value of that day's milk.

On this occaſion, one cannot help obſerving how admirably calculated this antiſcorbutic regimen was to inactive religious. Almonds contain a large quantity of mild oil blended with farina, which upon being bruiſed or chewed give out a rich ſoft fluid reſembling milk or chyle.

* *Scripturis aureis.* See inſtances of letters on garments and girdles in Mr. Walpole's picture of the marriage of Henry VI. (Anecd. of Paint. I. 38) and on the robe of Charles IV. in his interview with Charles V. of France, 1378. (Montf. Mon. III. pl. X. fig. 40). † *Tabulas.* ‡ *Plaga.* § *Inferior navis.* || *Brachia.* ** *Caſula.* †† *Perticæ.* ‡‡ *Precluſorium.*

By

By ancient cuſtom on the chief feſtivals in the year the abbot invited three of the monks to dine with him in the hall or his own apartment, and on every feſtival when copes were worn * two; and the abbot's receiver had nothing for them out of the kitchen on thoſe days. On the feſtivals of St. Catherine and St. Thomas the Martyr if the prior or one of the monks celebrated maſs in the abbot's chapter, the party celebrating, as well as the monks who were invited on thoſe days to the abbot's table, were at the abbot's coſt †, and his receiver had nothing for them from the kitchen; and on Chriſtmas-eve, or the Sunday before, or Eaſter or Whitſun-eves, the firſt Sunday in Advent, Septuageſima, or Quinquageſima Sundays, the prior dined with the abbot, and the receiver had nothing for him. Afterwards, in the time of abbots Overton and Upton, it was ordered that every day in the year two monks ſhould dine at the abbot's table, whether he were preſent or not, and the cook pay to the abbot or receiver every week in money as he does to the ſcholars at Cambridge. And if the abbot choſe to aſk any other monks beſides the ſaid two, whether the prior or any other, except on the aforeſaid feſtivals, the receiver was to receive in victuals from the kitchen as they would have had in their order in the convent, except the prior's ‡, becauſe he would never have that from the abbot in his preſence. But if the prior, or any of the convent, eat in the celarer's chamber, with leave of the prior, not being invited by the abbot, or not according to the above rule, then both prior and monks ſo eating there were to have all from the kitchen, and of other pittances at dinner and ſupper, as if they eat in the infirmary §.

In the reign of Henry V. the Hollanders of Multon and Weſton, taking advantage of the abbot's blindneſs, ſeized upon and plundered a certain iſland called *Le Purceynt*, and burnt a fiſhing-

* *Feſtum caparum.* † *Ad exhibitionem abbatis.*
‡ *Interferculum.* § Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 492—499.

houſe

houſe at Sandiſtow. The people of Spalding over-run Goggiſland. All theſe offenders prior Richard laid under excommunication, fixing up the ſentence on the church doors, as well as proſecuting them at law. St. Guthlac appeared to him one night in a viſion, and animated him. The matter was referred to arbitration, and the men of Moulton and Weſton were condemned to pay 20 marks for Sandyſtowcote, and 400 marks more for the iſland*. Goggiſland was awarded to be within the town of Croyland, and the abbot had licence to incloſe or build as he pleaſed thereon. Things thus ſettled, abbot Thomas departed this life on the feſtival of St. Thomas the Martyr, in whoſe honour he had made the eaſt window of the abbot's chapel, with the ſtory of his life †, and was buried before the high altar in his 25th year, 1417‡.

In his room was elected by unanimous conſent *Richard Upton*, the prior, who had borne the whole weight of buſineſs for five years before. On the inſtitution of a new abbot the chapter of Lincoln claimed the cope in which he ſtands at the altar when he is inſtalled, for which reaſon one of about five marks value was uſually provided. The earl marſhal claimed a palfrey, and the archdeacon of Lincoln uſed to claim another, or five marks in lieu of one; but from this laſt claim Pope Innocent exempted the convent. One of the king's clerks claimed 40 ſhillings a year as a corrody, from the time of the inſtallation till he is provided with a competent benefice from any other quarter.

Abbot Richard gave to his church, with a jewel which coſt 120 marks to carry reliques in, a red cope, adorned with gold and jewels, commonly called *Ibi ubi*, valued at 100 marks; a

* Pat. 3 Hen. V. p. 2. m. 24. pro jure abbatis in inſula de Parceint, ut in ſolo ſuo ſeparali, contra homines de Weſton & Multon.

† *De vita ejuſdem martyris decenter conſtruens.* ‡ Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 501—512.

whole

whole ſuit* embroidered with the arms of England and France quarterly †, with copes of the ſame workmanſhip. Silk ‡ embroidered with gold falcons for ſeven copes, which his ſucceſſor abbot Lytlington had made up. Another piece of rich cloth, double dyed, embroidered with flowers of gold given by lady Jane Willoughby he made into a principal veſtment, with gold fringe §. He ſpared no expence in repairing the paſtoral ſtaves and the pix at the high altar, adorned with a ſilver crown ſet with jewels. He enriched the library with many valuable books, rebuilt the abbot's hall in a handſome manner, and repaired great part of the weſt ſide of the abbey court, which had a great crack in it towards the town, as far as the water-gate. In his time John Freſton the ſacriſt had a handſome garment called *Jeſſe* wrought in the work-room over the veſtry, with a cope and chaſuble ||, valued at near 500 marks; and gave another rich cope of Venetian blue **, embroidered with golden eagles, commonly called *Verbum caro*. William Croyland, maſter of the works before mentioned, built from the ground the new work of the lower church ††, to which he himſelf and his friends and relations contributed largely.

Abbot Upton died 14 May, 1427, 5 Henry VI. and was ſucceeded by *John Lytlyngton* ‡‡. In his time a prieſt of Multon meeting a monk who was receiver of the abbot at the manor of Aſwyke on the Moulton men's dyke, called Lodedyke, near Brotherhouſe, not only abuſed him groſsly, but puſhed him off the bank into the fenn, ſo that the feeble old monk hardly eſcaped with his life. The biſhop of Lincoln however obliged the prieſt to aſk his pardon on a public feſtival before the high altar. William de Bondvylle, a Corniſh knight, who had got the manor of

* *Veſtimentum integrum.* † *Quadrifarie.* ‡ *Panni holoſerici.*
§ *Aurifrigia.* || *Caſula.* ** *Veneti coloris.*
†† *Baſilicæ*, or lower part of the Nave. ‡‡ Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 512—515.

Moulton by marrying Robert Harryngton's widow, ſued the abbot about certain banks, which he was at laſt by amicable arbitration obliged to keep up. The people of Spalding renewed their claim to Goggiſland, but were obliged to give it up, and pay £100. to the Croylanders *.

John, earl, and afterwards duke, of Somerſet, who ſucceeded to his mother Margaret dutcheſs of Clarence, and became lord of Depyng, renewed the old diſturbances and diſputes againſt the abbot of Croyland, who was forced to go to him in a very hot ſummer to Corfe Caſtle, where he found him juſt ſetting out on a foreign expedition, and obtained his letter to his ſteward to ſuſpend all proceedings till he came back. On his return he was accuſed of treaſon, and forbid the court; which his great ſpirit not being able to brook, it was generally ſuppoſed he made himſelf away. He left iſſue by his wife Margaret one daughter named Margaret, who after her mother's deceaſe was to be lady of Depyng, and was married to Edward earl of Richmond, by whom ſhe had one ſon †, and remarried to Henry duke of Buckingham. The dutcheſs her mother held the manor of Depyng, near 30 years, juſt as her huſband left it ‡.

In the year 1439 violent rains broke down the banks, and drowned Whaplode common. The whole country complained of the abbot of Croyland, and among the reſt Humphry Littlebury, Eſq. A commiſſion of ſewers for the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Huntingdon, and Cambridge was obtained, and the jury returned that the abbot had nothing to do with theſe dykes, and Henry VI. ordered at their requeſt that the record ſhould be exemplified by his letters patent §.

* Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 516—518.
‡ Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 518, 519.
† Afterwards king Henry VII.
§ Ibid. p. 519.

In

In 1444 the ſteeples of St. Paul's London, Waltham abbey, the churches of Baldock, Walden, and Kingſton on Thames, were deſtroyed and fired by a terrible ſtorm of thunder and lightning *.

A. D. 1446 a diſpute aroſe between the abbot and John Pynder, vicar of Whaplode, about the repairs of the deſks and ſtalls in the chancel of his church, which was determined in the court of arches to belong to the vicar, together with the whole chancel and its furniture, by virtue of a compoſition between the vicar and the abbot †.

Another diſpute aroſe between the abbot and lord Thomas Dacre, lord of Holbeach, where the abbot was lord paramount, having, beſides the fee of the church, a market and fair, waſte and free warren, pillory and tumbril, and aſſize of bread and beer; contrary to which his lordſhip's bailiffs diſtrained on the common, and did other acts to the prejudice of the abbot. This was adjuſted by biſhop Alnwyk of Lincoln, whoſe award in Engliſh may be ſeen N° XXV ‡.

The abbot was deſirous of renewing the ancient boundaries in Alderlound fenn to the S. W. of the Weland, viz. the croſſes and marks at Fynefete, Greynes, Folwardſtakyng, and Southlake, in concurrence with the abbot of Peterborough; but the arbitration between them could not be brought to bear after much expence of time and money §.

The abbot of Croyland had both the church and principal manor in Baſton: but one John Witham, eſq; pretended to be lord of the whole town, and beſides ſeveral irregular acts, for ſeveral years withheld an ancient rent of two pounds of white incenſe || for a piece of land there called *Boycotegrene*. He claimed

* Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 520. † Ibid. p. 521.
‡ Ib. p. 522, 524. § Ib. p. 525, 526. || *Albi incenſi.*

 alſo

alſo a chapel *, which by leave of the abbot of Croyland had been built on the waſte for the convenience of travellers, and not only held his courts in it, but ordered his ſervants to put his horſes into it, and by way of encouraging them in this act of prophaneneſs, made water over the walls. At length almoſt ruined by lawſuits, he was obliged to acknowledge the abbot's right, and end his days in poverty †.

Amidſt the confuſion of the civil war, Henry VI. came hither, 1460, in Lent, to pay his devotion to St. Guthlac, and ſtaid three days and three nights, and was ſo pleaſed with the devout behaviour of the convent, that he deſired to be admitted into the brotherhood; in return for which he granted them a charter of liberties, N° XXVI. with return of writs ‡.

Upon the defeat and death of the duke of York at Wakefield this year, the northern men roſe, and committed the moſt dreadful ravages. The inhabitants of Croyland were ſo alarmed, that they brought their effects to the abbey, who on their part concealed all theirs; performed continual proceſſions round the tomb of St. Guthlac; kept conſtant watch, and fortified all the mouths of their dykes and canals with ſtakes; broke up their cauſeways and banks, and ſuffered none to go out or in without leave. The army came within ſix miles of them; but were at length repulſed and diſperſed by Edward earl of March, afterwards king Edward IV §.

* This chapel had been built and endowed by a gild inſtituted about that time in the church of Baſton by leave of the abbot of Croyland; for which dedication Richard Dyklon, preſident of the conſiſtory at Lincoln, granted his teſtimonial letters, printed in Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 528.

† Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 527, 528.

‡ Ibid. p. 529, 530.

§ Ibid. p. 531, 532. The chronicler here remarks, that the nation forſook Henry VI. who had long ſince by accidental illneſs fallen into ſuch a weakneſs of mind, in which ſtate he continued a good while, and only governed nominally.

The

The firſt ſtep of Edward IV. after he was crowned and met his parliament, was to reſume and annul all the acts and grants of the three Henrys IV. V. and VI. in which were included the charter reſpecting vacancy in this abbey, granted by Henry V. to abbot Overton, and the late charter of liberties granted by Henry VI *.

Abbot Lytlyngton now drew near his end. He was an exemplary benefactor to his convent, to whom, among other preſents to their veſtry, he gave nine copes of cloth of gold, exquiſitely feathered †, valued at £240; one rich ſuit of veſtment of red and gold, viz. three copes, with a cheſuble, and three tunics, which coſt £160; a gilded table for the high altar, with its ſcreen ‡ behind and before; he made the cieling § in the lower part of the church ‖; glazed all the windows, and vaulted all the ailes of the ſame with ſtone; and made the great organ over the entrance of the church, beſides a leſſer in the choir, which was brought on the ſhoulders of two porters from London to Croyland. He cauſed a table to be carved for our Lady's altar; and among the jewels in the veſtry gave the principal croſs for proceſſions, a magnificent chalice with other veſſels **, and ſeveral maſſive candleſticks, all of ſilver gilt, inſtead of the old ones.

Among the monks his contemporaries who were benefactors, were *John Leyceſter*, who gave a handſome veſtment, valued at £40, and 40 marks, towards recaſting the great bells in the outer ſteeple. *Simon Swynſhed* gave a fine cope and albe, with his name ænigmatically wrought on the breaſt, worth above £20. *William Swynſhed* repaired the chapel of the Trinity in the infirmary, which was ready to fall, and leaded the roof, and gave new

* Hiſt. Croyl. Cont. p. 533. Biſhop Tanner cites Pat. 1 Edw. IV. p. 5. m. 23. but for what does not appear.

† *Opere plumario exquiſitiſſime præparatas.* ‡ *Præcluſorium.*

§ *Cælatorium.* ‖ *Teſtudinibus lapidem in ſubnixis eidem baſilicæ ex utraque parte* alis. ** *Phialæ.*

benches,

benches, &c. to the choir, and a tabernacle of the Trinity. *Thomas Walden* contributed £20. towards the beautiful carving over the high altar. *John Laxton* rebuilt a newly purchaſed houſe in the town, and gave it to find our Lady's light in the infirmary. *John Wisbech*, afterwards abbot, gave another houſe to the chamberlain, to pay four ſhillings on Chriſtmas-day annually, *quatenus ad reparationem conventus in eorum minutionibus**. *Thomas Leverton* gave another to the maſter of the works, to find the monks with cheeſe for ſupper in ſummer, and in winter on the feſtival *In nomine Domini*, only in the lower hall †. That noble and induſtrious man, *Richard Benyngton*, was their greateſt benefactor, and gave £40. to glaze the windows weſt of the nave ‡.

There was in the town of Croyland a poor labouring man, named John Wayle, about 40 years old, who had committed ſome great crime which he would not diſcloſe to any one. After receiving the ſacrament at Eaſter he was ſuddenly ſeized with madneſs, and ſo continued without relief from any of the ſaints, till by the merits of St. Guthlac he was reſtored to his reaſon §.

* Nobody in Peterborough Abbey could be let blood *(accipere minutionem)*, an operation ſo neceſſary to ſedentary people ſubject to repletion, without an order from the prior, who let ſome of them have it often, ſome more rarely: ſome after 5 weeks, ſome after 6, and ſome not till after 8 or 10 or 15, or half a year: which laſt ſeems to have been the caſe here alluded to. To take away therefore all trouble out of their minds, abbot Robert de Lyndſay, 1214, ordained that the convent ſhould be divided into ſix parts; and on the day of letting blood, he that was the ſenior of the part whoſe turn it was to have the benefit of it ſhould aſk leave *(licentiam minuendi)* under his hand for his brethren from the prior. Abbot Walter divided them into five parts. They who were (*minuti*) let blood were frequently *refreſhed* in the refectory thrice a day with a regular diet. Gunton's Hiſt. of Peterb. p. 296. See more of this cuſtom, occaſioned by irregularity and high living, in Somner's Canterbury, 1701, p. 136. MS. Harl. 1005. Liber albus Sĉi Edmundi habet de *minutis ſanguine*, f. 193.

† *In baſſa aula.* ‡ *Inferior baſilica.* Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 534, 536.

§ Ibid. p. 537—539.

In

In the year 1464 Margaret dutcheſs dowager of Somerſet, who reſided at her caſtle of Maxay *, was received into the ſiſterhood, together with her daughter and heir Margaret counteſs of Richmond. Notwithſtanding this ſhe kept poſſeſſion of Goggiſland, and the ſtone croſſes ſet up in abbot Aſhby's time by the advice and aſſiſtance of John of Gaunt were now thrown down by the people of Depyng †.

Abbot Lytlyngton ſent the three old bells to London to be new caſt into five, which, including the carriage, amounted to £160. Before they were hung they were conſecrated by Nicholas ‡ biſhop of Elphin, ſuffragan to John biſhop of Lincoln, and called Guthlac, Bartholomew, Michael, Mary, and Trinity. As they were raiſing a great beam to roof and floor the new-built belfrey, the tackle ſuddenly gave way, and fell down, bearing all the building below before it; but though there were twenty workmen under it, not one received any hurt §.

In 1467 a great flood overflowed the diſtrict of Holland; and among the many prognoſtics of calamity, ſuch as ſhowers of blood, &c. there appeared in the air armies, both foot and horſe, conducted by St. George with his red croſs ||. About this time the king ** quarrelled with the earl of Warwick, and forbid him and the reſt of his faithful lords his preſence. The northern men alſo roſe under Robin of Redyſdale, and marched to ſupport the earl. The king on this alarm went on a pilgrimage to St. Edmund to Norwich; and returning by Walſingham to Lynn, and ſo by Wiſbeach to Doveſdale, rode with a ſuite of 200 horſe to Croyland, where he lodged one night, and next day walked through the town to the Weſt end, and after praiſing the ſituation of the ſtone bridge and houſes, took ſhip with his train and went to

* On the Welland in Northamptonſhire.
† Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 539—540.
‡ He reſigned his biſhopric 1494, being blind. *Ware*'s Ireland by *Harris*.
§ Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 540. || Ib. p. 541, 542. ** Edward IV.

Fod-

Fodringhey caſtle, where the queen was. He ſtaid there till his troops came up, with whom he marched to Newark and Nottingham, at which laſt place he received news of the defeat of the earl of Pembroke with the Welſh under his command at Banbury.

The alarm ſpread in conſequence of this defeat reached Croyland, but by the interpoſition of Providence, and the good conduct of the earl of Warwick, the troops returned home the ſhorteſt way by Trent *.

In the mean time the abbot, who had been long afflicted with the piles, which he had contracted by frequent riding on horſeback, finiſhed his courſe, after having governed this houſe 42 years and eight months, in the 85th year of his age, and 69th of his profeſſion, January 16, 1469, 9 Edward IV †. With him ends this ſecond continuation of the Hiſtory of Croyland. It is reſumed again by another hand the ſame year; when *John de Wiſbech*, prior of Freſton, was elected abbot February 13. He rebuilt the chapel of St. Pega of Paylond, which had long been in ruins, and completed the ſtate apartments ‡ between the weſt part of the church and the almonry, which had been begun by his predeceſſor. He alſo built the great granary adjoining to the bakehouſe, made lighter the dark rooms for the abbot's officers near the cloyſters, and built convenient apartments in Buckingham college, Cambridge ||, for the ſcholars of this houſe to ſleep and ſtudy in. He changed the annual ſervice of four maſſes § of wax to be furniſhed by this town to Peterborough

* Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 542, 543.

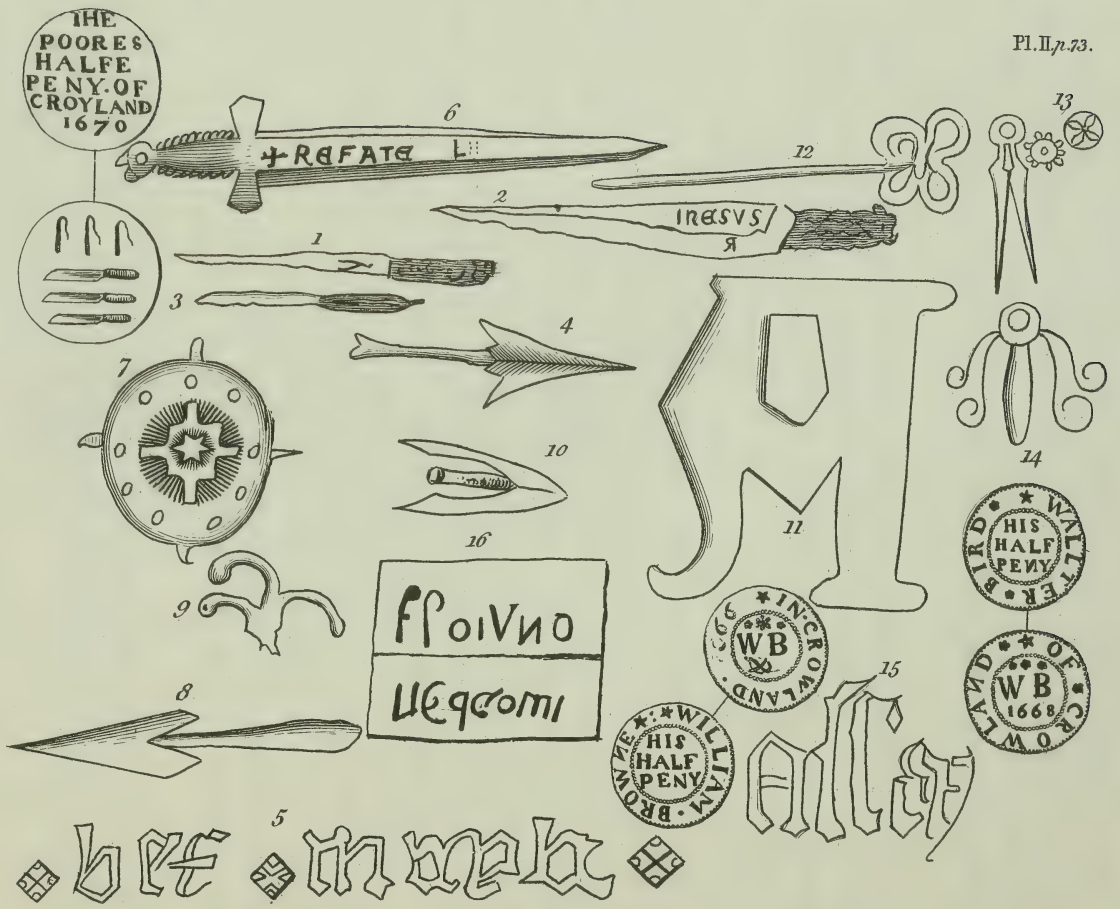
† Ib. p. 543, 544. In the abbey-regiſter hereafter deſcribed is an arbitration of William Witham archdeacon of Leiceſter, &c. between abbot Litlyngton, and William Watſon the vicar, and the monks of Multon, about damages done in the abbey precinct between 1458 and 1472.

‡ *Cameræ ſolemnes.*

|| See Rot. Pat. 6 Hen. VI. pro duobus meſſuagiis in Cantabrigia pro manſione monachorum ibidem ſtudentium. Rec. in ſcacc. 11 Hen. VI. Mich. rot. 9. Pat. 38 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 13.

§ *Petræ.*

abbey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PENY

abbey into a penſion of 20 ſhillings; and he firſt aboliſhed the ancient cuſtom, or rather abuſe, of giving little knives to all comers on St. Bartholomew's day *, thereby exempting both the abbot and convent from a great and needleſs expence. He likewiſe obtained from the pope a bull, to allow the eating of meat in Lent. In his time happened a fire in the town, which, though it leſſened the revenues of the monaſtery 20 marks a year, yet the inhabitants by his bounty were encouraged to rebuild immediately. He died November 19, 16 Edward IV. 1476†.

* In alluſion to the knife wherewith that ſaint was flead. Three of theſe knives were quartered with three of his whips ſo much uſed by St. Guthlac, in one coat borne by this houſe. Mr. Hunter had great numbers of them of different ſizes, found at different times in the ruins of the abbey and in the river. We have engraved three from drawings in the minute books of the Spalding Society, in whoſe drawers one is ſtill preſerved. Theſe are adopted as the device of a town-piece, called THE POORES HALFEPENY OF CROYLAND, 1670‡.

Dr. Green preſented to the Society a long ſharp-pointed knife, dug up with many dozen of the like in ſcowring the old channel of the well, and which runs through Croyland town. He ſhewed ſome others, as did Mr. Butler and Mr. Graham, two other members.

Fig. 1, dug up in Croyland river, with the workman's mark Y inlaid in copper; as are the characters on 2, which belonged to Mr. Worrall, communicated and drawn by the Rev. Mr. Branſby.

Fig. 3, is not unlike thoſe on the Croyland halfpence; both the blade and octagon haft are of iron or ſteel, as is the fragment of a large tilting ſpear, fig. 4, in the poſſeſſion of the late Rev. Mr. Ray of Cowbit.

The inſcription, fig. 5, was on the ſilver collet of one of theſe knives dug up 1744, and in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Johnſon.

Fig. 6, is a great broad ſword, having an inſcription on the blade.

Fig. 7, a circular piece of metal like the boſs of a clock, but when put together proves the boſs of a buckler.

Fig. 8, is another ſpear head.

Fig. 9, a great ſpur. Theſe two laſt were in the hands of John Crawford, eſq; at Croyland.

Fig. 10, a gleave or barbed arrow head, two feet long, dug out of the Welland in Croyland, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Lowry, apothecary there; afterwards, 1744, of Dr. Stukeley.

Fig. 11, a great braſs letter, of the exact ſhape and ſize, dug up about 1750 out of a grave in the old church, probably from a tombſtone.

Fig. 12, a braſs ſtylus dug up here 1723-4.

† Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 552, 553, 560.

‡ Engraved, fig. 16. (with two tradeſmens tokens, fig. 17, 18.) from the collection of M. C. Tutet, eſq; F. A. S.

His ſucceſſor was *Richard Croyland*, S. T. B. elected December 17, 1476, having been before ſteward of the houſe. He held this abbacy only ſeven years, during the troubles at the cloſe of the reign of Edward IV. to the ſhort reign of Richard III. and died November 10, 1483. He was a man of ſo ſtudious a turn that he not only bought many books for the library, but gave ſeveral written with his own hand. The people of Depyng took advantage of this his turn to renew their depredations in Goggiſland, carrying away the ruſhes which had been cut by the ſervants and tenants of the monaſtery, or beating and plunging them in the water, ſo that the abbot was forced to leave his apartment, and receive their complaints in the body of the church. When it was abſolutely neceſſary for any perſon to cut down the bank of Goggiſland fenn to carry off a flood, they laid heavy fines on the abbot, diſtraining and ſeizing corn coming from Langtoft and Baſton by the water w ich runs from Depyng, and they ſhot with arrows the cellarer's guard-dog. The tenants and pariſhioners of Whaplode, who were dependants on this houſe, gave this worthy abbot great trouble, falling in a moſt violent manner on friar Lambert Foſſedyk, ſteward of the place, forbidding him to cut down the trees growing in Whaplode church-yard, and threatening his life, if he had not bolted himſelf in within the church*. But all theſe injuries were ſmall in compariſon of thoſe of William Ramſey, abbot of Peterborough, who claimed Alderland fenn and

* In the regiſter before-mentioned, p. 72, is the diſpute between abbot Richard and the pariſh of Whaplode about trees in the church-yard. Account of the riot againſt the abbot's ſteward for which the pariſhioners offending did penance, and had abſolution at the abbey. Letter of interceſſion for them from John Ruſſel biſhop of Lincoln, "in haſt from Holborne, Apr. 27, 22 Edw. IV." and Sir Thomas Burghe, probably chancellor of Lincoln dioceſe and high ſteward *(ſeneſcallus generalis)* of Croyland, to ſtay further proceſs, and the abbot's aſſent thereto, 1482. Arbitration, that the trees in the church-yard are not to be felled without leave of the abbot. All this may be ſeen in the Appendix.

A great tithe cauſe was determined May 5, 1774, for the vicar of Whaplode, with arrears of both from the time of his induction, againſt ſix of the inhabitants impropriators, for the tithe of agiſtment of barren and unprofitable cattle, and of certain lands formerly belonging to Croyland Abbey.

other

other undiſputed lands and privileges of this houſe: which diſpute was at laſt adjuſted by archbiſhop Rotheram*, in a way, ſays the hiſtorian, which ſhews which ſide he intended to favour†.

On the death of abbot Croyland *Lambert Foſſedyk* before mentioned, batchelor in decrees, was elected his ſucceſſor, January 12, 1 Richard III. 1484. He enjoyed his dignity but two years, and died of the ſweating ſickneſs in eighteen hours, October or November 14, 1485, a little after the cloſe of Richard III's reign‡.

He was ſucceeded by *Edmund Thorp*, S. T. B. prior of this houſe, elected in November 1487, in whoſe time were ſettled by the church juſtices the three great diſputes about the precincts § of Croyland, which the men of Multon and Weſton had ſo much conteſted; the boundaries of the demeſne, and the right of common in Goggiſland, controverted by the people of Depyng, which the prudence of the king's mother compromiſed; and the claim to Alderland fenn left undetermined by the forementioned award, that the abbot and convent of Croyland ſhould pay thoſe of Peterborough £10. *per annum*, till they could purchaſe and ſettle on them lands to that amount, or appropriate and unite the churches of Brinkhurſt or Eſton in Leiceſterſhire to the ſaid monaſtery at the ſame expence. Abbot Edmund choſe the latter propoſal, and obtained the king's licence accordingly. With this the third continuator of the hiſtory of Croyland ends, April 30, 1486. What follows there is no more than the neceſſary inſtruments of the ſaid appropriations.

* In the regiſter of Croyland before mentioned is an arbitration of archbiſhop and chancellor Rotheram, between William abbot of Peterborough, and Richard abbot of Croyland, about Aldyrlond fen and buildings on the ſouth ſide of the town of Croyland, 1481, 21 Edw. IV.

† Hiſt. Croyl. Contin. p. 560—569.

‡ Ibid. p. 569, 570. § *Procinctus.*

1486, March 6. Mon. de Crowlandia ſolvit medietatem 2 integrar. decimar. regi in ſynodo cleri, de poſſeſſionibus, &c. in dioc. Elienſi 8*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Regr. Alcock.

It appears from the records cited by Browne Willis that this abbot died 1497 *, and was ſucceeded by

Philip Everedge *; *Everard*, or *Evermue* †.
William Gedyng *, 1504;
Richard Berkeny ‡ or *Berdeney* §, 1507;
John Welles, alias *Bridges* ||.

He, with William Pynchbeck, prior, Richard Slefurth, prior of Freſton, cell to this houſe, Anthony Overton, and 27 other monks, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy 1534. After which, continuing abbot till the diſſolution 1539, and joining in the ſurrender of the convent, he obtained for life a penſion of 133l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*.

In 1553 theſe penſions remained in charge to ſome of their ſurviving unpenſioned:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
John Rotheram	8	0	0
John Grene	7	0	0
Richard Martyne	8	0	0
Thomas Greneham	6	13	4
John Ireforde	6	13	4
Nicholas Wynne	6	0	0
William Teſt	6	0	0
Robert Townſend	5	6	8
Peter Frexetonne	5	6	8
William Gotobedde	5	0	0
William Denton	5	0	0
William Portington	5	0	0 **

The revenues of this abbey at the diſſolution were valued at 1083*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* ††, or 1217*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* ‡‡.

* Ex coll. Whartoni.
† See a remarkable inſtrument of his time, Appendix, N° XXXI.
‡ Lel. It. I. p. 146.
§ Rot. Pat. 22 Hen. VII. when the temporals were reſtored to him.
|| Rymer XIV 525. Coll. Whart. ** Willis.
†† £1803. in Dugdale, by miſplacing a figure: but in biſhop Tanner's MS. valor, Stevens I. 24, and in the Firſt Fruits office, only 1083. ‡‡ Speed.

All

All the books that ſtruck Leland in this houſe were,

Roger Dymmoc againſt Wicliffe,
Waleys on the Pſalter,
Robert Tumbeley on Solomon's Song,
Fulcher and Turpin's } Hiſtories,
A hiſtory of king Richard in verſe.

The ſeal of this houſe, as given by Reyner, p. 215, and Fuller, p. 223, engraved in Tanner's Notitia XCIII. bore quarterly 1. 4. Three St. Bartholomew's knives; 2. 3. Three St. Guthlac's whips. But in an Aſhmolean MS. N° 763. there is another coat G. a croſs flory O within a border azure, *enealuron** of nine croſs croſlets A. So alſo in Mr. Cole's collections from a roll of the lords of parliament.

The ſite of the abbey was granted, probably with the manor of Croyland, and the demeſne lands thereto belonging, by letters patent, 4 Edward VI. to *Edward* lord *Clinton*.

Charles II. by letters patent under the great ſeal of England, bearing date September 15th, in the twenty-third year of his reign, did grant to Sir Thomas Orby (who attended his majeſty in his exile) his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, the manor of Crowland, otherwiſe Croyland, all demeſne lands, and all farm rents of the tenants by copy of court roll, amounting to the yearly ſum of 15*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.* or thereabouts, with all other rights and profits belonging to the ſaid manor; and alſo the great Marſh called *Great Purſant*, containing by eſtimation 6543 acres more or leſs (excepting the marſhes or waſte grounds called *Gog Iſland* and *Alderlands*) for ſixty years from June 27, 1695, at the yearly rent of 178*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The ſaid manor,

* *Enealuron* is a term uſed to expreſs a bordure charged with eight birds, but condemned by ſome heraldic writers as only an erroneous corruption of the French word *en orle*, i. e. in form of a bordure. J. C. Brooke.

lands,

lands, &c. afterwards came to Sir *Charles Orby*, bart. the eldeſt ſon of the aboveſaid Sir Thomas, and at the deceaſe of the ſaid Sir Charles, to Sir *Thomas Orby* the younger ſon of the aboveſaid Sir Thomas the grantee or leſſee of the ſame premiſes, for the reſidue of the ſaid term then unexpired; who afterwards aſſigned the ſame unto *Robert Hunter* *, eſq. his executors, &c. which ſaid Robert married Elizabeth, the widow of lord Hayes, and the daughter and only child of the ſaid Sir Thomas the ſon, and was a major-general, and appointed by queen Anne governor of New York in America, and during his government there, was directed by her majeſty to provide ſubſiſtence for *about* 3000 *Palatines* †, ſent from Great-Britain to be employed in raiſing and manufacturing naval ſtores; and by an account ſtated in 1734, it appears that the ſaid Robert had diſburſed 20000 *l.* and upwards in that undertaking, no part of which was ever paid to the ſaid Robert or his repreſentatives. Upon the death of the ſaid Robert in 1734, his ſon *Thomas Orby Hunter*,

* Author of the celebrated "Letter on Enthuſiaſm," and, if Coxeter is right in his MS. conjecture in the title page of the only copy extant, of a farce called "Androboros." See Biogr. Dramat, I. 251. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of Virginia in 1708, but taken by the French in his voyage thither. Two excellent letters, addreſſed to Colonel Hunter at Paris, are in the twelfth volume of the Dean's Works, by one of which it appears that the Letter on Enthuſiaſm had been aſcribed to Swift. In 1710 he was appointed governor of New York, and ſent with 2700 Palatines to ſettle there. He returned to England in 1719; and on the acceſſion of George II. was continued governor of New York and the Jerſeys. On account of his health, he obtained the government of Jamaica, where he arrived in February 1727-8; died March 31, 1734; and was buried in that iſland. His epitaph, written by the Rev. Mr. Flemming, is here ſubjoined:

"Hic charæ recumbunt exuviæ
ROBERTI HUNTER,
hujus inſulæ nuperrime præfecti;
qui nihil a patrum gloria mutuatus
ſuæ nobilitatis virtute emicuit.
miræ corporis pulchritudini
ſuavitatem ingenii,
rerum & literarum ſcientiæ
morum comitatem adjecit.
In bello illuſtris,
nec in pace minus inſignis,
negotium cum ſapientia et fortitudine,
otium cum dignitate et elegantia exercuit.
Hic ergo, lector candide,
ad defuncti tumulum
laudis pende vectigalia
quæ viventis verecundia
accipere non ſuſtinuit
Huic doloris debitum poſteri
lachrymarum fluctu ſolvite,
qui dum publicam ſalutem
ſollicitus curaret
ſuam fatigatus deperdidit."

† The number ſtated in the alienating act.

eſq.

" Hereafter enſueth the names of the late abbott and monks " of Crowlande, in the countye of Lyncolne, with theyr pen- " cons, aſſignyd by the kyngs comyſſioners to be payed unto " theym yerely during theyr lyves at two termes of the yere, " that ys to ſaye, at the feaſts of the Annunciation of our Lady " next enſuing the date herof; which late monaſtery was ſur- " rendered to the kyngs uſe the 4th day of Decembre, in the " 31ſt yere of the raygne of our ſoveraygne lord king Henry " the 8th."

John Wellys, alias Bryggys, late abbot there, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Anthony Overton, D. D. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
William Pynchbeke, alias Harburt, late prior, } 10*l.* each.
Richard Slyford, alias Benett, B. D. }
Richard Waplod, alias Martyn, }
Richard Coventre, alias Haberley, } 8*l.* each.
John London, alias Chyld, }
John Rotheram, alias Clerke, }
John Boſton, alias Grene, } 7*l.* each.
Thomas Stoke, alias Aldyryche, }
John Ramſay, alias Elyott, }
William Gedney, alias Dawſon, }
John Ufford, alias Prior, } 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each.
Thomas Grantham, alias Greneham, }
Richard Ufford, alias Halle, }
William Toſte, alias Skyrwyke, }
Nicholas Sutton, alias Hume, }
William Bardney, alias Sarratt, } 6*l.* each.
John Halyngton, alias Smyth, }
William Bucknall, alias Coots, }
William Bough, }

Robert Staniforde, alias Towneſende,
Peter Freeſton, alias Claye, } 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

William Cheſterton, alias Gotobed,
John Cotenham, alias Raynes,
Robert Portyngton, alias Shypton,
William Denton, alias Grene, } 5*l.* each.

" Thomas Crowland, alias Parker, appointed to ſerve the cure " of Crowland, to have for his labor therein 10*l.* for his pention " duryng hys lyff, to be payd foure tyme in the yere at the hands " of the fermor there; and alſo to have a chamber there called " the maſter of the works office, being the yerlie value of 5*l.* " by the yere; the firſt payment of the ſeyd pention to begyn at " our Lady-daye next enſuing. 10*l.*

" Sum 322*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

" Signed,

" PHYLYP PARYS.
" JO. TREGONWELL.
" JO. HUGHES *."

* Willis Mitr. Abb. I. Appendix, p. 56, 57.

P. 136, l. 22, Ethelbald (ſee p. 5) was on the throne from 716 to 758.

All

eſq. became veſted in the reſidue of the ſaid term unexpired by the late will of his ſaid father Robert. On February 14, 19 George II. the ſaid manor, &c. were granted, by letters patent, to the ſaid Thomas Orby Hunter, his executors, &c. for eleven years, to commence from June 24, 1755, at which time the term granted by Charles II. did expire, at the ancient yearly rent above-mentioned, payable half yearly. And the ſaid king further granted by letters patent dated June 22, in the 19th year of his reign, to the ſaid Thomas Orby Hunter, his executors, &c. the ſaid manors, &c. for the term of nine years and three quarters of a year, to commence from June 24, 1769, paying the yearly rent abovementioned, in the manner aforeſaid. After this, in the year of the ſaid king's reign, the ſaid manor, &c. by virtue of an act of parliament then paſſed, were alienated from the crown by the ſaid king's grant to the ſaid Thomas Orby Hunter and his heirs, paying the aforeſaid rent, and alſo ſuch additional rent, in lieu of a fine or conſideration money for the purchaſe of the premiſes as was to be aſcertained by the proper officers of the crown for the time being, on St. Michael and Lady day in every year, by equal portions, to his ſaid majeſty, his heirs, &c. at the receipt of the exchequer of his ſaid majeſty, his heirs, &c. After the death of the aboveſaid Thomas Orby Hunter, which happened October 20, 1769, this manor, &c. deſcended by a deviſe in his laſt will, to *Charles Orby Hunter*, eſq. his eldeſt ſon, who being unable to diſcharge the heavy mortgage with which the ſame had been, in time of the ſaid Orbies, encumbered, the Mortgagee, about five years ſince, entered into poſſeſſion of the ſame.

By no account have we been able to collect who was in poſſeſſion of this manor, &c. before the ſaid family of the *Orbies*. In the interval between them and the lord *Clinton*, no poſſeſſor appears except *Valentine Walton* and *Adrian Scrope*, two of the regicides, who purchaſed (of whom does not appear) the manor

of

of Croyland and part of the manor of Spalding, being parcel of the queen mother's jointure *. They were reſtored to the queen mother by parliament, 23 June, 1660 †.

Mr. Ray, who was here in 1661, rode from Croyland to Spalding upon a very firm bank for the ſpace of eight miles, thrown up by Col. Walton ‡.

In the year 1643, the town of Croyland was by the inhabitants thereof made a garriſon for the king, which they had great reaſon to do, not only to ſhew themſelves good ſubjects, but good tenants, they holding their lands of him. April 14, that year, came the parliament forces to Peterborough, in order to the beſieging of Croyland. Cromwell himſelf lay at Peterborough with a regiment of horſe to carry on the ſiege. A company of foot came thither before, under col. Hubbart, raiſed by parliament in the aſſociated counties for the ſame purpoſe. The town was taken on the 9th of May following, and Cromwell and his forces marched away to Stamford ‖.

Mr. Ray deſcribes the church, i. e. part of the body, the choir and croſs buildings being all fallen down, "as having the roof within covered with wood curiouſly gilded, part of which now hangs in a houſe in the town, and round about and on the ſides underneath the roof artificially carved many ſpecies of animals, both beaſts and birds. In the time of the late wars this church was made a garriſon, and held for the king.

* A large neat map on vellum, coloured, and intitled "An exact deſcription of "part of Lincolnſhire lying at Croyland, parcel of the queen's joynture, annis 11 & "12 Carol. regis, done for her uſe, by Theophilus Bird, 1660," given to the Spalding Society by Beaupré Bell, Eſq. was repaired, by Mr. Grundy, ſurveyor.

† Itin. p. 134.

‡ Journals of the Houſe of Commons, VIII. 73.

‖ Gunton's Hiſtory of Peterborough, 92, 93, 333. An iron ball, weighing 17lb. now in poſſeſſion of the rev. Mr. Scribo, miniſter here, with a great number of muſket balls thrown there, as is ſuppoſed in the civil war, was found in a river in this town when ſcoured out a few years ago.

When it was taken by the Parliament, one of the town ſoldiers affrighted got up to the top of the church, above the wood wherewith it is covered, and walked along till he came to a place where wanted a board; there, whether caſually ſlipping down (or being aſtoniſhed by the ſoldiers calling upon him to come down) he hung a long time by the arms, till at laſt being weary he fell into the church, which is of a great height; but yet was not ſo daſhed to pieces by the fall, but that he lived a day or two."

From this application of the church during the civil war we may date the ruin of what then remained; for it had probably been reduced to the ſtate in which Mr. Ray ſaw it by ſome of its lay proprietors after the diſſolution, when the nave with its ailes was left ſtanding for a pariſh church. Mr. Scribo about 7 years ago buried an old man near 90 years old, who had been baptiſed in the now ruined nave. The people of the place told Mr. Willis the choir extended five pillars farther*, perhaps excluſive of the Lady Chapel, which we have ſeen was on the north ſide, as at Glaſtonbury †; Oſeney ‡; Chriſt Church, Oxford, now the Latin Chapel §; Peterborough, pulled down 1651 ||; Thetford priory **; St. Edmund's Bury ††; St. Bennet's Holme abbey ‡‡; and Walſingham §§. Beſides this there was another Lady Chapel on the South ſide of the church, with a lofty ſcreen ||||.

At preſent the north aile, built by abbot Bardeney before 1247 ***, ſerves for the pariſh church. It is in length 90 feet, and in breadth 24, decently fitted up, but contains no remains of antiquity. Six arches ſupport it on the South ſide: the roof has groined arches; in the key ſtones a head, a roſe, IHS, a rebus

* Mr. Willis imagines the choir, by the foundations now remaining, extended 200 feet farther in length, and 80 in breadth.

† Lel. It. III. 86. ‡ Ib. II. 20. § Willis, Cath. II. 409.
|| Ib. II. 477. ** Blomfield I. 449. †† Archæol. III. 312.
‡‡ William of Worceſter. §§ Eraſmus, Dial.
|||| Contin. Hiſt. Croyl. p. 498. *** Willis.

of a tree iſſuing out of a ton for - - - - - -, a flower, and the letters engraved, plate II. 15. The font is octagon, adorned with arch work and roſes on the baſe. Againſt the South wall is a tablet of white marble with a border of black and grey marble,

In memory of
Mary the wife of
Zachariah Fovargue*,
who departed this life 20 Feb.
1763, aged 29 years.

From the wall of the ſouth ſide, within the old church, projects horizontally a wooden angel or figure, called *the Devil with a dark lanthern*, which formerly contributed to ſupport the roof of the nave. The walls have bulged ſo much that they are ſupported by ſtrong buttreſſes on each ſide, whoſe materials, taken from the ruined part of the church, will haſten its fall. Within the north ſide, over the veſtry, has been built a ſchool, aſcended to formerly by the ſtairs leading into the ſinging gallery, but now by ſteps from without between the buttreſſes†.

On the weſt ſide of the ſteeple are two buttreſſes, with a ſmall pillar riſing on each. On the top of that pillar which is on the ſouth ſide of the porch is a lion with his face towards the town; but on the pillar on the north ſide no figure now remains. Over the porch hath formerly been a chamber with three windows, and on the right ſide of the porch, near the door entering into the belfry, is a ſmall room, anciently uſed as a charnel houſe; and oppoſite to it, on the left, is another, to what uſe anciently appropriated no tradition tells us, but wherein, as many old inhabitants inform me, there was, about fifty years ago, one Chriſtopher Kitchen, a mad man, chained to a poſt, to prevent any miſchief that might enſue from him to the inhabitants. Theſe rooms have been for ſome time paſt ſtopped up.

* Couſin german to Stephen father of the Rev. Stephen Fovargue, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and author of "A New Catalogue of Vulgar Errors, Cambridge, 1767," 8vo.

† The Rev. Mr. Gouche, rector, communicated to the Spalding Society, 1724, the ſtate of Croyland church, as laid before her late majeſty.

Within

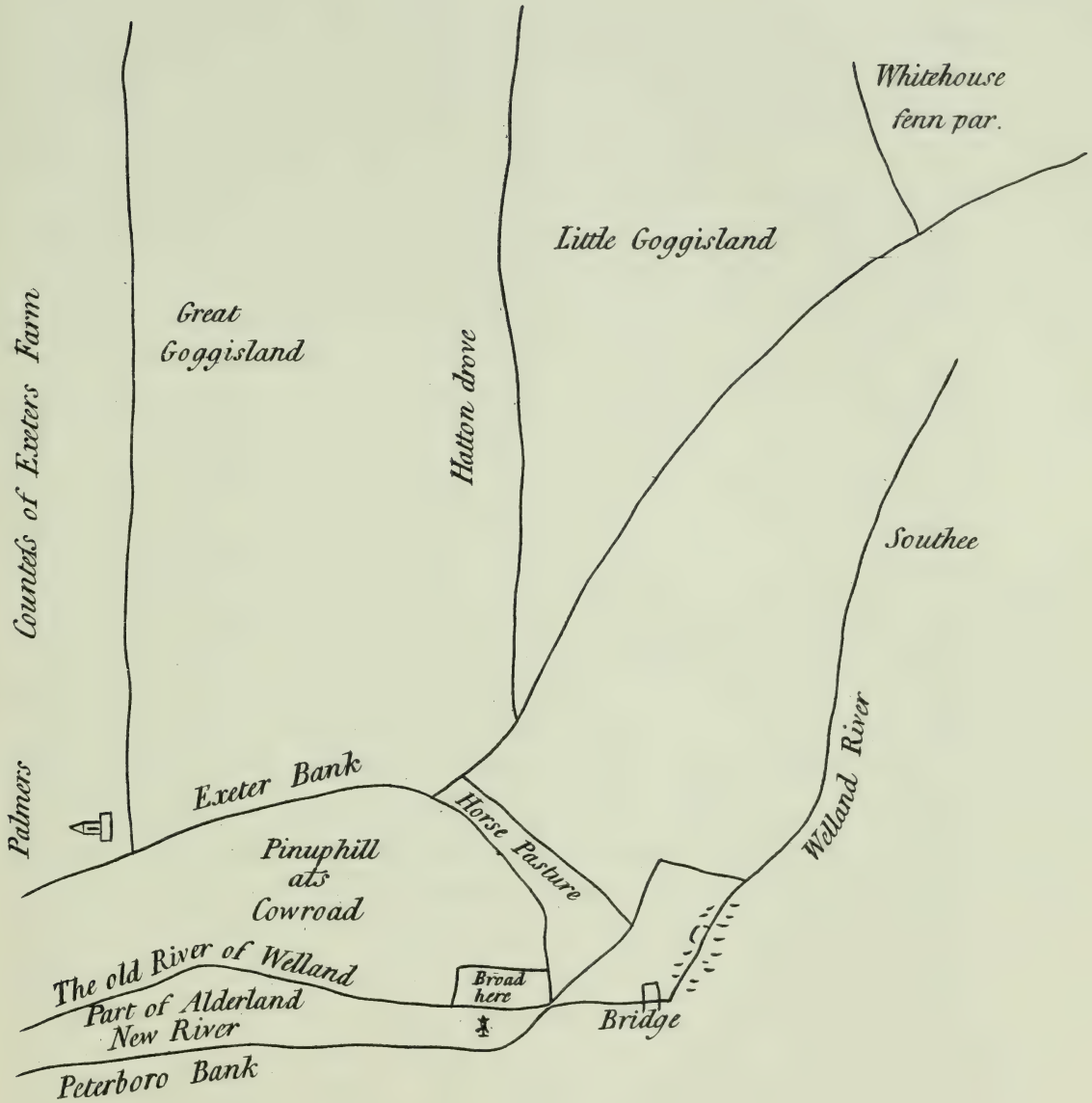
Within the belfry, on the ſouth ſide, is a door opening into the old church, and oppoſite to this, on the north, another leading into the north church-yard. Over the door entering from the belfry into the church, were, ſome years ſince, two ſtatues on wood called St. *David* and St. *Chad*, which, with the conſent of Mr. Crawford, then ſteward of this lordſhip, were taken down, carefully put into mats, and cauſed by the late Dr. Stukeley to be carried to Stamford, where they continued till the Doctor removed to London, when they were conveyed to the garden of the late Adlard Squire Stukeley, eſq. couſin to the Doctor, at Holbeach in this county. As ſoon as you have entered into the church you ſee, on the right hand, a kind of a cloſet in a pillar; the arch of which cloſet, within, is exactly of the ſame ſtyle, though in miniature, with that of the roof of the church: at the bottom is a circular and concave ſtone or baſon, which hath within 2 foot $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter at the top, 2 foot $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter at the bottom, and 2 foot $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in depth. It has a round hole at the center of the bottom, and many cracks in its ſide and bottom. This hath been ſuppoſed by ſome Antiquaries, who have viſited this place, to have formerly holden *holy water*; but till an inſtance can be produced of any ſtone baſon of the above dimenſions, and which would contain the ſame quantity of water, applied to that uſe, I ſhall believe it to have been anciently a baptiſtery, made uſe of when baptiſm of infants was in general, or as a particular occaſion might require, adminiſtered by immerſion, and conjecture that after it would hold no water, by reaſon of the ſaid breaches, made by ſome accidents, the font, now ſtanding near it, was erected. The quantity of 25 gallons of water which this baſon, by calculation, will appear to have holden, in its primitive and ſound ſtate, was ſufficient to have ſprinkled and croſſed a thouſand perſons more than can be ſuppoſed to have ever attended here for its benefit.

Oppoſite to the above menntioned cloſet are the ſtairs leading into a gallery, which is divided for the uſe of the ſingers, labourers, and ſervants of this pariſh. Under theſe ſtairs and a part of the above gallery is an incloſed burial place of the *Crawfords*, an ancient, and formerly, a very honorable family, in the town of Air in Scotland *. Having paſſed under this gallery, you ſee, on the North, two other galleries, in the paſſage to which, on the Weſt, is the veſtry. Theſe galleries and veſtry are in a building which projects northward from the ſtrait line of the north wall of the church, with a roof much lower than that which is over the church, and appears, by the imperfect and irregular joining of the wall with the ſaid north wall, to have been erected after the preſent church. The pulpit, made of Norway oak, with the reading deſk, is placed againſt the ſouth wall, and almoſt oppoſite to theſe is an arched opening, wherein hath been a door into the north church yard, but which is now ſtopped up. At the diſtance of about ſeven yards from the altar, is an old ſcreen curiouſly carved, and which appears to have been highly gilded and painted. The aſcent to the altar is by two ſteps, on the higheſt of which is a handſome balluſtrade of Norway oak, ſurrounding the altar on three ſides; and above the altar is a large window towards the Eaſt. The church is well furniſhed with ſilver plate, having a quart chalice, and a large and a ſmall paten, with a large, handſome, and ſcolloped baſon for baptiſms, on ſome of which are engraved the arms of the abbots of this place.

In the veſtry, among mouldy pariſh accounts, I found the map of part of the pariſh on the weſt ſide of the Welland, engraved here, and the liſt of antient records, now gone, printed in the Appendix,

* John Crawford, eſq; of Croyland, was ſteward of this lordſhip, and elected a member of the Spalding Society 1717.

From



Copy of an Old Map in the Parish Chest at Croyland.

From the top of the tower may be ſeen in a clear day Peterborough minſter, Thorney, &c.

The nave of the old church is 144 feet long by 28 wide, excluſive of the ſouth aile, which is 12 feet wide; ſo that the pariſh church probably includes more than the north aile, which otherwiſe would be twice as wide as the ſouth.

On each ſide of the nave are nine pointed arches near eleven feet wide, alternately round, hexagon, and concave, whoſe pillars are cluſtered like thoſe of the nave at Weſtminſter, but ſmaller; and from the ground to the top of the preſent walls, which want but little of the height on which the roof reſted, is 25 yards. One of theſe fine pillars is miſerably cracked. Eight * windows of the cleresſtory on the ſouth ſide remain with all their tracery, except in the fifth from the weſt, with the ſtone baſes of arches that ſupported the roof; but on the north ſide they have been thrown down on repairing the church about thirty years ago, from an apprehenſion that their rocking would weaken the church. An attempt was made not many years ſince to pull down a whole window, the firſt from the weſt, but juſt as it was nodding to its fall the rope broke. The arch entering this nave is adorned with Gothic nich-work, of the ſtyle uſed in the reign of Henry VI.

The pilaſters which ſupported the roof of the ſouth aile remain about 6 feet high. At the eaſt end of this aile is a door ſtopped up that led into the cloiſter, the arch angular, adorned with maſſive zigzag, and behind it a pointed arch of later date, ſided by a leſſer pointed arch. There was another door near the weſt end. The arch of the preſent eaſt window, which was the weſt arch of the tower, has two rows of double zigzag, and on the outſide a third of dentals. The capitals of the two pillars differ: that on the ſouth ſide is made up of Greek mouldings, beautifully diminiſhing, that on the north ſide of Saxon foliage, &c. Part of an arch in the north wall beautiful leafage. Within the great

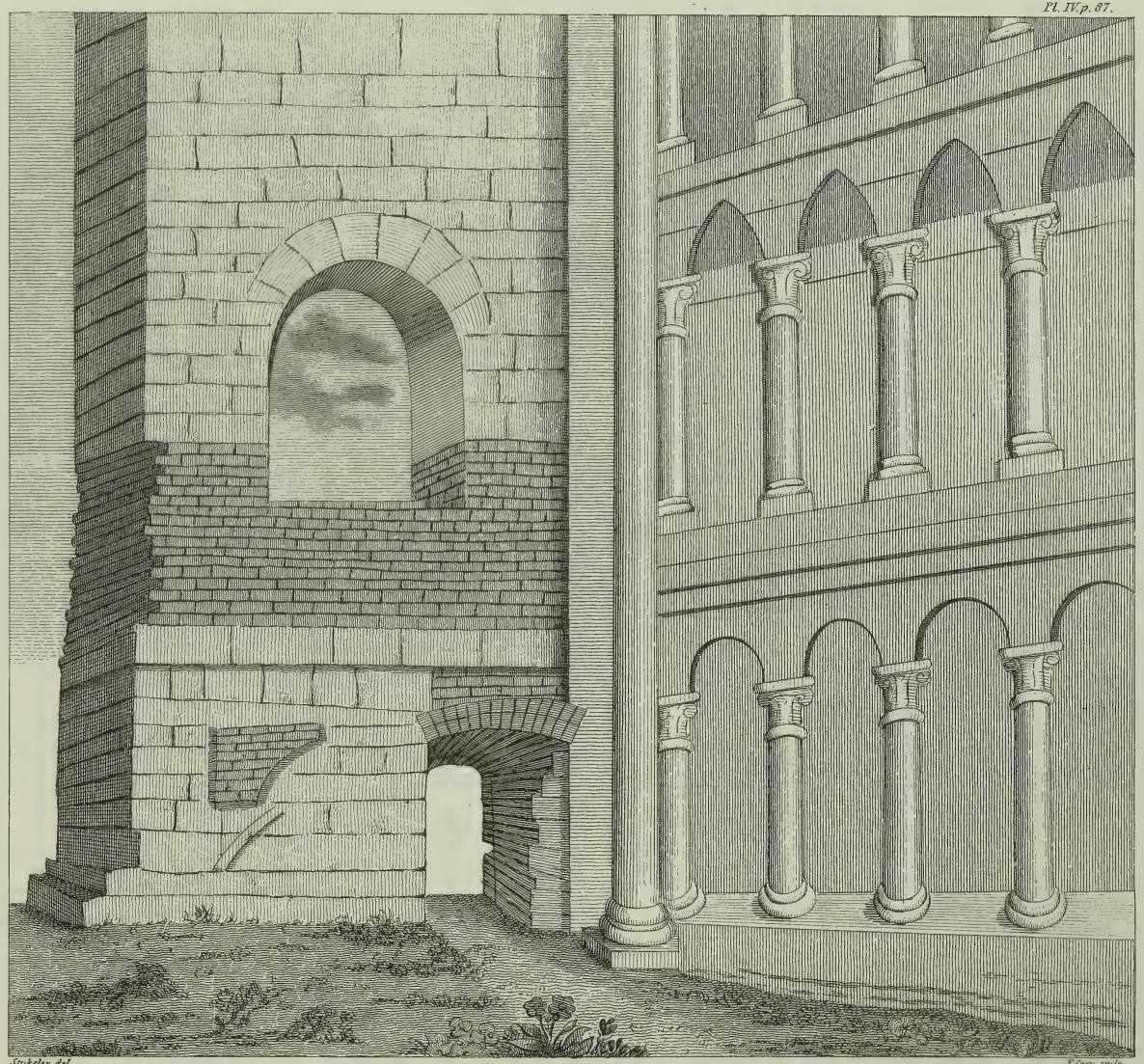
* In King's print *eleven*.

arch

arch is a ſmall oblong window of eight or nine bays, in double rows; under this a faſcia of quatrefoils; below that two doors * ſtopped up, and above them the defaced remains of a ſhort inſcription in black letter. Within the memory of the preſent ſexton a conſiderable part of the Lord's prayer and Creed was legible on this diviſion wall. The back part of this lower diviſion is adorned with rows of arches in relief, with defaced ſhields and quatrefoils over them, and againſt the doors are two buttreſſes. This was a ſcreen ſeparating the nave and the choir, and by the ſtyle of the ornaments, appears to be of the reign of Henry VI. but contrary to the uſual mode, it was under the *weſt* arch of the tower. On each ſide the great weſt door within was a lofty arch, that on the north ſide hid by a monſtrous buttreſs built againſt the preſent church.

The ſmall remains of the ſouth aile, its weſt end, preſerve the Norman ſtyle of architecture in four ſtories of ſmall arches. The firſt five from the ground have zigzag arches, and among the rude ornaments cut in over them, one ſees a compaſs and two circles as here repreſented, plate II. fig. 13. to which correſponds on the other ſide the rude figure at 14, which Mr. Eſſex conjectures repreſents the *lewis* or inſtrument for raiſing ſtone by with its cords. The ſecond row of ſhorter round pillars has five blunt pointed arches; over theſe five more round pillars with interlaced arches within three ſemicircles, and over all a pointed arch between three round ones, without any pillars. There was another row of pointed arches above, intire 1726. This part of the building appears to have been a caſing to an older a wall, which is ſeen behind it, and a conſiderable cavity between them; but there is nothing ſingular in this. Time and froſt may have ſeparated the outer caſing from the inner parts of the wall. The interlaced arches on little pillars are not ſo antient as

* Theſe doors being intended for the prieſt to come out to celebrate, it ſhould ſeem the altar was placed here prior to the diſſolution.



Saukeley del. F. Cary sculp.

A Buttress of the West End and part of the South Aile of Croyland Church.

the round arches, but were uſed in the ſame building. Theſe arches are changed into ſix windows in King's print, where this aile is repreſented as intire, with its leaden roof, ten buttreſſes, and ſeven windows: under the windows marks of arches, which may have belonged to the cloiſter, whoſe pedeſtals ſtill remain. Two lofty ſouth windows of the choir are alſo ſhewn, and of the ſouth tranſept. In every other inſtance the whole view is ſo diſtorted, that the weſt front of the nave and north aile are nearly equal, or the former leſs than the latter; the projecting porch thrown to one end of the north aile, the figures neither half ſo numerous, nor ſo arranged as at preſent *. The eaſt window of this arch remains, and the ſweep of a range of others on the weſt ſide of the ſouth tranſept. The ſouth wall of the ſouth aile was entire when Dr. Stukeley took his view, 1724, and when Collins of Peterborough and S. Buck drew it, 1726. At the weſt end of the north aile, or preſent church, the Dr. placed St. Nicholas' chapel †. The ſouth buttreſs of the weſt front has a door-way in it, which Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes ‡ opened into St. Guthlac's original cell and chapel at the weſt end of the South aile on which, he ſays, the buttreſs is built, on the brick work of the cell on rebuilding the church, A. D. 716. None of this brick work now remains; nor is there much probability in his ſuppoſition.

The eaſt part of the church appears to have been built by abbot Richard de Croyland between 1281 and 1303 ‖. The north

* The beſt apology for the encomium beſtowed by Mr. Willis on the view of this building in the Monaſticon, that "we cannot form to ourſelves a better idea of "the magnificence of this fabric than from that draught," is, that there was no other publiſhed at the time; for, like that of Sherborne and Malmſbury churches, and ſome others in the ſame work, it may paſs for any thing rather than what it profeſſes to be.

† Q. If in the Monaſticon.

‡ See his print of Croyland Abbey. Itin. Cur. II. 33. intended for his account of the abbey in the firſt volume. See pl. III. engraved from his drawings on a larger ſcale.

‖ Theſe were gone when King made the print for the Monaſticon: yet they are ſupplied in Dr. Stukeley's drawing.

and

and ſouth ailes, and the Lady Chapel * on the north ſide, by William de Croyland, maſter of the works. Of this not the leaſt trace now remains, except part of the north wall uncaſed and ſeparating the abbey yard from the north church yard be admitted; nor can one pronounce with certainty how far it extended, the whole ſite being deformed with digging up the rubbiſh. The inquiſitive reader muſt therefore content himſelf with the annexed ingenious ſketch, drawn by Mr. Eſſex from the deſcription, p. 45. (miſprinted.)

The weſt front, which proclaims the elegance of the builders, and is probably that built with the lower part of the nave and its ailes by William de Croyland maſter of the works, in the time of abbot Upton between 1417 and 1427 †, is adorned with rows of the moſt elegant and correct ſtatues. Almoſt over the point of the great weſt window ſits St. Peter with his keys, and at his left-hand was St. Paul with his ſword, now gone with part of the wall ‡, as alſo a ſtanding and a ſitting figure at his left-hand ||; to which correſponded another ſitting figure at St. Peter's right-hand holding a book and knife, probably St. Matthias, and a ſtanding

* Mr. Willis found that Thomas and Richard Welby, brothers, were interred in the Lady church at Croyland about 1490. (Minutes of Spalding Society).

† In a drawing of this front by Dr. Stukeley in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Gough, theſe two are entire; the firſt holding a palmer's ſtaff for St. James the Great, the other the cup and dragon for St. John.

‡ A tower beyond the choir was rebuilt by abbot Merſh before 1281. Willis. Leland's words, Coll. III. 30. I. 91. relate to the eaſtern part. "Eccleſia quæ "nunc extat opus fuit Ingulphi Normanni ejuſdem monaſterii abbatis." Rather of Joffrid his ſucceſſor, 1109.

|| Willis, Mit. Ab. I. 79. From the manner of the architecture, number of images, ſculpture in relief, and other glories of it, as deſcribed by Sir John Harrington's Chronicle of Croyland, improved by Sir Thomas Lambert, Mr. Willis in his Hiſtory of Mitred Abbies, and the antient inhabitants, it ſeems probable that the weſt end of the nave was at leaſt adorned long after; perhaps by abbot Litlington t. Henry VI. though ſome of the ſtatues there placed might be carved long before. M. Johnſon.

figure

A plan of the eaſt end of Croyland abbey church, with the order and ſituations of the ſtones as they were laid on the feſtival of St. Perpetua and Felicitas, March 7, A. D. 1113, under the direction of prior Odo, architect, and Arnold a lay-brother, maſter-maſon.

In cono capitis.

1. The eaſt ſtone to the left, to the north by that laid by earl Robert. Simon earl of Northampton.
2. Next N. E. Ralph de Bernak.
3. Next N. E. Boaz his wife.
4. The next N. E. Helpo, knt.
5. Next to the N. Simon a knight, and his wife Gizlan.
6. Next to the N. Sir Reyner de Bathe and his wife Goda.

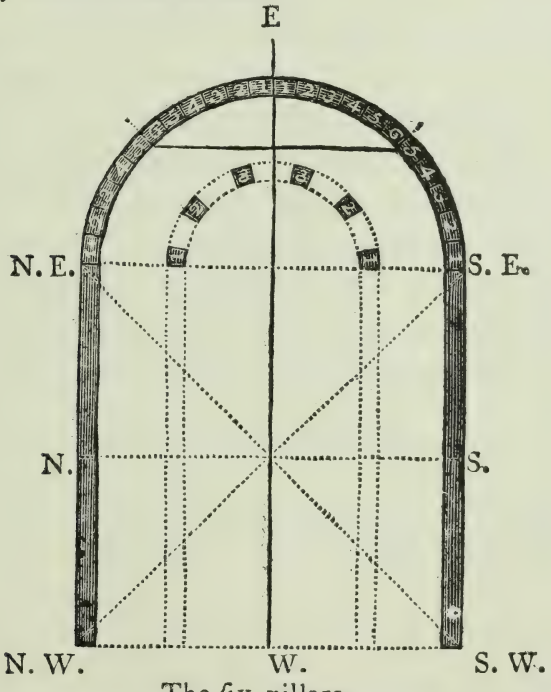
1. S. E. Robert earl of Leiceſter.
2. Next to the S. Baron Walter de Cantilupe and his wife Emicine.
3. Next to the S. Sir Alan de Fulbek.
4. Next to the S. Theodore de Betheby, knt.
5. Near his, Lezeline his wife.
6. Next to the S. Turbrand, knt. of Spalding.

N. E.

1. N. E. corner ſtone, the firſt ſtone by Jeffrid abbot of Croyland.
2. The eaſtern, Richard de Rulos.
3. Next to the Eaſt, Jeffery Ridel, knt.
4. Next it to the E. Geve his wife.
5. The next, Jeffery Ridel's ſiſter Avice.

S. E.

1. S. E. corner, Robert abbot of Thorney.
2. Next to the E. Alan Croun.
3. Next, Muriel Alan Croun's wife.
4. —— Maurice their eldeſt ſon.
5. —— Maud their daughter.



The ſix pillars.

1. Firſt pillar N. Hucktred prieſt of Depyng, and 104 of his town's people.
2. Second N. The prieſt of Taylington, and 60 of his town's people.
3. Third N. Stanard, and 42 people of Uffington.

North wall N.

By the abbot's choir after the abbot himſelf.

1. Firſt pillar S. Turgar a prieſt, two deacons, and 220 of the men of Grantham.
2. Second S. Turkil the prieſt, and the people of Hocham.
3. Third S. Godſcall prieſt of Routzby, and 84 of his people.

South wall S.

By the prior's choir after abbot Robert.

Q. If the line W E. does not bear a little to the South of the Eaſt.

figure holding a lance, probably St. Thomas. To the right of this laſt are two more whole-length ſtatues, one holding a croſs, the other has its hands joined holding loaves*. Under theſe, two others of a king with a radiated crown, holding in his right-hand a ſword, the hilt only remaining, in his left a globe, probably Athelbald, and a gowned figure of a religious holding in its right hand a broken croſs, and in its left a book†. Under theſe a headleſs figure holds a broken ſtaff, perhaps a croſier, the right hand on the breaſt, or bleſſing, and by him a knight in armour and mantle, his pointed helmet incircled by a coronet, holds a ſword in his right hand, his left on his breaſt. The firſt of theſe Dr. Stukeley took for abbot Turketyl‡, and the other for William the Conqueror. The laſt I refer to earl *Waltheof*. Under theſe is a young biſhop pontifically habited, holding in his left-hand a croſier, and lifting up his right to bleſs: at his ſide a figure in a mantle, and on its head a coronet; on the breaſt a fibula, and the hands ſupport a fringed robe ||.

On the ſouth ſide of the window, beginning at the top, are two figures with books; one of them holding a club reverſed, the other a croſier§. Under them a ſhaven religious, holding in his right-hand a whip, his left bleſſing. This is the whip of St. Bartholomew, which St. Guthlac, who is repreſented by this figure, made ſuch free uſe of, and which was preſerved as a relique in the houſe. At his feet a demon proſtrate, alluding to the

* St. Andrew and St. Philip both holding loaves. Stuk.

† Abbot Kenulph. Stuk.

‡ The work over his head falling down in the winter of 1745, carried off his mitred head and the top of his croſier. This head was engraved by Dr. Stukeley, Pal. Brit. II. 36. Pl. IV. He is placed next to St. Pega, as having turned her cell into a college or ſchool of learning.

Dr. Stukeley calls theſe two figures queen Maud and archbiſhop Lanfranc; but thoſe great perſonages have little buſineſs here.

|| Dr. Stukeley calls theſe two figures abbot Ingulphus and Alan de Creun, lord of Freſton.

§ St. James the Leſs and St. Matthew. Stuk.

many temptations he endured from the Devil, and overcame*. The figure at his left hand holding the hilt of a ſword or knife may be St. Bartholomew himſelf †. Under theſe is a female with ſomething like a coronet holding a croſs in her left-hand, her right on her breaſt, pointing to her companion. This I take for St. *Pega*, Guthlac's ſiſter, and the figure by her, habited in pontificals with a croſier and book, for abbot *Turketyl*. Under her is a knight in complete armour with a coronet round his pointed helmet, and reſting both his hands on a battle-ax. This I take to be earl *Siward*, father of Waltheof, and the animal between his legs to be the dragon, which his legend ſays he vanquiſhed. At his left is a biſhop in pontificals, his right-hand bleſſing, his left holding a croſier, which may be *Ingulphus*, or *Joffrid* his ſucceſſor, who were ſuch conſiderable builders here, as the other mitred figures may be his ſucceſſors ‡, and all the upper rows New Teſtament ſaints. In the ſpandrils of this window angels held ſhields of arms, now defaced.

On the north ſide of the weſt door ſits a defaced figure ſetting its right foot on a beaſt, and by it a headleſs whole length of a monk girt with a cord and ſtanding on a headleſs beaſt, and in the pedeſtal a ſmaller figure of an angel headleſs; on each ſide of whom are Adam and Eve, with the tree of life, the ſerpent twining round it, beautifully carved; and under all a half figure holding in his right-hand a lamb repreſenting Chriſt, the ſecond Adam. A ſitting figure correſponded on the ſouth ſide (now headleſs on a wall, the right-hand on a book open on its knee) and the pedeſtal of the ſtanding figure of the Virgin Mary, now gone, is an angel well carved. The heads hard by are probably of

* Dr. Stukeley preſented to the Spalding Society a drawing of "Guthlacus "Gyrviorum Antonius ex pulcherrima ejus ſtatua in fronte eccleſiæ Croylandenſis, "1746. W. Stukeley d."

† Dr. Stukeley repreſents it as a king holding a ſceptre, and calls it Witlaf.

‡ Mr. Johnſon ſuppoſed they repreſented the ſix firſt Saxon kings and as many abbots.

rows

the abbots living when the front was built. In the arch of the door a quatrefoil of reliefs of the hiſtory of St. Guthlac *. In the firſt leaf is repreſented a boat bringing three perſons to a tree under which lies a ſow and pigs. In the right leaf is a figure coming to one ſitting, behind whom is a flaggon, and at his feet a ball. In the left leaf is the ſaint on his death-bed, attended by one aſſiſtant, and the deity or an angel deſcending from heaven. In the uppermoſt leaf his corpſe is carried by angels, and the deity or an angel deſcending. In the centre are two figure as of a monſtrous ſwoln demon tempting a man. Mr. Willis and Dr. Stukeley † ſay all theſe groupes were formerly gilded. Some faint traces of colours may ſtill be diſtinguiſhed. The whole front and ſtatues are of Bernack ragg, a brown gritty ſtone, coarſer than free-ſtone; the reſt of the church of a whiter ſtone from Ketton.

Beſides the drawing of this weſt front before mentioned made by Dr. Stukeley, which is probably only a copy of one which he gave to the Spalding Society, and another to his brother Samuel Gale, Thomas Orby Hunter, eſq; lord of the manor, began an exact drawing on a larger ſcale than that by Buck or Millecent, and, ſo far as Mr. Johnſon ſaw of it, very accurately and elegantly performed ‡.

* Each compartment and the foliage are ſet in ſeparate ſtones, now gaping wide. Mr. Bogdani gave the Spalding Society, September 26, 1731, drawings on a large ſcale of the weſt door and five compartments over it; as did Dr. Stukeley drawings of the ſame in Indian ink, on a ſtill larger ſcale, with this inſcription; "Societati literatorum Spaldyngenſium monumentum hoc vere venerandum acto-"rum beati Guthlaci delineatum in fronte eccleſiæ Croylandenſis offert W. Stuke-"ley, 1746." Mr. Bogdani and Mr. M. Johnſon made on the ſpot, 1738, drawings of the great ox-eye arch under the weſt window, the great oaken gates and hiſtory of St. Guthlac over them, in five compartments carved in ſtone, alto releivo, anciently painted and gilded.

† Itin. I. 31.

‡ Mr. Johnſon had an old vellum map made before the diſſolution (q. if that called the abbot's old map. Brit. Top. I. 537) in which the abbey church is depicted not unlike the remains of it, or what from the remains wa may well judge it to have been.

Such is the preſent appearance of this once magnificent ſtructure—ſtill in its ruins the wonder of travellers. The ill-judged dilapidation of a large buttreſs on the ſouth ſide for materials to form buttreſſes to prop the preſent church, has occaſioned an alarming ſettlement of the beautiful front. One of the upper ſouth windows was on the point of being hauled down had not the rope broke: one of the noble ſouth pillars now gapes with a fearful crack; and large maſſes of ſtones continually crumble, or are blown down from the top. The preſent rector has influence enough to check further demolition; and may his influence, or influence like his, long prevail!

In a MS. ſurvey of the churches in Lincolnſhire, in the Britiſh Muſeum, N° 6829, theſe coats are deſcribed in the windows of this church:

G. three keys O.

Az. three croſſes portate A.

Loſengé O and G. *Croun.*

Loſengé S, and Ermine. *Patten.*

France and England, imp. G. two barrs Az. ſix martlets O.

G. three croſſes botoné.

G. a croſs patonce, O. *Latymer.*

G. a croſs cruſilly fitche, a lion rampant A. *La Warr.*

G. a bend and two bendlets above - - - - - *Grelle.*

O. a ſaltire engrailed S. *Botetourt.*

Cromwell quartering *Tatteſhale.*

Barry of ſix A. and Az. in chief three lozenges, G. a mullet for difference. *Flemming.*

Az. a bend, O. *Scrope.*

A. a feſs, G. in chief three torteauxes. *Devereux.*

A. a chevron between three martlets, S.

S. a fret A. *Harrington.*

Willughby.

A. a croſs moline, S.

A. a

A. a ſaltire G.
Az. a ſaltire, A.
Bourchier quartering *Lovain.*
Vere.
Az. an eſtoile A.
The laſt imp. Vairé O. and G. *Ferrers.*
O. a chevron G. on a bordure, Az. eight mitres O. biſhop *Stafford.*
A. a feſs G. between three popinjays, V. *Lumley.*
Az. a chevron between three gerbes, O.
G. a ſaltire A. *Nevile.*
France and England in a border A.
Old France and England, a label of three points Ermine.
Ditto with a label of three points, A.
Ditto on a border, A. fleurs de lis O.
A. a chevron between 3 griffins heads eraſed, G. *Tilney.*
Roos.
A. two barrs and a canton.
G. a croſs patonce in a border, A.
G. a feſs between ſix fleurs de lis, A.
G. bezanté, a canton Ermine. *Zouch.*

On the bells,

In multis annis reſonat campana Johannis.
Sum roſa pulſata mundi Maria vocata.
Hæc campana beata Trinitati ſacrata.

The Rev. Bernard Goche, rector of Croyland, complained to Mr. M. Johnſon, ſteward of the manor, of a moſt notorious and ſcandalous abuſe in the tenant to the grantee of the ſcite of the conventual buildings and cloiſters, who had dug up above a dozen ſtone coffins, wherein ſome reverend prelates of that church, his predeceſſors, or other noblemen, were depoſited and interred, ſcattering

tering their bones on the ſurface of the earth, and propoſing to ſell them for hog troughs or other vile uſes. Mr. Johnſon went to the ſpot, and was an eye witneſs to this devaſtation*. The better to prevent it in future, and to ſecure the beautiful weſt front from ſuch ſordid dilapidation, Mr. Johnſon obtained of Mr. Hunter the grantee an excluſive grant of the weſt front, and its ſtatues and ornaments.

In Mr. Whitſed's yard, near the church, is a ſtone coffin, uſed for a pump trough, having a hole in the bottom about the middle, three hexagon circular baſes of pillars, and a ſtone block of this form of which laſt there is another in the town. An alabaſter head was diſcovered by Dr. Dinham of Spalding, fixed on the houſe of Mr. Bromfield Belgrave, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the bridge.

In the preſent church were, 1762, ſeveral heads which had fallen, and were intended to ornament the houſe of the church-warden, then building; alſo an angel of oak, large as life, on which a rafter of the roof reſted. Numbers of carved ſtones are continually beat to pieces, with other rubbiſh, for ſand.

Not a trace can be diſcovered of the monaſtic apartments, except that they ranged on the ſouth ſide of the church, and were bounded on the ſouth by a rill of water, whoſe obſtructed channel is ſcarcely to be ſeen. The area is covered with hillocks of ruins, which have been frequently dug into for ſtone, but have been lately deſerted for materials more eaſily obtained from the ruins above ground. The great number of ſmall ſtones now to be ſeen on two pieces of land on the Eaſt and South of the abbey yard, ſhew that on theſe lands buildings have been erected and come to decay.

* Minutes of the Spalding Society.

Mr. Johnſon exhibited at the Spalding Society the impreſſion of an intaglia in a large amethyſt, antique; it ſeemed intended to repreſent Apollo with his bow and quiver hanging at his back, and was found in the great aile of Croyland minſter. The ſtone had been broken in two near the top, and was very clumſily ſet. It was in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Belgrave of Croyland *. Mr. Johnſon alſo communicated a copy of the charter of Henry III. a. r. 39. to the abbot and convent of Croyland for a fair of eight days, July 10, 1255, at their manor of Quapplade, on the Aſſumption and Vigil of the Bleſſed Virgin, and a mercate every Saturday, with the uſual clauſe *niſi mercat.* &c.

At the ſame ſociety were exhibited two ſmall round pieces of lead found in a coffin at Croyland; on one ſide ſeemed to be the head and word SAVIOR: on the reverſe hearts, and round them an illegible legend.

Alſo a drawing of a round ragſtone capital of a column of a plain grand taſte, of no order, formerly part of the abbey buildings, and by Mr. Johnſon compared with that of the temple of Juno at Samos, engraved in Tournefort's Voyage, vol. II. p. 123. French edition.

There was dug up in Croyland a braſs ave maria piece, on one ſide ihs, on the other a croſs fleure; alſo a large and broad iron tilting ſpur, with a ſtrait and long heel, and rowel of ſix long ſpikes.

Dr. Stukeley exhibited, 1748, at the Royal Society an ancient ſhrine, formerly in the poſſeſſion of Robert Pulleyn †, Eſq; of St. Neots, then of Sir John Cotton, Bart. afterwards of Dr. Stukeley, now the property of Guſtavus Brander, Eſq; who purchaſed it at the ſale of the doctor's curioſities, 1776, for £4. 14s. 6d.

* Minutes of the Spalding Society.

† The manſion-houſe of this now extinct family, at the eaſt end of the church at St. Neot's, is converted into a workhouſe.

Mr.

Mr. Eayre of St. Neot's ſent it to Dr. Stukeley to have his opinion of it. It was found in the houſe of a gentleman of the neighbourhood *, who never ſhewed it during his life time, and who poſſibly might have given ſome account of it. It is 12 inches long, $10\frac{1}{2}$ high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ broad, made of oak, plated over with copper, on which the figures are chaſed in gold; the ground is enamelled with blue; in the ridge along the top are three oval chryſtals ſet tranſparently. There being ſuch an intercourſe between the abbey of Croyland and the priory of St. Neot's that the body of St. Neot was carried to Croyland and inſhrined there, Dr. Stukeley conceived this ſhrine belonged to Croyland abbey. He concluded it from the manner of drawing and the workmanſhip to be of Saxon antiquity, and that very high, and that it gave the ſtory of the murder of the abbot and monks by the Danes, A. D. 870, before recited, p. 9, and the burial of the abbot by his ſucceſſor Godric; and that ſome part of the martyred abbot Theodore might be preſerved in this ſhrine. Theſe conjectures, with an engraving of the two ſides of the ſhrine, were publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſanctions, N° 490.

It is by no means certain whether this monument belonged to Croyland abbey; and it may admit of a doubt, whether the ſubject emboſſed on it has any relation to that houſe, and does not rather repreſent the murder of Thomas Becket by three aſſaſſins while he was officiating at the altar, the two monks, who alone attempted any defence for him, ſtanding by. The upper compartment repreſents his tranſlation by archbiſhop Langton, 1220, and the tranſlating of his ſoul to heaven by angels. In 17 was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a ſhrine formerly belonging to Hereford cathedral, and then the property of Dr. Ruſſel, one of the reſidentiaries, on which was the ſame repreſentation, with

* Mr. Pulleyn.

this

this difference, that the Hereford ſhrine being one fourth ſhorter than the Croyland *, did not afford room for the two religious on the ſide of the altar in the lower compartment, nor for the aſcent of the ſoul to heaven in the upper. The ſtory on the Hereford ſhrine was applied to the martyrdom of St. Ethelbert, the patron ſaint of that church; but it is paying a poor compliment to the invention of ancient ſhrine makers to imagine that they had but one device for every martyrdom. Admitting a reſemblance between the deaths of Theodore and Becket, they could have no conformity with that of Ethelbert, who was a prince, and beheaded in the nuptial chamber †. The figures on the other ſide, and at the end, were alike in both ſhrines, as were alſo the ornaments of open work on the top. In the upper compartment a deacon holds a book, out of which the burial ſervice was read. On this book in the Croyland ſhrine are only three rondeaux, but on the Hereford ſhrine an inſcription in Saxon letters ‡. Mr. Walpole has a third ſhrine with figures exactly ſimilar to theſe, which he conceives to be a model in miniature of the original ſhrine of Becket at Canterbury. It is leſs than the other two, and the plates are faſtened on a block of wood of the ſame form. Perhaps the three ſhrines may have contained ſome relique of St. Thomas, who was ſo highly reverenced in every monaſtery.

I would not be underſtood to rob Croyland of her ſhrine, but only to correct the miſtake about its hiſtory.

Dr. Stukeley had alſo from Croyland abbey a curious pair of ſnuffers, ſomewhat like thoſe found at Corton in Dorſet, engraved in Mr. Hutchins's hiſtory of that county, vol. I. p. 555. and the lower half of a candleſtick and an enamelled candle-branch. Theſe three laſt articles were purchaſed at his ſale by

* It was 7 inches by $3\frac{1}{4}$, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ high.

† Math. Paris.

‡ See pl. II. fig. 16.

Mr. Gough; drawings of them had been exhibited by Maurice Johnſon at the Spalding Society.

We have engraved Dr. Stukeley's drawing of a chair which he found at Upton, near Peterborough, and imagined belonged to one of the abbots. The inſcription at the top of the back is

Benedicite fontes domino.

Probably alluding to John *Welles* the laſt abbot. Biſhop Dove bought it at the Diſſolution, and ſet it in the hall at Upton *.

Mrs. Kingſton, the proprietor of a baker's houſe and ſhop, upon the entrance of the South ſtreet from the triangular bridge, told Mr. Scribo that when her huſband erected the ſaid buildings, and, in order to make a cellar in part of the ſame, his labourers caſt out ſolid earth 7 feet in depth, was ſeen by her and many other perſons, at the bottom a perfect hearth, with aſhes and burnt pieces of ſticks †.

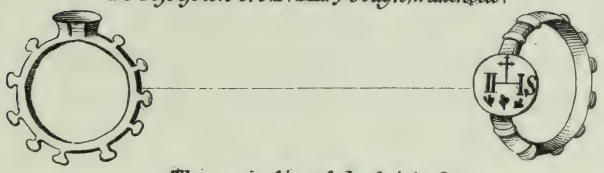
Since Mr. Scribo's reſidence here, two rag-ſtone pavements have been diſcovered in this pariſh by labourers employed in digging earth for the repairs of banks, which, by their depth under the earth, have probably been concealed for ſome ages: one on the North ſide of South Ea, and in a direct line between St. Guthlac's creſt, on which a boundary ſtone, called St. Guthlac's Croſs, is fallen from its baſe, and Doweſdale, near to which was formerly, as we are told, a *nunnery*; the other was diſcovered on the Weſt ſide of the bank leading from this town to Whitehouſe, near Cloot.

* The late lord Colerane ſaw a chair of the abbot of Peterborough in Conington church, 1745, probably placed there by Sir Robert Cotton. There ſtands under an arch at the back of the manſion-houſe at Ramſay an old wainſcot chair, which may have belonged to an abbot of that houſe.

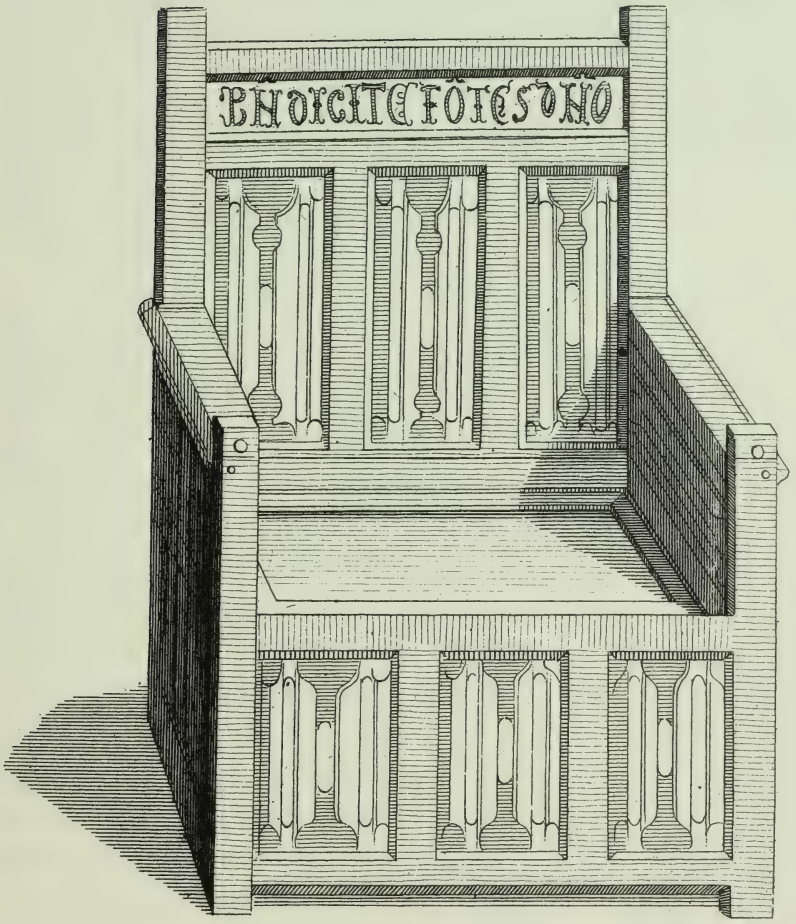
† The ſame diſcoveries were made at a conſiderable depth below the foundations of the Crown inn at Ramſay.

Mr.

In Possession of Mrs. Mary Gough, Wakefield.



The exact Size of the Original.



The Abbot of Croylands Chair at Upton.

Mr Scribo has been informed by many dikers here, that into the bottom of the ditches which are diſtant from the town about three quarters of a mile, and now abound with gravel, a pole ſeven feet long might have been within their memory thruſt into a moor. The truth of the fact he does not diſpute, but thinks it requires more than an ordinary philoſophical genius to aſſign a ſatisfactory reaſon for ſuch an extraordinary alteration.

Moſt of the facts here reported are on the authority of reſpectable perſons, aged from 60 to 90 years. Many and long inſtances, and the regiſter of burials which the preſent incumbent has kept with particular attention to the age of perſons dying at ſeventy years and upwards, confirm this circumſtance of remarkable longevity againſt any miſconceived notion of the inſalubrity of this fenny tract.

1734. A negro boy of Mr. Hunter's, born of negro parents in Jamaica, was baptized *Croyland*; Maurice Johnſon, John Crawford, eſq. ſteward and bailiff of the manor, and Miſs Hunter, ſponſors. The hair of his head was ſoft and ſhort curled, but very red; the ſkin of his face, of a reddiſh caſt, ſeemed freckled: he was ſharp witted, intelligent, and ſprightly.

Mr. Camden gives this deſcription of the town of Croyland: "It is ſo guarded and ſurrounded by fenns as to be inacceſſible, except on the north and eaſt by narrow banks, and may for ſituation be compared to Venice. It conſiſts of three ſtreets *, ſeparated from each other by water-courſes, planted with willows, and raiſed on piles driven into the bottom of a deep fenn, communicating by a triangular bridge of admirable workmanſhip, under which, the inhabitants relate, was dug a very deep pit, to receive the conflux of waters †. Where beyond the bridge the ſoil becomes firm ground ſtood the monaſtery, on ſo confined a ſite, that

* There are now, and were perhaps before Camden's time, *four* ſtreets, viz. S. W. N. and E. ſtreet, otherwiſe Church Street.

† Every perſon who has ſeen or meaſured the diſtance between the three angles, will controvert the truth of this.

the ground round it, except where occupied by the town, is ſo marſhy, that one may thruſt a pole to the depth of 30 feet. The little level ſoil about it is covered with reeds; and near the church is an alder grove. It is however well furniſhed with inhabitants, who keep their cattle at a diſtance from the town, and go to milk them in ſmall boats that will hold but two perſons, called *ſkerries** ; but they derive their greateſt profit from fiſh and wild-fowl, of which laſt they can drive at once into a ſingle net in the month of Auguſt 3000 ducks: and they call their pools their eſtates. For this fiſhery and wild-fowl catching they pay now to the king, as formerly to the abbot, £300 a year.

The following is Dr. Stukeley's account of this place †.

"Upon the edge of Lincolnſhire, in the midſt of a vaſt fenny level, Crowland is ſcituate, memorable for its early religion, and the ruins of an opulent monaſtery, which ſtill makes a conſiderable proſpect. The abbey preſents a magnificent view of ruins, founded 1000 years ago by Athelbald king of the Mercians, in a horrid ſilence of bogs and thorns; made eminent for the holy retirement of his chaplain Guthlac, who changed the gaieties of the court for the ſeverities of the anchorite. The king endowed it with a profuſe hand, and all the land for ſeveral miles round the church belonged to it. The foundation is laid on piles of wood drove into the ground with gravel and ſand, and they found ſeveral of them in tearing up the ruins of the eaſtern part of the church; for what remains now is only part of the weſt end, and that only one corner in tolerable repair, which is their pariſh church at preſent. It is not difficult at this time to diſtinguiſh part of the very firſt building of this church from that which was built by Ingulphus. In the middle of the croſs ſtood once a lofty tower, and a remarkably fine ring of bells ‡, of which there

* Theſe are a ſort of canoes which lie on the banks of the droves about the town.
† Stuk. Itin. I. 31. 2d edit.
‡ Ingulphus gives their names, p. 505. See before, p. 18.

is

is a proverb in this country ſtill remaining. The old church, built after the Daniſh devaſtation, 870, was of Turketyl's raiſing, who died 975. The new part was built 1114. One prodigious great bell was ſacred to Guthlac. They are ſaid to have been the firſt peal of bells in the country, perhaps England. From the foundation of this tower to the weſt end is ſomewhat left, but only the walls, pillars, with paſſages or galleries at the top, and ſtair-caſes at the corners. The roof, which was of Iriſh oak finely carved and gilt, fell down about twenty years ago: you ſee pieces of it in every houſe. The pavement is covered with ſhrubs for braſs inſcriptions, and people now at pleaſure dig up the monumental ſtones, and divide the holy ſhipwreck for their private uſes; ſo that inſtead of one, moſt of the houſes in the town are become religious. The painted glaſs was broke by the ſoldiers in the rebellion, for they made a garriſon of the place. All the eaſtern part of the body of the church is entirely razed to the foundation; and the aſhes as well as tombs of an infinite number of illuſtrious perſonages, kings, abbots, lords, knights, &c. there hoping to repoſe, are diſperſed, to the irreparable damage of Engliſh hiſtory. The monaſtic buildings, cloiſters, hall, abbot's lodgings, and the like, which no doubt were very fine, are abſolutely demoliſhed, no trace thereof left whereby their extent might be gueſſed at. In the north-weſt corner of the church ſtands a ſtrong tower with a very obtuſe ſpire, and a pleaſant ring of ſmall bells. Over the weſt gate are the images of divers kings, abbots, &c. among the reſt St. Guthlac, with the whip and knife, as always painted. They were cut in a ſoft kind of ſtone, and drawn over in oil-colour, with gilding. The abbot's chair is at Mr. Dove's ſeat at Upton, by Peterborough, a deſcendant of biſhop Dove. Upon it *Benedicite fontes domino.* I ſuppoſe the abbot's name was *Fountain**."

* The good Doctor forgot there was no ſuch abbot here.

About

About 25 years ago a good inn was fitted up at the bridge-foot; and it was in contemplation to transfer back the market which was originally kept here, but removed to Thorney, which, conſidering the preſent circumſtances and ſituation of the two towns, was much better calculated for it than Croyland. But this ſcheme ſoon failed, and there is ſcarce an alehouſe of diſtinction enough to induce a traveller to bait in it. A remarkable circumſtance is told of certain ſwallows, who having built their neſts in a common drinking room at the Crown alehouſe in Croyland, quitted it and followed the landlady, Mrs. Carratt, on her removal to another houſe, 1730.

Croyland fair began ſix days before, and continued as many after the feſtival of St. Bartholomew, Auguſt 26. Henry III. by charter, March 15, 1226, a. r. II. prohibits all men coming to the feaſt of the fairs of St. Bartholomew there, from making hearſes, ſtages, or ſtals, or fixing poles, without having firſt obtained licence of the abbot and convent. See alſo confirmation charter of Henry VII. ſection 15. The proclamation * of it ſets forth, that if any vintner ſell a gallon of good ale for more than two-pence, he ſhall be amerced, and that no perſons keeping ferries extort upon perſons coming to the fair wherethorow the lord of the franchiſe ſuſtain loſs. The ſtatute of view of frankpledge, and of weights and meaſures, (called the ſtatute of Wincheſter) is very particularly and frequently mentioned in this form, being as it ſeems of the reign of Edward III.

Proclamacio nundinarum Croylandie, from the antient chartulary and leidger of that monaſtery, fol. xxx.

In the name of Edward, by the grace of God king of England and France, lord of Ireland, prince of Wales, having confirmed a faire and a market granted aforetimes thereto, the faire to be holden onys in the yeare, at the feaſt of St. Bartholomew, (24

* In the leidger, five quarter, fol. 30; and in Croyland chronicle and collection of MSS. pen. Maurice Johnſon, ſteward of the manor.

Aug.)

Aug.) ſix days afore, and ſix days after. The market to be holden weekly on the Wedneſday, with all cuſtomes and duties, and all manner of puniſhments that long thereto, according to the ſtatute of Wincheſter, ſetting forth how good order ought to be kept thereat, and regulating the holding the ſame at large.

This, by the ſtyle, was drawn up before 1327, when Edward died, for Mr. Johnſon took it to be of his time, or his father's.

Among the eminent men to whom this place has given birth, beſides its own abbot and the maſter of the abbey works his contemporary, was GODFREY de CROYLAND, abbot of Peterborough from 1299 to 1321, a particular favourite of Edward I. who preſented him on his election with a fair ſilver cup gilt, and remitted his claim of 1000 marks on his conſecration. The abbot had the honour of entertaining his ſovereign, with the queen and their ſuite, three years after, and afterwards the prince and his favourite Piers Gaveſton. Of all the buildings with which he adorned his abbey, there remained in Gunton's time only the great gate-houſe, with the knights' chamber over it, on whoſe walls were painted the portraits of all the knights who held lands of the abbey, and their arms on the rafters. He built the bridge then ſtanding over the river and leading into the city, and purchaſed the manor of Lullington or Luddington. Edward I. was largely ſupplied by him in his Scottiſh wars, and entertained by him again in his progreſs into Scotland. After having expended between 3 and 4000*l.* on his convent, and governed it 22 years, he died 1321, and was buried at the upper end of the choir. His braſs was reaved in the civil war*, and the very ſlab has been ſince turned out of the church.

"About half a mile to the eaſt of the moſt venerable remains of Croyland abbey, near the road going thence into *Poſtland*, and

* Gunton, 39—41. 317—319.

on

on the right-hand of the road, ſays Dr. Stukeley*, is a little hillock or riſing ground, now overgrown with ſhrubs and weeds; to us that were brought up at Cambridge, and to us that live at Stamford, it is the moſt reſpectful piece of ground in the kingdom. In the year 1708 I ſaw a remnant of a chapel there, which was then turned into a dwelling houſe or cottage. It was called *Anchorige*-houſe: in truth, it was the ſpot of ground that Pega, ſiſter of Guthlac, pitched upon for her hermitage. Hither ſhe accompanied him, and lived whilſt he lived, and then ſhe retired to higher ground, the place, called from her *Peakirk*, where a little monaſtery was founded. The chapel ſtill remains turned into a dwelling-houſe.

The Doctor thus deſcribes the firſt of theſe ſpots in his Itinerary, l. 32. "Not far eaſt of the abbey, upon a hillock, is the remnant of a little ſtone cottage, called *Anchor-church-houſe*. Here was a chapel over the place where St. Guthlac lived a hermit, and where he was buried. The ruins pulled down about 1720." All that remained in 1782 was a long low hillock in the middle of a cloſe, about half a mile due eaſt from Croyland church in the road. This cloſe and another adjoining were for many years paſt called *Anchor-church-field*.

Mr. Scribo has repeatedly been informed by ſome reſpectable perſons, who were eye-witneſſes to the fact, that, about 45 years ago, a proprietor of the hillock above-mentioned, and the incloſure adjoining to it, *William Baguley*, clerk, but never a miniſter of this pariſh, frequently, and eſpecially on Sundays, went to the incloſure wherein this hill is, and immediately upon his entering into it, fell upon his knees, and placing his hat before his face, continued for a conſiderable time in a poſture of adoration. This is an unprecedented inſtance of a proteſtant divine's enthuſiaſtic veneration for a hermit, or the ground wherein he hath been ſuppoſed to have lived, died, and been

* Pal. Brit. II. 35.

buried; but what adds to the wonder of this fact is, that, excepting this his whimſical behaviour, and an inſtance of his ill management of his affairs, by which he brought himſelf into the Fleet priſon, he was eſteemed a man of good underſtanding. His daughter, who afterwards enjoyed the ſame eſtate, died here in 1730.

"When lord Turketyl became abbot of Croyland, A.D. 948, many learned men followed him thither, whom he placed in St. Pega's cell; built them a chapel; appointed one a prior, another who was in orders a chaplain; and they lived there together, both clerical and lay, exactly like a college: and it was really a college, and the grandmother of all the colleges and learning in the two moſt ancient univerſities of Cambridge and Stamford.

"Here lord Turketyl made one Reynford, a man of much learning and honeſty, prior; and the children of the nobility were ſent thither as to a ſchool; and the lord abbot walked to the place himſelf every day to examine and encourage them properly in learning; as we largely read in Ingulphus' hiſtory *."

The famous bridge at Croyland is the greateſt curioſity in Britain, if not in Europe. It is of a triangular form, riſing from three ſegments of a circle, and meeting at a point at top. It ſeems to have been built under the direction of the abbots, rather to excite admiration, and furniſh a pretence for granting indulgences, and collecting money, than for any real uſe; for though it ſtands in a bog, and muſt have coſt a vaſt ſum, yet it is ſo ſteep in its aſcent and deſcent that neither carriages nor horſemen can get over it. The rivers Nyne and Welland, and a ſtream called Catt Water, on the ſides whereof the ſtreets of the town are built, all meet under the great arch; and there forming one river, flow from thence through Spalding into the ſea. The town conſiſts of three principal ſtreets built on piles, and ſeparated by three waters; theſe lead to the bridge, and

* Stukeley, Pal. Brit. II. 35.

there is no getting to them but by two narrow cauſeways. It ſtands not exactly in the centre of the north ſtreet, owing to the impoſſibility of uſing it for horſes or carriages. On the South Weſt wing, which faces the London road, is placed in a ſitting poſture, a ſtately image of king Ethelbald, founder of the abbey. It has a crown fleury on the head, and a globe in the right hand.

The firſt mention of this bridge is in the charter of Edred king of Britain, in the year of Chriſt's incarnation DCCCCXLIII, where the boundaries of the abbey are thus deſcribed:

"From the triangular bridge at Croyland (a *ponte* de Croy-"land *triangulo*) by the river of Welland towards Spalding, unto "Aſendike, where Aſendike falleth into the river of Weland, on "the north part of a certain croſs of ſtone, there erected by "abbot Turketill, and ſo upwards to the eaſt, by Aſendike to "Aſwictoft *."

This paſſage plainly proves this bridge to be a religious boundary at leaſt as ancient as St. Guthlac's croſs, and known ſo early as A. D. 943; and it is highly probable, that it was built ſome years before that period. It is thought to have been erected by the abbots, ſome time in the reign of king Ethelbald, who was upon the throne only from A. D. 856 to 860, and this opinion is ſtrengthened by the antique image of that king being placed upon the bridge; ſo we may venture to fix the building of it to his time, or ſoon after.

Each baſe of this bridge, it is ſaid, ſtands in a different county, viz. Lincolnſhire, Cambridgeſhire, and Northamptonſhire †. Mr. Camden ſays, that the inhabitants report there was a pit ſunk, of a mighty depth, under the bridge, to receive the fall of the three water courſes meeting in one confluence ‡. The firſt particular we have before ſeen is not ſtrictly true; and, as

* See Appendix, N° VIII. p. 7. Dugdale's Hiſtory of Embanking, p. 210.
† Syſtem of Geography, fol. Vol. I. p. 170.
‡ Camden's Britannia, tranſlated by Phil. Holland, 1637, p. 533.

to

CROYLAND BRIDGE

Is triangular and form'd by three rib'd Arches joining in an eye, it commands the intercourse of all the Streets of the Town which are built on the sides of these Canals: at the end next the London road sits an Image of King Ethelbald.

to the latter, the bare mentioning of it is ſufficient to explode that ridiculous tradition.

It is not improbable that, according to the ſuperſtition of the age in which this bridge was built, it was intended as an emblem or repreſentation of the Trinity; for though it has three arches, yet it is properly but one groined arch, conſiſting of three ribs, which form the arch or arches; and it may with equal propriety be termed, a bridge of one, or of three arches.

The firſt print of this bridge was engraved by Dr. Stukeley, who thus deſcribes it*. "Over againſt the weſt end of the abbey is the famous triangular bridge. It is too ſteep to be commonly rode over; horſes and carriages go under it. It is formed on three ſegments of a circle meeting in one point. They ſay each baſe ſtands in a different county. The rivers Nyne and Welland here meet. On one ſide ſits an image of king Athelbald with a globe in his hand."

Another view of it was engraved by Buck, 1726†.

A third was inſerted in the Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. XXI. p. 296. 1751.

A fourth is engraved in N° V. of Antiquities publiſhed by John Carter, 1783.

We have given here a fifth etcht by William Williams.

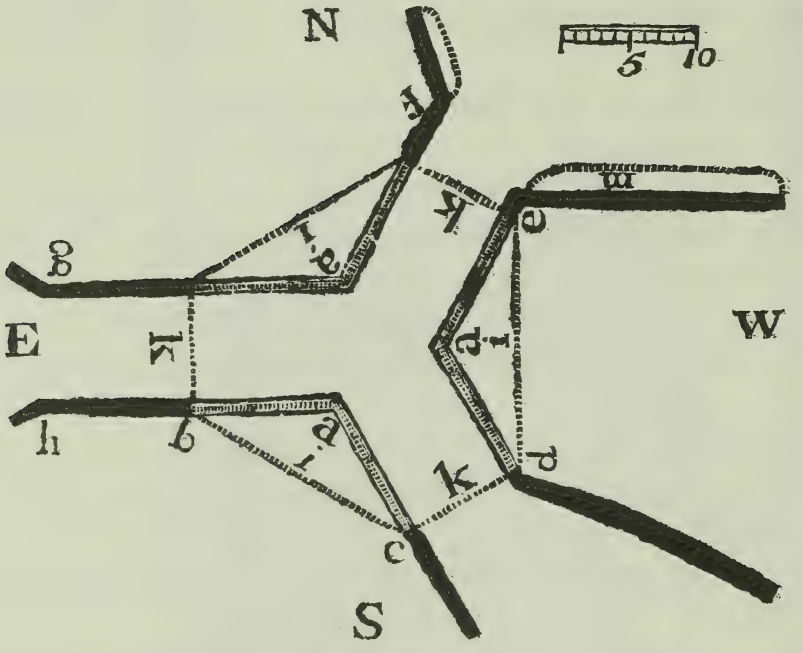
The image at the foot of the bridge has been engraved on a larger ſcale in John Carter's ſecond number, 1782. The late Mr. Hunter conjectured that this figure repreſented Henry II. Mr. Willis ‡ calls it St. *Guthlac*. One would rather ſuppoſe the royal founder of the abbey to be a primary object with the builders of this extraordinary bridge. This figure is vulgarly called Oliver Cromwell with a penny-loaf in his hand: the

* Itin. Cur. I. p. 32. Pl. VII.

† Mr. Richard Collins, painter, ſon of Mr. Richard Collins, of the ſame profeſſion at Peterborough, painted for Mr. Sly of Thorney a ſouth-weſt proſpect of Croyland church and a view of the bridge; from which Mr. Buck made his engravings, the accounts under which were drawn up by Maurice Johnſon, Eſq. ‡ Ubi ſup.

ravages of that uſurper being remembered longer than the benefactions of the Mercian monarch.

As none of theſe writers have given a plan * or meaſurements of any one part of this venerable ſtructure, the annexed plate was communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine 1763, Vol. XXXIII. p. 180, by a correſpondent who ſigns himſelf GOTHICK.



	Feet.	Inch.
Height of the apex of the arch at *a* from low water	12	6
Height of the walls at *a*	16	0
Height of the walls at *b* and *c*	14	6
i The ſpan of the arches	17	6
k Breadth of the piers from which the arches ſpring	10	0
Height of the parapet walls from the road.		
At *a*	3	2
At *b*	3	9
At *c*	4	4
At *d*	3	10
At *e*	4	10
At *f*	5	6
At *g*	4	9
At *h*	4	6

At *m* is placed the ſuppoſed image of king Ethelbald, in a ſitting poſture, now much defaced.

* Brown Willis's plan in his account of the abbey (Mit. Ab. I. 74) conveys no idea of it, being only three double C's ſet back to back trianglewiſe.

ABBOTS

ABBOTS OF CROYLAND.

KENULPH, monk of Eveſham, A. D. 716.
PATRICK, died 794.
SIWARD (*a*), 62 years; died 856.
THEODORE, murdered by the Danes 870.
GODRIC, died 941 (*b*).
TURKETYL, died 975, 16 Edgar (*c*).
EGELRIC, died 984, (*d*).
EGELRIC II. died 992 (*e*).
OSKETUL (*f*), died 1005.
GODRIC II. died 1017 (*g*).
BRITHMER (*h*), died 1048.
WLGATE (*i*), depoſed 1075, died 1085.
INGULPHUS, 1075, died 1109 (*k*).
JOFFRID, died 1109 (*l*).
WALDEVE (*m*), depoſed 1138.
GODFRID, prior of St. Albans, 1133 (*n*).
EDWARD, died 1170 (*o*).
ROBERT DE RADINGES, died 1190 (*p*).
HENRY LONGCHAMP, 1191, died 1236 (*q*).
RICHARD BARDENEY, 1236, died 1246 (*r*).
THOMAS WELLES (*s*), 1246, died 1253.
RALPH MARSH (*t*), died 2281.
RICHARD CROYLAND, reſigned 1303 (*u*).
SIMON DE LUFFENHAM, reſigned 1304 (*x*).

(*a*) *Suhardus* Lel. It. IV. 243. (*b*) See before, p. 10. (*c*) P. 16.
(*d*) *Egericus* Lel. P. 18. (*e*) P. 19. (*f*) *Oſketillus* Lel.
(*g*) P. 21. (*h*) *Bricktinerus* Lel. P. 22.
(*i*) *Wulfgate* Lel. P. 26. *Wulfretel* Act. pontif. Cant. & Lel. whence Willis makes two diſtinct abbots here. (*k*) P. 43. (*l*) P. 49. (*m*) *Waldenus* Lel. P. 49.
(*n*) Sim. Dun. 264. P. 49. (*o*) P. 50. (*p*) P. 51. (*q*) P. 55.
(*r*) P. 56. (*s*) *De Wille* Lel. P. 57. (*t*) *De Merch* Lel. P. 57.
(*u*) P. 58. (*x*) Ibid.

HENRY

HENRY DE CASEWYK, died 1358 (*y*).
THOMAS DE BERNAK, died 1378 (*z*).
JOHN DE ASHEBY, died 1392 (*a*).
THOMAS OVERTON, died 1417 (*b*).
RICHARD UPTON, died 1427 (*c*).
JOHN LYTLINGTON, died 1469 (*d*).
JOHN WISBECH, died 1476 (*e*).
RICHARD CROYLAND II. died 1483 (*f*).
LAMBERT FOSSDYKE, died 1485 (*g*).
EDMUND THORPE, died 1497 (*h*).
PHILIP EVEREDGE (*i*), died 1504.
WILLIAM GEDYNG (*k*), died 1507.
RICHARD BERDENEY (*l*), died 1512.
JOHN WELLS (*m*), died 1539.

This abbey had the following Rectories, or penſions out of them:

C. Lincoln.	Penſion.
Fiſhtoft, alias Toft, dedicated to St. Guthlac, - - -	VIII *l.*
Saperton St. Nicholas, - - -	II *s.*
Ulceby - - - -	XXVI *s.* VIII *d.*
Rathby - - - -	XXVI *s.* VIII *d.*
Ingoldſby - - - -	VI *s.* VIII *d.*

C. Cambridge.
Dry Drayton

Vicarages, or penſions out of

C. Lincoln.

Gedney - - - -	XL *s.*
Sutterton - - - -	XXVI *s.*

(*y*) P. 58. (*z*) Ibid. (*a*) P. 60. (*b*) P. 64. (*c*) P. 64. (*d*) P. 65. (*e*) P. 72. (*f*) P. 75. (*g*) Ibid. (*h*) P. 76. (*i*) P. 76. *Evererde* Lel. *Evermue.* (*k*) P. 76. (*l*) *Berkeney* Lel. (*m*) P. 76.

Sutton

	Penſion.	Patrons.
Sutton - - - -		———
Whaplode - - - -		———
Hallington - - - -	XVI *d.*	
Baſton - - - -	XX *s.*	
Langtoft - - - -	VI *s.* VIII *d.*	———
Burton Huſſey, alias Pedwarden -		———
Wellingborough - - -	XL *s.* eleemoſ.	VI *s.* VIII *d.*

Hokington, or Okington, co. Cambridge, now in Queen's College, Cambridge.

To St. Guthlac were dedicated the churches of Fiſhtoft, Market Deeping, Paunton Parva, co. Lincoln, and Paſſenham, co. Bucks.

Among the poſſeſſions of this houſe were the manors of Baſton, given by Henry de Bellomonte (*n*), and Dovedyke (*o*).

Common of paſture lands and marſhes in Peychurch [Peakirk] (*p*); marſh in Holbech (*q*).

Free warren in Croyland, Langtoft, and other manors (*r*).

Market and fair at Whaplode (*s*), at Baſton (*t*), at Daſton (*u*), and at Croyland (*x*), all in the county of Lincoln.

Liberties in Croyland, Spalding, &c. (*y*).

Tenements in Whaplode (*z*), Freſton (*a*), St. Martin's le Grand, London, &c. (*b*).

Meſſuages and lands in Thirning, co. Huntingdon (*c*).

(*n*) Pat. 1 Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 8. Pat. 4 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 2. Pat. 8 Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 6. (*o*) Clauſ. 14 Edw. II. m. 4.

(*p*) Plac. Weſtm. 25 Hen. III. rot. 25. Fin. in com. Northamt. 31 Hen. III. n. . . . . (*q*) Plac. in co. Linc. 9 Edw. I. aſſiſ. rot. 4.

(*r*) Cart. 37 Hen. III. m. 1.

(*s*) Cart. 39 Hen. III. m. 3. Pat. 28 Edw. I. m. 64. Cart. 31 Edw. I. m. 1. Cart. 35 Edw. I. n. 4. (*t*) Cart. 41 Hen. III. m. 1. Pat. 9 Hen. IV.

(*u*) Pat. 28 Edw. I. p. 2. m. 21. m . . . bis. Pat. 31 Edw. I. n. 1. Cart. 35 Edw. I. n. 4. (*x*) Pat. 9 Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 21.

(*y*) Quo warranto 9 Edw. I. rot. 4. (*z*) Pat. 1 Ric. II. p. 1. m. 1.

(*a*) Pat. 13 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 11. Pat. 14 Hen. IV. m. 9.

(*b*) Pat. 17 Rich. II. p. 1. m. 31. Pat. 21 Rich. II. p. 3. m. 4. m. 7 vel 8. & m. 33. (*c*) Plac. in co. Hunt. 14 Edw. I. aſſiſ. rot. 7 & 8.

Lands and tenements in Gedney, Whaplode, and Holbech; with the churches of Triſton (*d*), Butterwike (*e*), Tofte, Weſnebury, Stoniweſtria, and Burton (*f*).

Free warren in Croyland, Langtoft, Thetford, co. Cambridge; Buchorp, Whaplode, Holbeach, Dovedyke, Buckwall, and Hallington, co. Lincoln; and XIII hides and ½ in Cambridgeſhire (*g*).

Lands in Elmingham (*h*).

Goteſle wood in Rokingham foreſt (*i*).

Church of Drayton, co. Cambridge (*k*).

Meſſuages in Rokington (*l*).

King John granted them a market in the manor of Wellingborough, in the county of Northampton (*m*), where they had lands (*n*), and where ſtill remain ruins of an old hall built by the abbot of Croyland.

The boundaries between them and the hundred of Naſſaburgh, in the ſame county, were ſettled in the reign of Henry III. (*o*).

Their diſpute with the abbot and convent of Peterborough, touching a place between the waters of Nen and Welond, 53 Henry III. (*p*).

(*d*) *Froſton.* (*e*) It belonged to Freſton priory. Ecton.

(*f*) Pat. 28 Edw. I. m . . . bis. Pat. 31 Edw. I. m. 1. Cart. 35 Edw. I. n. 4.

(*g*) Ibid.

(*h*) Q. Helmingham in Norfolk or Suffolk. Rec. in Scac. 10 Hen. VIII. Paſch. rot. 31. Ibid. 16 Hen. VIII. Mich. rot. 72. (*i*) Clauſ. 16 Edw. II. m. 2.

(*k*) Pat. 8 Edw. III. p. 1. vel 2. m. 7.

(*l*) Q. *Hokington.* Pat. 10 Edw. III. p. 2. m . . . Pat. 15 Edw. III. p. 8. m. 12. Pat. 30 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 3 vel 4. Clauſ. 35 Edw. III. m. 11. & n. 4.

(*m*) Cart. 2 Joan. p. 1. m. 6. n. 39. vel. 59. Pat. 28 Edw. I. m . . . bis. Pat. 31 Edw. I. m. 1. Cart. 35 Edw. I. n. 4. Confirmation of a grant between the abbot and his tenants here. Pat. 14 Hen. IV. m. 23. vel. 24.

(*n*) Plac. in co. Northamt. 3 Edw. III. rot. 65.

(*o*) Fin. Northamt. 45 Hen. III. n . . . Pat. 52 Hen. III. m. 8. dorſo.

(*p*) Pat. 53 Hen. III. n. 21.

APPENDIX.

N° I.

Charta Ethelbaldi.

ETHELBALDUS, divina diſpenſatione Rex Merciorum, omnibus catholicæ fidei cultoribus ſalutem perpetuam. Regi regum omnium & univerſorum Creatori magna cum exultatione gratias ago, qui me uſque ad præſens cunctis involutum ſceleribus patienter ſuſtinuit, miſericorditer attraxit, & ad ſui nominis agnitionem parumper erexit. Unde Deo adhærere mihi bonum eſt, & in ipſo ponere ſpem meam. Sed quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ retribuit mihi? Ut placeam coram eo in lumine viventium; cum ſine ipſo nihil habemus, nihil ſumus, nihilque valemus. Magna enim aviditate noſtræ ſalutis auctor, & univerſorum largitor, acceptat noſtra minima, ut cauſam habeat retribuendi maxima & infinita gaudia. Sectantes ejus doctrinam per opera miſericordiæ ſic conſolatur dicens, Quod uni ex minimis meis feciſtis, mihi feciſtis. Hinc eſt, quod cum dilecti confeſſoris mei Guthlaci anachoritæ devoti inſtructus fuiſſem conſilio, precibuſque pulſatus, gratanter in hunc modum adquievi. Ad perpetuæ ſecuritatis memoriam hoc chirographo patenti, dono, trado, & concedo omnipotenti Deo, Beatæ Mariæ & ſancto Bartholomæo de dominicis meis ad fundationem Monaſterii nigrorum monachorum, ſub norma ſancti Benedicti Deo famulantium, totam inſulam Croylandiæ ad ſedem abbathiæ ſeparatam, & ſeparaliter obtinendam, cum quatuor aquis intercluſam; videlicet cum aqua, quæ dicitur Schepiſhee, verſus Orientem, & cum aqua, quæ vocatur Nene, verſus Occidentem, & cum aqua, quæ vocatur Southee, verſus Auſtrum, & cum aqua vocata Aſendyk, verſus Aquilonem, ubi communis ſewera eſt inter Spaldelyng & dictam inſulam. Et continet dicta inſula in longitudine quatuor leucas, & tres leucas in latitudine, cum mariſcis adjacentibus verſus Occidentem ex oppoſito ejuſdem inſulæ ex utraque parte aquæ de Weland: cujus una pars verſus Boream, vocata Coggiſſound, continet duas leucas in longitudine a ponte de Croyland, ubi fit ingreſſus ad inſulam, uſque ad Aſpath, & unam leucam in latitudine ab aqua Weland in Auſtrali parte, uſque ad Apenholt, verſus Boream juxta ripam, & habet per totam longitudinem æqualitatem latitudinis; & altera pars mariſci in Auſtrali parte aquæ de Weland continet in longitudine duas leucas a

ponte de Croyland uſque ad Southlake juxta ripam ex oppoſito de Aſpath, & habet in latitudine duas leucas ab aqua de Weland uſque ad Fynſet juxta aquam de Nene in Auſtrali parte ejuſdem mariſci, cum ſeparali piſcaria in aquis de Weland & Neene uſque ad ſupradictos utriuſque mariſci limites, & in aquis omnibus ſupradictam inſulam ambientibus. Unde quendam cœnobitam Eveſhamenſem, probatæ religionis virum, nomine Kenulphum, ut ſecum ejuſdem ordinis monachos probatos ibidem congregaret, abbatem conſtitui, præbens eis de theſauro meo ad ædificationem monaſterii ejuſdem, primo anno trecentas libras legalis monetæ, & per decem annos proximo ſequentes, quolibet anno centum libras, concedendo eiſdem licentiam ad villam ædificandam, ſive includendam, quantum ex hiis duobus mariſcis verſus Occidentem dictis monachis pro ſe & ſuis placuerit. Quare volo, quod prædicti monachi habeant iſta dona mea cum omnibus appendiciis libera & ſoluta ab omni onere ſeculari, in perpetuam eleemoſynam meam, cum omni commodo, quod evenire aut extorqueri poterit infra dictos limites tam ſubter terram quam ſupra, cum communa paſturæ pro omni genere animalium, omnibus ſeiſonis *, ſibi, & hominibus ſuis, ſive tenentibus ſuis ſecum ibidem moram facientibus ex utraque parte aquæ de Weland, videlicet ex una parte uſque ad agrum de Medeſhamſted, & ex altera parte ad ædificia de Spaldelyng, cum omnibus libertatibus, & liberis conſuetudinibus, quas regia poteſtas liberius alicui eccleſiæ in regno meo contulerit temporibus retroactis. Et diſtricte præcipio, quod ſi quis contra hoc meæ auctoritatis teſtamentum aliquod machinari impedimentum præſumſerit, quo minus pacifice poſſideant aliqua per me data & conceſſa, centum libras legalis monetæ theſauro meo perſolvet, nec non dictis monachis pro damnis & expenſis digne ſatisfaciat. Deprecor omnes poſteros meos mihi ad regnum ſuccedentes, ut hanc pœnam & cenſuram meam ita obſervent inviolatam, ſicut voluerint recipere debitæ juſtitiæ præmium, & evadere rapacitatis ſupplicium. Qui vero iſtam eleemoſynam meam provexerit & defenſaverit, in ſorte electorum Dei remuneretur æternaliter. Firmatum eſt hoc chirographum meum in anno ab Incarnatione Chriſti DCCXVI. quod & his probabilibus teſtibus ſanctæ crucis indicio ſubnotatur. ✠ Ego Ethelbaldus Rex Merciorum gratuito conſenſu confirmavi. ✠ Ego Brithwaldus Dorobernienſis Archiepiſcopus ratificavi. ✠ Ego Wynfridus Merciorum Epiſcopus approbavi. ✠ Ego Ingwaldus Londonienſis Epiſcop. mere conſenſi. ✠ Ego Alwindus Licheffeld. Epiſcopus adoptavi. ✠ Ego Tobias Roffenſis Epiſcopus collaudavi. ✠ Ego Ethelredus Abbas de Bardeney multum affectavi. ✠ Ego Egbaldus Abbas de Medeſhamſted illud devote rogavi. ✠ Ego Egga Comes Lincoln. conſilium dedi. ✠ Ego Leuricus Comes Leyceſtriæ aſſenſum præbui. ✠ Ego Saxulphus filius Saxulphi Comitis corroboravi. ✠ Ego Ingulphus Preſbyter & humilis miniſter vocatus audivi. ✠ Ego Ethelbaldus, licet indignus, patientia tamen divina regni Merciorum gero gubernacula, ſumma cum fiducia auctori mea Chriſto redeo humiliter; de quo prophetice ſcribitur in Pſalmo, Miſerationes ejus ſuper omnia opera ejus: ejuſdem pietati me totum ſubmitto, & ſanctæ matris Eccleſiæ precibus, beneficiiſque ſpiritualibus commendo.

* *Seiſo, ſeiſona*, Fr. *ſaiſon* from *ſatio*. Du Cange.

N° II.

N° II.

Charta Offæ Regis de Croyland.

OFFA Rex Merciorum omnibus per univerſum regnum Merciæ philochriſtis ſalutem perpetuam. Indeſinenter recolens, quod breves dies hominis ſunt, & in hac paucitate dierum noſtrorum quæcunque ſeminaverit homo metet; cupio per vitæ [meæ] præſentis ſancta opera mercari mihi, & metere in futuro præmia ſempiterna. Ideoque Patricium abbatem Croylandiæ, ac monachos ſuos ibidem Deo ſervientes, & ſervos ſuos univerſos, ipſumque locum Croyland, & omnia, quæ ſua ſunt, accipio in manum meam, & tanquam fratres meos monachos de ſancto Albano, liberos & ſolutos eſſe ab omni onere ſeculari, & quietos ubique per regnum meum ab omnibus vectigalibus haberi præcipio: & confirmo eiſdem prædictum monaſterium ſuum, cum omnibus poſſeſſionibus ſuis, ac aliis rebus, quæcunque cognatus meus, quondam inclytus Rex Æthelbaldus, fundator dicti monaſterii contulerat eiſdem, & quæcunque proceres ſui vel mei poſtea contulerunt, ſeu conferent in futurum, vel quæcunque fideles Chriſti dicto monaſterio Croylandiæ conferent in æternum. Iſtud chirographum anno incarnationis Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti ſeptingenteſimo nonageſimo tertio ego Offa Rex Merciorum conceſſi & confirmavi. ✠ Ego Æthelardus Archiepiſcopus Dorobornienſ. conſenſi. ✠ Ego Ægbaldus Epiſcopus Wynt. ſubſcripſi. ✠ Ego Aldredus Epiſcopus Dorcaceſtrenſ. ſubnotavi. ✠ Ego Aldulphus Epiſcopus Lichefeld collaudavi. ✠ Ego Benna Abbas de Medeſhamſted corroboravi. ✠ Ego Ceolburga Abbatiſſa de Berdea aſpiravi. ✠ Ego Heabrichtus Comes ad imperium domini mei Regis conſignavi. ✠ Ego Tilherus presbyter domini mei Regis Offæ, ad ejus præceptum hoc chirographum manu mea ſcripſi.

N° III.

Charta Kenulphi Regis.

KENULPHUS Dei miſericordia Rex Merciorum, omnibus mediterraneis Anglis per univerſam Merciam fidem confitentibus Chriſtianam, pacem perfectam, ſempiternamque ſalutem. Omnes & ſinguli ſcitote, quia Dominus ſanctum ſuum mirificavit ſignis celeberrimis & præclaris prodigiis beatiſſimum Chriſti confeſſorem Guthlacum, in monaſterio Croylandenſi corporaliter quieſcentem, & no-

vis ac innumeris miraculis, prout ego ac regina mea in noſtra peregrinatione nuper oculis noſtris vidimus, quotidie clarius ad totius mundi notitiam coruſcantem. Unde ad ſupplicationem religioſiſſimi viri, & ſpiritualis patris ac conſiliarii noſtri, domini Siwardi abbatis dicti monaſterii, conſulente idem ac commonente venerabili patre domino Wlfredo Archiepiſcopo Dorobornenſ. tunc noſtræ peregrinationis comite, dictum monaſterium Croylandiæ cum tota inſula adjacente, ſicut in charta quondam regis Ethelbaldi fundatoris ſui per limites eſt diſtincta. Monachos etiam ejuſdem monaſterii, & converſos, ac ſervos univerſos in cuſtodiam capio meæ protectionis. Inſuper peregrinos omnes illuc cauſa devotionis accedentes, & cum ſigno ſancti Guthlaci in ſuis capuciis, vel capellis recedentes, liberos & ſolutos ab omni paſſagio, & telonio, ubicunque venerint per totum regnum Merciæ perenniter eſſe volo. Sed & eleemoſynam quam Thoroldus vicecomes Lincoln. dedit dictis monachis in Bokenhale; item eleemoſynam quam Geolphus filius Malti dedit illis in Halington; item eleemoſynam quam Fregeſtus miles validiſſimus, quondam magiſter meus, dedit illis in Langtoft; & eleemoſynam quam Algarus, miles etiam dudum meus, dedit illis in Baſton & in Repingale, Deo ac ſancto Guthlaco, dictoque monaſterio ac monachis in eo Deo ſervientibus in perpetuam poſſeſſionem concedo, confero, & confirmo. Anno incarnationis Chriſti octingenteſimo ſexto iſtud chirographum ego Kenulphus Merciorum Rex ſigno ſanctæ crucis conſignavi. ✠ Ego Wlfredus Archiepiſcopo Dorobern. fieri conſului. ✠ Ego Kynebertus Epiſcopus Wincheſter ſubnotavi. ✠ Ego Wonwona Epiſcopus Legeceſtrenſ. conſenſi. ✠ Ego Celredus Abbas de Medeſhamſted, germanus frater domini Siwardi abbatis multum procuravi. ✠ Ego Cuthredus rex Cantuariorum, ad imperium domini mei Regis Kenulphi, aſſenſum dedi. ✠ Ego Celwlphus, frater domini regis Kenulphi approbavi. ✠ Ego Algarus miniſter affui. ✠ Ego Sigga presbyter, præcipiente domino meo rege Kenulpho, chirographum manu mea ſcriptum in præſentia dictorum venerabilium patrum & dominorum meorum, præfato venerabili domino Siwardo abbati Croylandiæ commendavi.

N° IV.

Charta Witlafii Regis.

WITLAFIUS, diſpoſitione divina rex Merciorum, omnibus Chriſticolis univerſam Merciam inhabitantibus ſalutem ſempiternam. Magnalia Dei prædicare & publicare minime mihi verecundum, ſed vere videtur honorificum & glorioſum: unde aperte confitebor Domino, qui in altis habitat, humilia reſpiciens in cœlo & in terra, quoniam ad tempus iratus eſt mihi, converſus eſt furor ſuus & conſolatus eſt me, humilians in ira ſua peccatorem uſque ad terram, detrahens

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uſque ad pulverem, & iterum in miſericordia ſua ſuſcitans de pulvere egenum, & de ſtercore erigens pauperem, ut ſedeam cum principibus, & ſolium gloriæ teneam. In die igitur bonorum ne immemor ſim malorum; memor ero Raab & Babylonis ſcientium me; non Rahab meretricis, ſed Etheldrithæ ſanctiſſimæ virginis, cognatæ meæ pro ſponſi ſui agni immaculati amore Croylandiæ recluſæ, & in tempore tribulationis meæ, me in cella ſua quatuor menſium ſpatio diligentiſſime abſcondentis à facie inimici & perſequentis: memor etiam ero Babylonis, non turris confuſionis, ſed ſanctiſſimæ eccleſiæ Croylandenſis, quæ terra turris ad cœlum aſcendens vigiliis & orationibus, pſalmis & lectionibus, diſciplinis & afflictionibus, lacrymis & ſingultibus, eleemoſynis & innumeris aliis devotionibus pietatiſque operibus, pro ſæculo peccatore fortiſſimam violentiam regno cœlorum ingerit die ac nocte. Itaque quoniam venerabilis pater dominus Siwardus abbas Croylandiæ protexit me in tabernaculo ſuo in die malorum, celans ac ſalvans a facie tribulantis: ultra privilegia meorum anteceſſorum regum Merciorum, qui prædictum monaſterium variis libertatibus & donariis nobiliter illuſtrarunt, offero & ego magno altari prædicti monaſterii de paupertate mea, calicem aureum, crucem auream, & tabulam capellæ propriæ laminis aureis deauratam, me profitens dictæ eccleſiæ perpetuum pro viribus defenſorem. Inſuper præcipio omnibus miniſtris meis per univerſam Merciam conſtitutis, quod abbati Croylandiæ, monachis, & omnibus fratribus illius ſanctiſſimi monaſterii, cum ad civitates & caſtella regia pro quocunque negotio acceſſerint, tanquam Wymundo filio meo, vel mihi, obediant in omnibus & miniſtrent, nihil pro expenſis, quas ipſi, vel fecerint ibidem, ab iis accipientes, ſed cum litera vel ſigno dictorum monachorum arcarius meus omnes expenſas hujuſmodi, cum dicti miniſtri mei annumeraverint, pro fiſco integre acceptabit.

Volo etiam & præcipio, quod quicunque in regno meo pro quocunque delicto reus inventus & legibus obnoxius fuerit, ſi fugerit ad dictum monaſterium, & coram abbate dicti monaſterii, qui pro tempore fuerit, gratiam ſanctiſſimi confeſſoris Guthlaci ibidem corporaliter quieſcentis invocans, fidelitatem ei & ſervitium juraverit ſempiternum; ſalvus & ſecurus ſub protectione abbatis & monachorum ſuorum in quocunque ſervitio per totam inſulam Croylandiæ ipſum profuerint, ſicut in aſylo, vel in camera mea propria, pace mea & impunitate gaudeat, nulluſque miniſtrorum meorum ulla illum inſequi audeat, nec in aliquo moleſtare, ſub pœna perditionis dextri ſui pedis, quicunque in meo regno iſtud meum privilegium tentaverit in aliquo violare: licebitque dicto fugitivo in quinque aquis, quæ dictam inſulam ambiunt, navigare & piſcari, ac aliter, quocunque modo a dominis ſuis aſſignatus fuerit, laborare, abſque miniſtrorum meorum, vel alicujus alterius calumnia vel gravamine. Quod ſi extra dictas aquas, vel metas dicti monaſterii captus aliquando fuerit, pœnam, quam quondam meruit, ſive mortem, ſive membrorum ſuorum mutilationem, ſi miniſtri mei, vel quicunque ſui adverſarii per juramentum ſex hominum fide dignorum probare poterunt, quod extra metas ſuas inventus fuerit, abſque ulla gratia ſuſtinebit. Dictas vero metas monaſterii Croyland in quinque ejus aquas prædictas, tam miniſtris meis, quam abbati & monachis ſuis, pro ſuis dictis fugitivis, deſcribere feci & notare. Dictæ namque aquæ vocantur iſtis nominibus; videlicet Schepiſhee ad Orientem, in cujus ripa Occidentali crux lignea ſtat vetuſta,

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& diſtat ab ipſa aqua per decem pedes, æqualiter poſita in medio inter duos angulos ejuſdem inſulæ, ſcilicet Aſwiktoft, qui eſt angulus & meta dictæ inſulæ contra Vulturnum, & Tedwarker, qui eſt angulus & meta dictæ inſulæ contra ſubſolanum. Secunda aqua, quæ claudit dictam inſulam ad auſtrum, vocatur Southee, in cujus ripa eſt poſita crux lapidea diſtans a Namanlandhirne per quinque perticatas, & a Southee per ſex perticatas, ubi Southee intrat in aquam de Neene, quæ currit ad pontem de Croyland; ſed metæ fugitivorum in illa parte diriguntur in mariſcum occidentale per Fynfet contra Africum, & ſic uſque ad Folwardſtaking contra Corum, & ſic divertendo ad Boream, ubi Southlake intrat in aquam de Weland ex oppoſito lapideæ crucis, quæ ſtat in boreali ripa dictæ aquæ de Weland, diſtans ab ipſa aqua per quinque pedes, quæ currit inde ad prædictum pontem de Croyland; ſed metæ fugitivorum ab illa cruce diriguntur in mariſcum boreale directe uſque ad Oggot, qui eſt angulus metarum contra Favonium, & ſic redeundo verſus orientem per Wodelade uſque ad Apynholt, & ibi aſcendendo per aquam de Weland, quæ eſt quarta aqua claudens inſulam in illa parte, ſicut tertia aqua de Nene claudit eam ex altera parte pontis de Croyland, uſque ad ſeweram de Aſendyk cadentis & in Weland, ubi ſtans fracta crux lapidea diſtat ab ipſa aqua de Aſendyk per tres perticatas in ejus ripa auſtrali; & ipſa aqua de Aſendyk eſt quinta aqua claudens ab illo loco inſulam prædictam, contra Aquilonem uſque ad Aſwyktoft. Si extra iſtas quinque aquas & metas prænotatas fugitivus inventus fuerit, tanquam Semei extra Jeruſalem, publicis legibus ſubjiciendus, pœnam, quam meruit, patietur. Quod ſi infra prædictas metas, & prædictarum aquarum ripas exteriores homicidium, furtum, vel aliam forisfacturam fecerit, per ballivos dicti monaſterii capiendus, juxta demerita in ipſa inſula, cujus immunitatem perdidit, patietur, & ibidem judicandus in carcere abbatis condemnabitur. Et ut iſtud meum privilegium firmius & fortius ad poſteros perſeveret, per dominum meum Egbertum Regem Weſtſaxoniæ, & Athelwlphum filium ejus, illud obtinui confirmari.

Offero etiam ſecretario dicti monaſterii, in miniſterium ſanctiſſimi altaris, chlamydem coccineam, qua indutus eram in coronatione mea, ad capam inde ſive caſulam faciendam; & in eccleſiæ ſanctiſſimæ ornamentum, velum meum * aureum, quo inſuitur excidium Trojæ, in meo anniverſario (ſi ſibi placuerit) in parietibus ſuſpendendum. Offero etiam refectorario dicti monaſterii, ad uſum præſidentis quotidie in refectorio, ſcyphum meum deauratum, & per totam partem exteriorem barbaris vinitoribus ad dracones pugnantibus cælatum, quem crucibolum meum ſolitus ſum vocare, quia ſignum crucis per tranſverſum ſcyphi imprimitur interius, cum quatuor angulis ſimili impreſſione protuberantibus; & cornu menſæ meæ, ut ſenes monaſterii bibant inde in feſtis ſanctorum, & in ſuis benedictionis meminerint aliquando animæ donatoris Witlafii.

Confirmo etiam dicto monaſterio omnes terras & tenementa, poſſeſſiones, & earum peculia, & omnia alia donaria, quæ prædeceſſores mei Reges Merciorum, & eorum proceres, vel alii fideles Chriſtiani, ſive Judæi, dictis monachis dederunt, vendiderunt, vel invadiaverunt, aut aliquo alio modo in perpetuam poſſeſſionem tradide-

* Rubeum.

runt: & ſpecialiter donum Thoroldi quondam Vicecomitis Lincoln. in Bokenhale, videlicet duas carucatas terræ & dimidiam, & viginti ſex acras prati, & quinquaginta acras ſylvæ, [& LXX acras] de Bruſche. Item donum Geolphi filii Maltæ in Halington, videlicet quatuor bovatas terræ de Juland, & decem bovatas in ſervitio, & triginti tres acras prati in Gernthorp. Item donum Fregiſti militis, viz. totam villam de Langtoft, & in campis ejuſdem villæ ſex carucatas terræ arabilis, habentes in longitudine quindecim quarentenas, & novem quarentenas in latitudine, & centum acras prati; & ſylvam & mariſcum duarum leucarum in longitudine, & duarum leucarum in latitudine, et eccleſiam ejuſdem villæ, & XL acras de eorum feodo in campo de Depyng. Item donum Algari militis, [filii Northlang,] ſcilicet Northland in Baſton, viz. quatuor carucatas terræ arabilis, continentes in longitudine octo quarentenas, & octo quarentenas in latitudine; & XLV acras prati, & mariſcum continens in longitudine XVI quarentenas, & VIII quarentenas in latitudine; & eccleſiam ejuſdem villæ, & unum molendinum, & dimidium alterius molendini, & totam piſcariam in aqua a molendino verſus Occidentem uſque ad finem [ejuſdem] mariſci [ejuſdem villæ] verſus Orientem. Item donum ejuſdem Algari militis in Repingale, viz. tres carucatas terræ arabilis, & XL acras prati. Item donum Normanni quondam vicecomitis in Sutton, juxta Boſworthe, duas carucatas terræ. Item donum ejuſdem in Badby, viz. quatuor hidas terræ cum appendiciis. Item donum domini Algari comitis in Holbecke, & in Cappelade, viz. quatuor carucatas, & ſex bovatas, & octodecim acras prati, & mariſcum. Item donum ejuſdem in villa ſua de Spaldelyng, videlicet tres carucatas terræ. Item donum ejuſdem in villa ſua de Pyncebek, videlicet unam carucatam terræ. Item donum ejuſdem in Algarkirke villa ſua, videlicet undecim bovatas terræ: & in parochia de Sutterton tres carucatas terræ, & unam bovatam, & viginti ſex acras prati, & quatuor ſalinas, cum eccleſia ejuſdem villæ. Item donum Oſwii militis in Draytona, videlicet octo hidas terræ, & quatuor virgatas, & eccleſiam ejuſdem villæ. Item donum Aſketelli coci mei in Glapthorn, videlicet tres virgatas terræ. Item donum Wlgeti [quondam] pincernæ mei, in Peiekyrke tres virgatas terræ. Item donum [Edulphi] nuncii mei in Laithorp, unam bovatam terræ. Item donum Siwardi vicecomitis in Kyrkeby, tres bovatas terræ, unam manſionem, & tria cotagia. Et in Staundon donum Sigburgæ comitiſſæ, quinque hidas terræ. Et donum Wlnoti dapiferi mei in Adyngtona, videlicet duas hidas terræ, & piſcariam, cum advocatione eccleſiæ ejuſdem villæ; & in alia Adyngtona ex dono ejuſdem, unam virgatam terræ. Iſtas terras & tenementa prædicto monaſterio Croylandiæ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in pacificam & perpetuam poſſeſſionem concedo, trado, & confirmo, habenda de me & hæredibus meis quibuſcunque Regibus Merciorum poſt me ſucceſſuris, in perpetuam & puram eleemoſynam, libere, quiete, & ſolute ab omnibus oneribus ſecularibus, exactionibus, vectigalibus univerſis, quocunque nomine cenſeantur. Quod ſi quis adverſarius, inſtigante diabolo, in quibuſcunque prædictis terris aut tenementis, tot regum pacifice poſſeſſis, & eorum auctoritate confirmatis, calumniam ponere voluerit in futurum, me & ſucceſſores meos Reges Merciorum profiteor præſenti chirographo & polliceor, dicti monaſterii futuros in perpetuum defenſores.

Iſtud

Iſtud chirographum meum domino Siwardo abbati patri meo, & Etheldrithæ ſanctiſſimæ virgini, pro Chriſti amore ibidem recluſæ, carne quidem cognatæ meæ, ſed (quod magis eſt) in Chriſto cariſſimæ ſorori, quondam promiſſum in præſentia dominorum meorum Egberti Regis Weſtſaxoniæ, & Athelwlphi filii ejus, coram pontificibus & proceribus majoribus totius Angliæ, in civitate Londonia (ubi omnes congregati fuimus pro conſilio capiendo contra Danicos piratas littora Angliæ aſſidue infeſtantes) ſigno ſanctæ crucis confirmavi. ✠ Ego Celnothus Archiepiſcopus Dorobornienſis conſului. ✠ Ego Enbaldus Archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis conſignavi. ✠ Ego Oſmundus Londonienſis Epiſcopus collaudavi. ✠ Ego Helmſtanus Epiſcopus Wintonienſ. aſſenſum præbui. ✠ Ego Herewinus Epiſcopus Lichefeldenſis conſenſi. ✠ Ego Cedda Herfordenſis Epiſcopus aſpiravi. ✠ Ego Adelſtanus Schireburnenſis Epiſcopus procuravi. ✠ Ego Humbrichtus Helman * Epiſcopus approbavi. ✠ Ego Wilredus Dommocenſis † Epiſcopus annui. ✠ Ego Herferdus Wigorn. Epiſcopus gratum habui. ✠ Ego Godwinus Roffenſis Epiſcopus favi. ✠ Ego Hedda Abbas de Medeſhamſted ratificavi. ✠ Ego Ambertus Abbas Ripadii ‡ interfui. ✠ Ego Kynewinus Abbas de Bardeney aſtiti. ✠ Ego Egbertus Rex Weſtſaxoniæ conceſſi. ✠ Ego Adelwlphus filius Regis Weſtſaxoniæ conſenſum dedi. ✠ Ego Wlhardus Dux aſſui. ✠ Ego Athelmus Dux audivi. ✠ Ego Herenbrichtus Dux acceptavi. ✠ Ego Swithunus Preſbyter Regis Egberti præſens fui. ✠ Ego Boſa ſcriba Regis Withlafii manu mea chirographum iſtud ſcripſi. ✠ Ego Withlafius Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti gratia Rex Merciorum, ad ſanctæ Matris Eccleſiæ honorem, & divini cultus exaltationem, anno Incarnationis ejuſdem noſtri Salvatoris octingenteſimo triceſimo tertio, in feſto ſancti Auguſtini confeſſoris, doctoris, & Apoſtoli noſtræ gentis, hæc pauca offero, pluraque offerrem, quin corpus meum in morte mea tam ſancto monaſterio promitterem, niſi ante ſepulturam meam Ripadio devoviſſem. Veruntamen ſpiritus meus permanebit vobiſcum in aeternum.

N° V.

BERTULPHUS Rex Merciorum venerabili patri domino Siwardo abbati Croylandiæ, omnibuſque fratribus ſuis monachis ejuſdem monaſterii præſentibus & futuris, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Gratias debitas vobis omnibus digniſſime reddo pro pecunia, qua me per vos dudum prætereuntem, in mea maxima indigentia, contra Paganorum violentiam gratiſſimo & liberaliſſimo animo refoviſtis. Quo tempore quia de injurioſis damnis vobis per quoſdam veſtros adverſarios malitioſe nimium illatis mihi graviter conqueſti eſtis, qui nequiter inſidiantes in exterioribus ripis aquarum veſtrarum, ſi dictas ripas aſcenderent in piſcando qui de fugitivis ſervi veſtri ſunt effecti, & pari modo multotiens cuſtodientes [terminos]

* Elmham. † Dunwich. ‡ Repton.

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mariſcorum veſtrorum, ſi forte oves & boves aut cetera animalia veſtra longius errantia revocare dicti ſervi veſtri excederent, ut eoſdem ſervos veſtros extra veſtram inſulam inventos, velut impunitatis ſuæ violatores, publicis legibus ſubjicerent & damnarent, ſicque neceſſe fuit frequentiſſime vel dictos ſervos veſtros in manus hoſtium ſuorum incidere & perire, vel eorum labores ad juſtum commodum veſtrum non procedere. Propoſita ergo tali querela veſtra per fratrem Aſkillum commonachum veſtrum palam coram prælatis & proceribus totius regni mei Merciæ apud Beningdon ultimo congregatis, omnibus tenerrime compatientibus ſuper ejuſmodi vobis illatis injuriis, ad honorem Dei & ſanctæ matris eccleſiæ relevationem, conſiderantibus etiam & collaudantibus univerſis perfectionem ſanctiſſimæ religionis veſtræ, pro majore pace & quiete veſtri ſacri monaſterii, complacuit privilegia domini Withlafii regis, fratris, & prædeceſſoris mei, de impunitate vobis conceſſa, declarare & dilatare, in eleemoſynam animæ meæ, declarataque ac dilatata meo chirographo confirmare.

Quapropter præcepi Radboto vicedomino Lincoln. ceteriſque miniſtris meis in illa patria conſtitutis, inſulam veſtram Croylandiæ, ac terminos mariſcorum veſtrorum circuire & deſcribere, mihique & conſilio meo, ubicunque in ultimo paſchæ fuiſſemus, fideliter & lucide demonſtrare: qui juſſa complentes, iſtis nominibus inſulæ veſtræ mariſcorum veſtrorum circuitum mihi, & conſilio meo, ſanctum paſcha noſtrum tunc apud Kyngeſbury tenentibus, aperte deſcriptum obtulerunt. Claudit enim inſulam veſtram de Croyland ad ejus Orientem (prout antiquitus per eam dotavit monaſterium veſtrum inclytus quondam Rex Merciæ Ethelbadus fundator veſter, & ceteri Reges Merciorum ſui ſucceſſores ſuis chirographis confirmaverunt) ab Aſwyktofthirne uſque ad Tedwarthar aqua de Schepiſhee, habens dictam inſulam in parte ſua Occidentali, & mariſcum de Cappelade in parte ſua Orientali: & de Tedwarthar uſque ad Namanſlandhirne claudit eam aqua de Southee, habens dictam inſulam in parte ſua Boreali, & ſylvam de Ancarig in parte ſua Auſtrali: & de Namanſlandhirne uſque ad pontem de Croyland claudit eam aqua de Neene, habens dictam inſulam in parte ſua Orientali, & mariſcum veſtrum dictum Alderlound in parte ſua Occidentali: & de ponte de Croyland uſque ad Wodeladmouth claudit eam aqua de Weland, habens dictam inſulam in parte ſua Occidentali: & de Wodelademouth uſque ad communem ſeweram de Aſendyk claudit eam prædicta aqua de Weland, habens dictam inſulam in parte ſua Auſtrali, & mariſcum de Spaldelyng in parte ſua Boreali: & de prædicta ſewera uſque ad Aſwyktoft claudit eam prædicta aqua de Aſendyk, habens dictam inſulam in parte ſua Auſtrali, & mariſcos de Spaldelyng, Weſton, & Multon in parte ſua Boreali. Mariſcorum vero veſtrorum jacentium ex oppoſito inſulæ veſtræ de Croyland ad ejus occidentem, limites & termini, per eoſdem miniſtros meos deſcripti, nominibus iſtis mihi ſunt oblati: viz. de Namanſlandhyrne uſque ad Fynſet, & inde uſque ad Groynes, & inde uſque ad Folwardſtakyng, & inde verſus Boream uſque ad Weland, ubi Southlake intrat de Weland, & ſic tranſeundo ipſam aquam de Weland, & aſcendendo ad Aſpath, & inde verſus Boream uſque ad Werwerlake, & ſic per Harynholt, uſque ad Mengerlake, & inde uſque ad Oggot ſive Dedmanſlake, & ſic per Apynholt & Wodelade verſus Orientem uſque ad Wodeladmouth, qui eſt terminus inſulæ veſtræ in illa parte contra Boream, ſicut Namanſlandhyrne eſt terminus inſulæ veſtræ con-

tra Auſtrum. Communia etiam paſturæ omnium animalium veſtrorum protenditur ultra dictos terminos mariſcorum veſtrorum verſus Auſtrum uſque ad agrum monachorum [eccleſiæ] de Medeſhamſted, & verſus Occidentem uſque ad agrum monachorum eccleſiæ ſanctæ Pegæ in Auſtrali mariſco de Weland, & in Boreali mariſco protenditur verſus Occidentem uſque ad ædificia de Depyng, & verſus Boream uſque ad ædificia de Spaldelyng, omnibus anni temporibus, prout a fundatione monaſterii veſtri hactenus omnia prætacta pacifice poſſediſtis. Pro ſervis ergo veſtris, quos de fugitivis ſive piſcatores, ſive paſtores vobis facietis, cum communi conſilio totius regni mei concedo ſancto monaſterio veſtro ultra exteriores ripas quinque agrorum claudentium inſulam veſtram viginti pedes in latitudine ab ipſa aqua, ubicunque aſcenderint ad retia ſua extrahenda, aut ad alia ſua neceſſaria in terra ſolida peragenda. Similiter quocunque protenditur animalium veſtrorum communia in prædictis mariſcis, illuc extenditur fugitivorum veſtrorum licentia, ut ſi forte in agros contiguos ex tempeſtate, vel alio infortunio, vel latrocinio abducta fuerint; conſentientibus omnibus prælatis & proceribus meis, concedo ipſis fugitivis veſtris, quod ſicut alii liberi homines, animalia veſtra prædicta perſequantur, & meliori modo, quo poterunt, repetant & reducant, & quaſi in eccleſia ſua eſſent, pace mea & impunitate per totam viam ſuam gaudeant: ſubque mutilatione membri magis neceſſarii nullus eos audeat moleſtare, vel in aliquo contrariari.

Inſuper pro dicti Withlafii quondam Regis, fratris & prædeceſſoris mei, proque redemtione meorum peccatorum, cum communi conſilio gratuitoque conſenſu omnium magnatum Regni mei concedo Deo, & beatiſſimo confeſſori ſuo S. Guthlaco, ſacratiſſimoque monaſterio veſtro Croylandiæ, quod per totum regnum meum Merciæ abbas, monachus, converſuſve ſacri monaſterii veſtri, qui nunc eſtis, vel qui vobis ſuccedent in futurum poſt vos, ibidem Domino ſervituri, pro quocunque negotio proceſſerint, de dictis fugitivis viæ ſuæ famulos licenter ſibi faciant & producant, inque præſentia dicti abbatis, monachi, vel converſi, ubique per regnum meum, ſicut in eccleſia ſua Croyland, ſalvi permaneant & ſecuri, ac ab omni periculo immunes penitus & indemnes, ſub mutilatione membri magis dilecti, ſi quis iſtud privilegium meum attentaverit in aliquo temere violare. Quod ſi extra prædictos viginti pedes in ripis exterioribus aquarum veſtrarum, aut extra villatas, quæ communia vobiſcum vendicant in Occidentalibus mariſcis veſtris, ex utraque partæ aquæ de Weland, aut alibi, vobis abſentibus, abſque viatica litera abbatis loci veſtri, talis fugitivus repertus fuerit, juxta demerita legali ſupplicio ſubjacebit.

Declaratis itaque terminis tam inſulæ veſtræ, quam mariſcorum veſtrorum, declaratis etiam ad honorem Dei privilegiis domini Withlafii, ac aliorum Regum Merciæ prædeceſſorum meorum, vobis magnifice conceſſis, complacuit unanimiter mihi ac univerſo conſilio meo, veſtra omnia loca mei auctoritate regii chirographi confirmare. Confirmo ergo vobis, & [omnibus] ſucceſſoribus veſtris regulam ſancti Benedicti ſub habitu veſtro tam nunc profeſſis, quam poſt vos profeſſuris, principalem veſtram eccleſiam Croylandiæ, in qua venerandæ reliquiæ ſanctiſſimi Chriſti confeſſoris, & patroni veſtri beati Guthlaci corporaliter tumulati, ultimam reſurrectionem feliciter expectant; totamque inſulam adjacentem, prout per terminos ſuos ſuperius declaratos miniſtrorum meorum diligentia ſufficientiſſime eſt deſcripta, in ſedem ſeparalem abbathiæ veſtræ, in ſitum ſpecialem monaſterii veſtri, & in veſtrum plenum dominium

minium ſingulariter & perpetuo poſſidendum, una cum duobus mariſcis jacentibus ad ejus Occidentem, viz. Alderſlound in Auſtrali parte aquæ de Weland, & Cogiſlound in ejuſdem aquæ parte Boreali, per terminos ſimiliter ſuperius declaratos. Hæc eſt hæreditas Domini, dos eccleſiæ Chriſti, ſolum ſanctæ Mariæ & beati Bartholomæi Apoſtoli, ſancti Guthlaci monachorumque ſuorum ſanctuarium ſacratiſſimum, & monaſterium ab omni terreno ſervitio liberrimum, illuſtriſſimorum Regum eleemoſyna ſpecialis, & in omni tribulatione univerſis locus refugii ſingularis, manſio ſanctorum perpetua, & poſſeſſio viris religioſis communi Regni conſilio ſpecialiter appropriata, proque frequentibus miraculis ſanctiſſimi confeſſoris, inter vineas Engaddi balſami mater ſemper fertilis, & pro Regum privilegiis Boſor in ſolitudine, omnibus pœnitentibus civitas gratiæ & ſalutis. Si quis ſacrarium hoc violaverit, vel in aliquo vexaverit, vindicabit in illum dextera mea, & hæredes mei, quicunque poſt me fuerint hujus regni Merciæ perenniter ſceptrigeri ſucceſſores.

Confirmo etiam Deo & ſancto Guthlaco, ſacroque monaſterio veſtro Croylandiæ de dono Fregiſti, quondam militis domini Kenulphi Regis, eccleſiæ de Langtoft & in campis ejuſdem villæ ſex carucatas terræ, habentes in longitudine quindecim quarentenas, & novem quarentenas in latitudine, & centum acras prati & ſylvam & mariſcum duarum leucarum in longitudine, & duarum leucarum in latitudine, & XL acras de eodem feodo in campis de Depyng. Confirmo etiam Deo & ſancto Guthlaco, ſacroque monaſterio veſtro, de dono Algari militis, filii Northlang, eccleſiam de Tetford cum capella ſancti Johannis Evangeliſtæ de Baſton, & in eadem parochia quatuor carucatas terræ, continentes in longitudine octo quarentenas, & octo quarentenas in latitudine, & XLV acras prati, & mariſcum continentem in longitudine ſexdecim quarentenas, & octo quarentenas in latitudine; & unum molendinum, & dimidium alterius molendini, & totam piſcariam in aqua, ſicut circuit pratum veſtrum verſus Orientem; & de dono ejuſdem Algari militis in Repingale tres carucatas terræ, & LX acras prati. Confirmo etiam Deo & ſancto Guthlaco, ſacroque monaſterio veſtro de Croyland, ex dono Algari comitis, patris junioris Algari, qui nunc eſt, eccleſiam de Cappelade, cum capella ſancti Johannis Baptiſtæ in eadem villa, & in campis tam de Holbech, quam de Cappelade, quatuor carucatas terræ arabilis, & ſex bovatas, & octodecim acras prati, & mariſcum duo mille acrarum, & mariſcum tres mille acrarum: & de dono ejuſdem Algari comitis ſenioris, ligneam capellam ſanctæ Mariæ per Spaldelyng, quæ Anglice *Stokkym* appellata ſita eſt in Orientali parte fluminis ejuſdem villæ; & in campis tam de Pynchbek, quam de Spaldelyng, quatuor carucatas terræ, & totam piſcariam prædicti fluminis a ponte quæ ducit de cœmeterio prædictæ capellæ ſanctæ Mariæ, ad cœmeterium lapideæ capellæ ſancti Nicholai, & Anglice *Stonyn* appellatæ, quæ ſita eſt in Occidentali ripa, in manerio prædicti comitis Algari, qui dedit ipſam piſcationem a prædicto ponte uſque ad ſeweram de Aſendyk Deo & ſancto Guthlaco de Croyland, pro anniverſario die patris ſui omnibus annis in veſtro monaſterio ſolenniter celebrando. Confirmo etiam Deo & ſancto Guthlaco, ſacroque monaſterio veſtro, de dono ejuſdem comitis Algari ſenioris, eccleſiam de Sutterton, tres carucatas terræ arabilis, & duodecim bovatas, & viginti ſex acras prati, & quatuor ſalinas. Et de dono Oſwii militis in Drayton, octo hidas terræ, & quatuor virgatas. Confirmo etiam Deo & ſancto Guthlaco, ſacroque monaſterio veſtro, de dono Aſketelli,

telii, tres virgatas terræ in Glapthorne. Et de dono Wlgeti tres virgatas terræ in Peiekyrk. Et de dono Edulphi de Laithorpe unam bovatam terræ. Et de dono Siwardi vicedomini in Kyrkeby tres bovatas terræ, unam manſionem, tria cotagia Et de dono Sigburgæ comitiſſæ in Staundon quinque hidas terræ. Et de dono Wlnoti in Adyngton duas hidas terræ, cum advocatione eccleſiæ ejuſdem villæ; & in alia Adyngton de dono ejuſdem, unam virgatam terræ. Confirmo etiam Deo & ſancto Guthlaco ſacroque monaſterio veſtro, de dono Thoroldi vicedomini Lincoln. in Bukenhale duas carucatas terræ & dimidiam, & viginti ſex acras prati, & L acras ſylvæ, [& ſeptuaginta acras] de Bruſce. Confirmo etiam Deo & ſancto Guthlaco ſacroque monaſterio veſtro, de dono Geolphi filii Malti in Halyngton quatuor bovatas terræ de Julando, & decem bovatas in ſervitio, & XXXIII acras prati in Gernthorpe de eodem feodo. Hæc omnia ſupradicta, eccleſias, capellas, terras, tenementa, paſturas, piſcationes, maneria, manſiones, molendina, merſca, & mariſcos, libera & ſoluta ab omni ſervitio ſeculari & onere terreno, concedo vobis & ſucceſſoribus veſtris in perpetuum; & præſenti meo chirographo confirmo in regiam eleemoſynam meam, pro anima domini Withlafii quondam regis, fratris & prædeceſſoris, & pro animabus omnium progenitorum, parentum, & amicorum meorum. Et emancipo ab omni debito regis, & omnis alterius domini, & hominis, cujuſcunque fuerit dignitatis, excellentiæ, vel honoris, ut nihil a modo de veſtri ſacri monaſterii Croylandiæ monachis, literatis, aut laicis, ſervis, aut tenentibus veſtris, exigere poterunt, præter orationes veſtras & beneficia ſpiritualia, quo gratiam beatiſſimi confeſſoris Chriſti ſancti Guthlaci apud vos corporaliter quieſcentis, in noſtris adipiſci neceſſitatibus jugiter mereamur.

Cum ergo unanimi conſenſu totius præſentis conſilii hic apud Kyngesbury anno Incarnationis Chriſti Domini octingenteſſimo quinquageſimo primo, feria ſexta, in hebdomada paſchæ, pro regni negotiis congregati, iſtud meum regium chirographum ſanctæ crucis ſigno ſtabiliter & immutabiliter confirmavi. ✠ Ego Ceolnothus Archiepiſcopus Dorobernen. fanus & incolumis tam mente quam membris, manu mea conſignavi. ✠ Ego Swithulphus Londonienſis Epiſcopus, in meipſo expertus gratiam Dei, & ſanctiſſimi confeſſoris ſui Guthlaci, humili devotione ad juſſionem domini mei Regis iſtud chirographum dictavi, & inter ceteros dominos epiſcopos in ordine meo ſubſcripſi. ✠ Ego Swithunus Wintonienſis Epiſcopus, gaudens & lætus quotiens aliquibus miraculis piiſſimus Dominus lætificat civitatem ſuam, ſanctam matrem noſtram eccleſiam, huic Regis chirographo ſubnotavi. ✠ Elſtanus Schireburnenſis Epiſcopus, devotus & perpetuus debitor ſancti Guthlaci, privilegio ſanctæ eccleſiæ ſuæ congratulans, ſignum feci. ✠ Ego Orkenwaldus Lichefelden. Epiſcopus, hilaris ac alacer in cunctis ſanctæ eccleſiæ proſperis ſucceſſibus, promto animo collaudavi. ✠ Ego Rethunus Legerecenſis Epiſcopus, filius ac famulus ſancti Guthlaci, quamdiu vixero, gratanter procuravi. ✠ Ego Godwinus Roffenſ. Epiſcopus, honorem Dei per hoc chirographum ardenter affectavi. ✠ Ego Wlfardus Abbas Eveſhamen. approbavi. ✠ Ego Livingus Abbas Winchelcumbæ commendavi. ✠ Ego Hedda Abbas Medeſhamſted diligenter procuravi. ✠ Ego Enulphus Dux conſenſi. ✠ Ego Elherus Comes annui. ✠ Ego Huda Comes aſſenſum dedi. ✠ Ego Oſlac pincerna Regis Ethelwlphi, & legatus ipſius domini mei, & filiorum ſuorum, nomine illorum & omnium Weſtſaxonum, iſtud

chirographum domini Bertulphi Regis plurimum commendavi. ✠ Ego Bertulphus Rex Merciorum, palam omnibus prælatis & proceribus regni mei, divinam deprecor majeſtatem, quatenus per interceſſionem ſanctiſſimi confeſſoris ſui ſancti Guthlaci, omniumque ſanctorum ſuorum, dimittat mihi & omni populo meo peccata noſtra: & ſicut per aperta miracula ſua nobis oſtendere dignatus eſt miſericordiam ſuam, ſic ſuper Paganos hoſtes ſuos dare nobis dignetur in omni certamine victoriam; & poſt præſentis vitæ fragilem curſum in conſortio ſanctorum ſuorum gloriam ſempiternam. Amen.

N° VI.

Charta Ethelwlphi Regis de decimis totius Angliæ.

REGNANTE Domino noſtro in perpetuum, dum in noſtris temporibus bellorum incendia, & direptiones opum noſtrarum, nec non & vaſtantium crudeliſſimas hoſtium deprædationes barbararum paganarumque nationum, multiplices tribulationes ad affligendum nos pro peccatis noſtris uſque ad internetionem, tempora cernimus incumbere periculoſa: quamobrem ego Ethelwlphus Rex Weſtſaxonum, cum conſilio epiſcoporum ac principum meorum, conſilium ſalubre atque uniforme remedium affirmantes, conſenſimus, ut aliquam portionem terrarum hereditariam antea poſſidentibus omnibus gradibus, ſive famulis & famulabus Dei Deo ſervientibus, ſive laicis miſeris, ſemper decimam manſionem, ubi minimum ſit, tum decimam partem omnium bonorum, in libertatem perpetuam donari ſanctæ eccleſiæ dijudicavi, ut ſit tuta & munita ab omnibus ſecularibus ſervitutibus, imo regalibus tributis, majoribus & minoribus, ſive taxationibus, quæ nos dicimus *Wynterden*, ſitque libera omnium rerum, pro remiſſione animarum & peccatorum noſtrorum, ad ſerviendum Deo ſoli, ſine expeditione, & pontis extructione, & arcis munitione, ut eo diligentius pro nobis ad Deum ſine ceſſatione preces fundant, [quo] eorum ſervitutem in aliqua parte levigamus. Acta ſunt hæc apud Wintoniam in eccleſia ſancti Petri, anno Dominicæ incarnationis DCCCLV indictione tertia, Nonas Novembris, ante majus altare, pro honore glorioſæ virginis, & Dei genetricis, Mariæ, ſanctique Michaelis Archangeli, & beati Petri Apoſtolorum principis, nec non & beati patris noſtri Gregorii papæ, præſentibus & ſubſcribentibus Archiepiſcopis & Epiſcopis Angliæ univerſis, nec non Beorredo Merciæ, & Edmundo Eſtanglorum rege, Abbatum, & Abbatiſſarum, Ducum, Comitum, procerumque totius terræ, aliorumque fidelium infinita multitudine, qui omnes regium chirographum laudaverunt; dignitates vero ſua nomina ſubſcripſerunt.

N° VII.

Charta Beorredi.

BEORREDUS, largiente Dei gratia, Rex Merciorum, omnibus provinciis, & populis earum univerſam Merciam inhabitantibus, & fidem catholicam conſervantibus, ſalutem ſempiternam in Domino noſtro Jheſu Chriſto. Quoniam, peccatis noſtris exigentibus, manum Domini ſuper nos extenſam quotidie cum virga ferrea cernimus noſtris cervicibus imminere; neceſſarium nobis & ſalubre arbitror, piis ſanctæ matris eccleſiæ precibus, eleemoſynarumque liberis largitionibuſque iratum Dominum placatum reddere, & dignis devotionibus ejus gratiam in noſtris neceſſitatibus auxiliariam implorare: ideoque & ad petitionem ſtrenuiſſimi comitis [Algari], mihi meritoque dilectiſſimi, conceſſi regio chirographo meo Theodoro abbati Croylandiæ, tam donum dicti comitis Algari, quam dona aliorum fidelium præteritorum ac præſentium dicto ſuo ſancto monaſterio, in eleemoſynam etiam animæ meæ, & in remiſſionem meorum criminum, devotione libera confirmare. Confirmo ergo Deo, & ſanctiſſimo confeſſori ſuo Guthlaco Croylandiæ, monachiſque omnibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, & in perpetuum ſervituris, totam inſulam ſuam monaſterio adjacentem, prout in chirographis inclyti quondam Regis Merciorum Ethelbaldi fundatoris ſui, ac aliorum regum prædeceſſorum meorum, per limites & terminos eſt deſcripta, in ſitum ſeparalem abbathiæ ſuæ, cum duobus mariſcis jacentibus ex oppoſito ejuſdem inſulæ ad Orientem ex utraque parte aquæ de Weland, viz. cum Alderlound in parte Auſtrali, & cum Goggiſlound in parte Boreali, eiſdem terminis quibus eos ab initio habuerunt. Confirmo etiam prædicto monaſterio Croylandiæ, de dono prædicti dilectiſſimi mihi inclyti comitis Algari, manerium ſuum, quod ſitum eſt in Orientali parte fluminis in Spaldelyng; cum quatuor carucatis terræ arabilis, & XXIV manſionibus, & LXXX cotagiis in eadem villa de Spaldelyng; & de dono comitis Algari ſenioris, patris ſui, ligneam capellam ſanctæ Mariæ ſitam in eadem parte fluminis in Spaldelyng, cum quatuor carucatis terræ adjacentibus ex utraque parte fluminis, tam in campis de Pynchebek quam de Spaldeling; & de dono ejuſdem comitis Algari eccleſiam de Cappelade, cum quatuor carucatis terræ, & VI bovatis, & XVIII acris prati, & merſco duarum acrarum in litore maris, & mariſco III acrarum contiguo aquæ de Shepiſhee claudenti inſulam ſuam de Croyland ad ejus Orientem; & de dono ejuſdem comitis Algari eccleſiam de Sutherton cum capella de Saltney, & III carucatas terræ, XXII bovatas, & XXXVI acras prati, tam in campis de Algarkyrke, quam de Sutherton, & cum quatuor ſalinis in eadem villa. Similiter confirmo prædicto monaſterio de Croyland, de dono Oſwii militis in Dreytona VIII hidas terræ, & IV virgatas, & eccleſiam ejuſdem villæ. Similiter confirmo prædicto monaſterio de dono Morcardi militis mei totam terram ſuam de Depyng, cum CC manſionibus, & cotagiis CCCC

& dua-

& duabus eccleſiis ; viz. quicquid habuit in eadem villa, & in campis ejus, ab aqua de Weland ad Auſtrum uſque ad campos de Langetoft ad ejus Aquilonem, & inter campos de Talington ad ejus Occidentem uſque ad Aſpath in mariſco ad ejus Orientem. Similiter confirmo prædicto monaſterio de dono Fregiſti militis Langetoft, cum omnibus terris, & mariſcis, quæ prædictus Fregiſtus habuit in eadem villa, & cum eccleſia ejuſdem villæ. Similiter confirmo prædicto monaſterio de dono Algari militis filii Northlang, in Baſton, & in Tetford omnes terras & tenementa quæ dictus Algarus habuit in eccleſia, & capella ſancti Johannis in eadem villa ; & de dono ejuſdem Algari in Repyngale III carucatas terræ arabilis, & LX acras grati. Similiter confirmo prædicto monaſterio de dono Normanni quondam vicedomini in Sutton juxta Boſworthe duas carucatas terræ, & unum molendinum ventricium ; & de dono ejuſdem Normanni in Stapilton manerium ſuum, & duas carucatas terræ ; & de dono ejuſdem Normanni in Badby IV hidas terræ, cum manerio, & XXX acris prati. Similter confirmo prædicto monaſterio de dono Thoroldi quondam vicedomini Lincoln. in Bokenhale II carucatas terræ & dimidiam & XXVI acras prati, & L acras ſylvæ, [& LXX acras] Bruſche. Similiter confirmo prædicto monaſterio de dono Geolphi filii Malti in Halyngton quatuor bovatas terræ de Juland, & X bovatas in ſervitio, & XXX acras prati de eodem feodo de Gerunthorpe. Similiter confirmo prædicto monaſterio de dono Aſketelli in Glapthorn tres virgatas terræ ; & de dono Wulgeti in Peykyrk tres virgatas terræ ; & de dono Siwardi in Kyrkeby III bovatas terræ, unam manſionem, & III cotagia ; & de dono Edulphi in Laythorpe unam bovatam terræ ; & de dono Wulnoti in Adyngton duas hidas terræ & piſcariam, cum advocatione eccleſiæ ejuſdem villæ ; & in Adynton unam virgatam terræ ; & de dono Sigburgæ comitiſſæ in Staundon V hidas terræ ; & de dono Grymketelli unam hidam & dimidiam in Thirming.

Hæc omnia prænominata, inſulam, mariſcos, & merſca, eccleſias, & capellas, maneria, manſiones, & cotagia, ſylvas, terras, & prata, concedo, conſtituo, & confirmo Deo & ſancto Guthlaco, libera, ſoluta, & emancipata ab omni onere terreno & ſervitio ſeculari, pro animabus prædictarum rerum donatorum, & pro merito animæ meæ, & animarum omnium progenitorum ac hæredum meorum, in eleemoſynam æternam abbati Theodoro, & monachis ſuis in Croylandenſi monaſterio Domino ſervientibus perpetuo poſſidendum. Iſtud regium chirographum meum anno incarnationis Domini noſtri Jheſu Chriſti octingenteſimo ſexageſimo octavo, Calend. Auguſti, apud Snothryngham coram fratribus, & amicis, & omni populo meo in obſidione Paganorum congregatis, ſanctæ crucis munimine confirmavi. ✠ Ego Ceolnothus Archiepiſcopus Doroborn. ſubnotavi. ✠ Ego Elſtanus Londonienſis epiſcopus corroboravi. ✠ Ego Edmundus Schireburnen. epiſcopus collaudavi. ✠ Ego Alcwinus Winton. epiſcopus commendavi. ✠ Ego Kynebertus Lichefelden. epiſcopus conſignavi. ✠ Ego Ethelbertus Hereford. epiſcopus crucem meam feci. ✠ Ego Wlfius abbas Eveſhamen. approbavi. ✠ Ego Hedda de Medeſhamſted abbas conſenſum dedi. ✠ Ego Tivinus * abbas de ſancto Albano conſului. ✠ Ego Ethelredus Rex Weſtſaxoniæ aſſenſum præbui. ✠ Ego Alfredus frater Re-

* No ſuch name occurs in the liſt of Abbots of St. Albans. The name that comes nearcſt to it is *Ulfig* or *Ulfin*.

gis

gis Weſtſaxoniæ conſenſi. ✠ Ego Edmundus Rex Eſtangliæ procuravi. ✠ Ego Adelredus dux favi. ✠ Ego Oſbertus dux annui. ✠ Ego Algarus comes iſtud devote fieri deprecans à domino meo Rege gratioſe impetravi. ✠ Ego Wulkelnus * comes adjuvi. ✠ Ego Adelwlphus comes conceſſi. ✠ Ego Turgotus comes conſenſi. ✠ Ego Alcmundus comes conſideravi. ✠ Ego Diga comes interfui. ✠ Ego Lefwinus comes aſpexi. ✠ Ego Burkardus comes conſcripſi. ✠ Ego Aſcerus comes affui. ✠ Ego Thurſtanus comes ſtabilivi. ✠ Ego Reynardus comes conſului. ✠ Ego Tilbrandus comes ſubſcripſi. ✠ Ego Beorredus Rex Merciorum intimo animi affectu, totiſque præcordiis, gratias exolvo ſpeciales omni exercitui meo; maxime tamen viris eccleſiaſticis, Epiſcopis, & Abbatibus, aliis etiam inferioris ſtatus & dignitatis; qui, licet piiſſimæ memoriæ Rex quondam Ethelwlphus pater meus per ſacratiſſimam chartam ſuam ab omni expeditione militari vos liberos reddiderit, & ab omni ſervitio ſeculari penitus abſolutos, digniſſima tamen miſeratione ſuper oppreſſiones Chriſtianæ plebis, eccleſiarumque, ac monaſteriorum deſtructiones luctuoſas benigniſſime compaſſi, contra nefandiſſimos Paganos in exercitum Domini promti & ſpontanei conveniſtis, ut, tanquam martyres, Chriſti cultus ſancto ſanguine veſtro augeatur, & barbarorum ſuperſtitioſa crudelitas effugetur.

N° VIII.

Charta Ædredi Regis.

PAX in ſummæ Trinitatis nomine, Patris, & Filii, & Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Ego Edredus Rex terrenus ſub imperiali potentia Regis ſeculorum æternique principis, magnæ Brittaniæ temporale gerens imperium, univerſis Chriſtianis tam præſentibus, quam poſteris, ſalutis beneficium in authore ſalutis. Vobis liqueat omnibus, quod per devotam ſuggeſtionem, & frequentem provocationem delecti clerici & cognati mei Turketuli mihi factam ſuper reparatione, reſtauratione, ac libertate ſacroſanctæ eccleſiæ & monaſterii Croylandenſis, in qua reconditæ ſunt reliquiæ ſancti Guthlaci confeſſoris, & anchoritæ, non modicum condolui, & compaſſus ſum, tam pro depopulatione ſanctæ matris eccleſiæ, quam pro minoratione beneficiorum ſpiritualium, pro animabus progenitorum meorum per opera miſericordiæ multipliciter & frequenter impenſorum; recolens, ibi cœnobium nigrorum monachorum ordinis ſancti Benedicti a nobili rege Merciorum, Ethelbaldo nomine, quondam Alwionis filio eſſe fundatum, affluenter ditatum, & regalibus privilegiis ſufficienter munitum, ut per inſpectionem chartarum ejuſdem Ethelbaldi ad ſecuritatem dictorum monachorum compoſitarum, ſatis erat conſilio meo declaratum. Sed poſt multorum temporum curricula, per Paganorum exercitum erat devaſtatum, & cum omnibus ornamentis & monumentis compluribus, igne crematum & conſumtum

* Or *Wulfketel.*

Ubi

Ubi prædictus Turketulus, qui juxta Pſalmiſtæ vocem propheticam, 'odit eccleſiam malignantium, & dilexit decorem domus Domini,' pio ſtimulatus deſiderio, dictum cœnobium reparare & reædificare ſummopere molitur. Hic homo divinæ caritatis zelo in tantum accenſus eſt, ut corde ac corpore ſe ovili Dominico ibidem mancipare indeſinenter adoptat. Unde quinque monachi ſenes in eadem inſula latitantes, de quibus duo a diſperſione regreſſi, de ejuſdem Turketuli, & aliorum juriſperitorum conſilio informati, quaſi graviter formidantes jacturas & diſpendia varia, futuris temporibus inopinate emergentia, [prius] totam abbathiam cum omnibus poſſeſſionibus [ſuis] obtentis, & ejuſdem Turketuli ſolicitudine recuperatis, meo etiam favore adquiſitis, cum ſex maneriis de prædiis ſuis hæreditariis, in manum meam [regiam] funditus & ſponte reſignarunt, ut per meam redonationem de firmiori & liberiori ex tunc & in poſterum gratulantur poſſeſſione. Sed quum fœdus verbo ſolummodo initum dum a memoria fuerit devolutum in materiam contrahitur litigioſam, niſi rei geſtæ perennis ſcripti patrocinium ſuffragetur: hinc eſt, quod ſæpe dictum Turketulum, cum præfatis monachis jam in habitu adunatum, grato meo conſenſu & aſſenſu abbatem ejuſdem monaſterii conſtituo; & tam abbathiam, quam omnes poſſeſſiones ſic recuperatas, & mihi reſignatas, ex dono meo regali de cetero in [perpetuam &] puram eleemoſynam illis monachis, & omnibus ſucceſſoribus eorum ſub eadem regula, & eodem habitu ſancti Benedicti ibidem Deo ſervientibus, trado, dono, & confirmo, & in hunc modum per ſingula declarare diſpono.

Imprimis totam inſulam Croylandiæ, pro gleba eccleſiæ, & pro ſitu ſeparali ejuſdem monaſterii, cum his limitibus diſtinctam; videlicet, a ponte de Croyland triangulo per aquam de Weland verſus Spaldelyng uſque ad Aſendyk, ubi Aſendyk cadit in aquam de Weland, ex Boreali parte crucis lapideæ per prædictum Turketulum ibidem affixæ; & ſic ſurſum verſus Orientem per Aſendyk uſque ad Aſwyktoft, & inde uſque ad Schepiſhee in Orientali parte ejuſdem inſulæ, & ſic uſque ad Tedwarthar, & ibi intrando Southee uſque ad Namanſlandhyrne, ubi crucem lapideam affigi præcepit idem Turketulus, diſtantem a Southee per ſex perticatas; & [ſic] in illa aqua ſit diviſio duorum comitatuum, Lincolniæ videlicet & Grantebrigiæ, & diſtat eadem crux ab aqua de Neene verſus Occidentem per quinque perticatas; & inde per eandem aquam de Neene, ſicut currit ad ſupra dictum pontem de Croyland: cum ſeparali piſcaria tam in aquis omnibus ambientibus eandem inſulam quam in ſtagnis & paludibus infra ſitum incluſis; una cum mariſcis, & alnetis adjacentibus verſus Occidentem ex oppoſito ejuſdem inſulæ, in omnibus Lincolniæ comitatui annexis, & reſpondentibus, & per hos limites in hunc modum determinatis, videlicet a Namanlandhyrne per aquam de Neene verſus Occidentem uſque ad finem factum, ubi crux lapidea defixa eſt juxta ripam; & ab inde uſque ad Grinis, & ſic uſque ad Folwardſtakyng, & inde uſque ad Southlake, ubi Southlake cadit in aquam de Weland, & ſic tranſeundo eadem aquam, & incipiendo ad Kenulphſton juxta ripam ex oppoſito de Southlake, ubi primus abbas a fundatione ejuſdem monaſterii, nomine Kenulphus, poſuit crucem lapideam pro limite inter Croyland & Depyng; & ab inde tendendo verſus Boream juxta Aſpath uſque ad Werwarlake, & ſic uſque ad Harynholt, & deinde ſurſum per Mengerlake, & Lurtake, & ibi ſunt limites dividentes Hoyland & Keſtevene; & inde uſque ad Oggot, & ſic uſque ad Apynholt, ſive alio nomine Wodelade, ubi Wodelade cadit in aquam de Weland:

cum omnibus appendiciis, & omni commodo quod poſſit evenire ſive extorqueri infra ſupradictos limites, tam ſubter terram, quam ſupra; cum communa paſturæ [omne tempore anni pro omni genere animalium, ſibi & omnibus hominibus ſuis ſive tenentibus ſecum infra dictos limites cohabitantibus, & erit illa communa paſturæ] in mariſcis adjacentibus ex utraque parte aquæ de Weland, videlicet ex una parte ab ipſa aqua uſque ad agrum de Medeſhamſted, & ex alia parte ab eadem aqua uſque ad ædificia de Spaldelyng, cum ſeparali piſcaria in eadem aqua de Weland a Kenulphſton uſque ad pontem de Croyland, [& in aqua de Neene a limite Finefacto nomine uſque ad pontem de Croyland] & ab inde in eadem aqua, & in aqua de Weland coadunatis, uſque ad Aſendyk: poſſunt etiam dicti monachi de eiſdem mariſcis verſus Occidentem adjacentibus, pro ſe & hominibus ſive tenentibus ſuis, includere croftos ſive pratum circa pontem ſeparaliter quantum illis placuerit. Quare volo, quod dicti monachi habeant prædia iſta de donatione & confirmatione mea, libera & ſoluta ab omni cauſa & onere ſeculi, & omnes libertates, & liberas conſuetudines, cum omni illo quod adpellatur Socha, Sacha, Tol & Tem, Infangthef, Weif, & Stray, & cum hiis legitime appendentibus in puram & perpetuam eleemoſynam meam.

Præterea trado, dono, & confirmo eiſdem monachis has poſſeſſiones eidem cœnobio ex donatione antiqua procerum regni mei ab olim dependentes: videlicet in Lincolnſhire, in Spaldelyng tres carucatas terræ; in Pyncebek unam carucatam terræ; in Cappelade tres carucatas terræ, ſex bovatas terræ, & duodecim acras prati, cum eccleſia ejuſdem villæ; in Algare duodecim bovatas terræ; in Donneſdyk duas carucatas terræ, & viginti acras prati; in Drayton unam carucatam terræ, & ſex acras prati, & quatuor ſalinas; in Burtoft unam bovatam terræ, cum ſocha, ſacha, & cum eccleſia de Sutterton; in Bokenhale duas carucatas terræ, & dimidiam; & viginti ſex acras prati, & quinquaginta acras ſylvæ, & ſexaginta & decem acras de bruſche; in Halynton decem bovatas terræ; cum quatuor bovatis de Juland, & cum triginta duabus acris prati de eodem feodo in Gerumthorp; in Langtoft ſex carucatas terræ arabilis (& habet quindecim quarentenas in longitudine, & novem quarentenas in latitudine) & centum acras prati, & ſylvam, & mariſcum duarum leucarum in longitudine, & duarum leucarum in latitudine, & eccleſiam ejuſdem villæ, quadraginta acras de eodem feodo in campo Deping; in Baſton apud Tetford quatuor carucatas terræ arabilis, & quadraginta quinque acras prati, cum eccleſia ejuſdem villæ, & cum ſexdecim quarentenis mariſci in longitudine, & octo quarentenis in latitudine, cum uno molendino aquatico, & dimidio molendino; in Repyngale tres carucatas terræ arabilis, & ſexaginta acras prati; in Laithorp unam bovatam terræ; in Kyrkby tres bovatas terræ, unam manſionem, & tria cotagia. In Northamtonſchyr, in Wedlyngburgh ſex hidas terræ, & dimidiam, cum eccleſia ejuſdem villæ, cum ſocha, ſacha, &c. in Adington tres hidas terræ, cum advocatione eccleſiæ ejuſdem villæ; in Helmyngton tres hidas terræ; in Glapthorn tres virgatas terræ; in Wyrthorp unam hidam, & dimidiam, cum uno molendino aquatico; in Peykyrke duas virgatas terræ; in Badby manerium, & quatuor hidas terræ, cum triginta acris prati. In Huntyngdonſchyr, in Morberne quinque hidas terræ, cum advocatione eccleſiæ ejuſdem villæ; in Thiring unam hidam & dimidi-

am

am terræ. In Leyrceſtreſhire, in Bedby decem carucatas terræ, & dimidiam, cum eccleſia ejuſdem villæ; in Sutton duas carucatas terræ; in Stapilton duas carucatas terræ. In Grantebrygeſhire, in Kotenham undecim hidas terræ, cum advocatione eccleſiæ ejuſdem villæ alternis vicibus; in Hokitton ſeptem hidas terræ, & dimidiam, cum eccleſia ejuſdem villæ; in Drayton octo hidas terræ, & dimidiam, cum advocatione eccleſiæ ejuſdem villæ. In Hurtfordſhire in Staundon quinque hidas terræ.

Et volo, quod dicti monachi ſint quieti & ſoluti ab omni ſcotto, geldo, auxiliis vicecomitum, hydagio, & a ſecta in ſchyris, wapuntakis, hundredis, thrithingis, & omnimodis aliis curiis, & ſeculi oneribus univerſis. Et præcipio, quod omnes homines fugitivos, quos iidem monachi, per teſtimonium quatuor vel quinque hominum fide dignorum coram vicecomite in patria in qua tales manent poſſunt affidare ſuos nativos eſſe, reducantur per prædictum vicecomitem in abbathiam eorum cum omnibus catallis & ſequelis eorum, omni reclamatione & reluctatione abinde remota & annullata. Et ſi quid prius egerint in fraudem dominorum ſuorum, illud caſſatum omnino decerno. Et ſi quis hominum nativorum ſuorum, vel native de eis tenentium, aliquod delictum fecerit, pro quo catalla ſua debeat perdere, ipſa catalla prædictis monachis integre liberentur, ubicunque facta fuerit juſtitia. Et volo, quod ſi vicecomes, vel aliquis de ballivis ſeu miniſtris meis, repertus [fuerit] negligens, vel protrahens eorum negotia contra juris ordinem & libertates earum, ſit in forisfactura viginti librarum theſauro meo ſolvendarum.

Et ne aliquid omittatur quod ad ſecuritatem jurium & libertatum eorum monachorum præſenti chartæ convenit inferere, ſaltem propter eos, quos plus terret diſpendium temporale vitæ præſentis, quam ſupplicium gehennale perpetuo duraturum: diſtricte præcipio, quod omnes & ſinguli, cujuſcunque fuerint gradus vel conditionis, qui præſentis ſcripti ſanctionem, contra formam & effectum voluntatis meæ expreſſæ in eodem, in aliquo violare nituntur, perturbare, vel minuere procurant, conſilio, auxilio, vel favore, quo minus pacifice poſſideant aliqua dona ſibi conceſſa, vel veſcantur aliquibus privilegiis ſuperius memoratis; ſint condemnati in pœna forisfacturæ centum librarum legalis monetæ theſauro meo, hæredum, vel ſucceſſorum meorum perſolvendarum, quoties ſic attentare præſumſerint; nec non quod ſatisfaciant dictis monachis pro damnis et expenſis per eos ſibi factis vel illatis taxandis per juramenta quatuor vel quinque hominum fide dignorum, per quos rei veritas melius agnoſci poterit, coram judicibus meis, hæredum, vel ſucceſſorum meorum definiendis. Ut ſic qui ſeculo ſponte renunciant, et ſe jugo dominico mancipaverunt, & jam facti ſunt mundo mortui, abſque mundi turbine & inquietudine liberam habeant facultatem divinæ vacare contemplationi.

Iſta donaria (licet minima) ad laudem ſummæ Trinitatis, & in pretium redemtionis animæ meæ, prædictis monachis devotus perpetuavi & ſtabilivi, in anno incarnatione [ſempiterni principii] Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti nongenteſimo quadrageſimo octavo, in præſentia Archiepiſcoporum, Epiſcoporum, & Procerum Regni mei ſubſcriptorum. ✠ Ego Odo Dorobernienſis Archiepiſcopus conſilium & conſenſum meum ad iſtud dedi. ✠ Ego Wlſtanus Archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis devotus ſubnotavi. ✠ Ego Alfredus Schyreburn. Epiſcopus affectavi. ✠ Ego Kynſius Lichefeld. Epiſcopus conſenſi. ✠ Ego Kynewaldus Wygorn. Epiſcopus iſtud factum corroboravi.

roboravi. ✠ Ego Ceolwulphus Dorcaceſt. Epiſcopus deſideravi. ✠ Ego Athelwoldus Abbas Abendonenſis approbavi. ✠ Ego Dunſtanus Abbas Glaſtoniæ multum adoptavi. ✠ Ego Oſlac Dux ad inſtantiam domini mei Regis collaudavi. ✠ Ego Brithnothus Dux commendavi. ✠ Ego Alcinus Comes favi. ✠ Ego Aigulfus Comes conſignavi. ✠ Ego Radbodus Comes conſenſum dedi. ✠ Ego Byngulph Vicedominus conſului. ✠ Ego Alfer Vicecomes audivi. ✠ Ego Farceus Miniſter interfui. ✠ Ego Sigeus Miniſter auſcultavi. ✠ Ego Æthelwardus Miniſter aſpexi. ✠ Ego Turketulus (licet miniſter inutilis) finem cernens mei propoſiti, ob hujus rei gratiam æternum Deum laudo per omnia, & licet ſero veniens ſub habitu monachali, & animo contrito jugo regulari meipſum ſubmiſi, ut ſaltem ſic ſenectutis meæ fæces creatori meo cogar immolare. Magnificat ergo anima mea Dominum, & vos fratres magnificate Dominum mecum, ut in ſanctitate & juſtitia coram ipſo ſervientes, ſemperque mundi principe triumphato, ſic curramus in præſentis vitæ ſtudio ut in futuro ad divinæ ſpeculationis bravium pertingere mereamur. Amen.

N° IX.

Charta Ædgari Regis.

IMPERANTE Domino noſtro Jeſu Chriſto ſuper omnes cœlos, & ſuper omnia regna orbis terrarum principatum tenente, qui tollit reges, & transfert regna ſtatque ſuo nutu mundi climata univerſa; ego Edgarus ejuſdem Dei noſtri largitua munificentia poſſidens totius Magnæ Britanniæ monarchiam, ſtatui mecum ab initio regni mei pro modulo meo ſua beneficia recompenſare, & de tranſitoria Mammona providere mihi beatorum tabernacula, perque caduca bona promereri ſempiterna gaudia. Cum ergo relevatione eccleſiarum Chriſti, & monaſteriorum reſtauratione frequentiſſime mihi ſuggerent ſpirituales patres mei pontifices & prælati, teſte Deo cordium inſpectore, ſolicitus eorum petitionibus ſemper apertis auribus acquievi. Cum vero ſanctiſſimi Archiepiſcopi mei Dunſtanus Dorober. & Oſketulus Eboracenſis apertius inſinuaſſent quomodo celebre monaſterium Croylandenſe quondam ab inclyto Rege Merciorum Ethelbaldo fundatum, aliiſque Merciorum Regibus, ſucceſſoribus ejus, multis & magnis donariis & dignitatibus ditatum, inſuper immunitatibus & immenſis privilegiis ampliatum & magnifice confirmatum, demum nefandiſſimis Danis totam terram opprimentibus, ab iiſdem dictum monaſterium fuerit igne crematum & devaſtatum; ſed poſtea, tanta ceſſante procella, per induſtriam venerabilis patris Turketuli, cooperante ſibi gratia piiſſimi Regis patrui & prædeceſſoris mei Edredi, [jam] reſurrexit reſtauratum, & iterum in ſanctorum habitaculum ædificatum, & regio chirographo confirmatum; gaudio magnus gaviſus ſum, & creſcenti quotidie convaleſcentique indies temporibus [meis] per totam Angliam cultui Chriſ-

Chriſtiano totis animi præcordiis (Deo teſte) congratulatus; prædicto viro venerabili, abbati Turketulo, quondam patris mei patruorumque meorum patricio potentiſſimo, ac omnium hoſtium Anglici regni triumphatori ſtrenuiſſimo, jamque patriæ cœleſtis amore ſervorum Chriſti ſanctiſſimo paſtori & prælato, concedo de regalibus ſylvis meis ſuo Croylandenſi monaſterio magis vicinis & propinquis, ſcz. de Ancarygwod & de Medeſhamſtedwod, regalibus maneriis meis de Eſtreye, & de Caſtre pertinentibus, arbores & meremium ad ædificationem ſui dicti monaſterii prædicti, quot & quantum placuerit accipere: nec aliquis miniſtrorum meorum in illa patria præſumat eum in aliquo impedire. Ipſum etiam Croylandenſe monaſterium cum tota inſula adjacente, & cum villa duobuſque mariſcis jacentibus ex utraque parte aquæ de Weland verſus occidentem, iiſdem limitibus & terminis, quibus dicti monaſterii monachi a ſua prima fundatione illa continue poſſederunt, & prout plurimorum Regum prædeceſſorum meorum, & præcipue inclyti Regis Edredi patrui prædeceſſoriſque mei chirographa & munumenta ſufficienter, ab oriente ad occidentem, & ab auſtro ad aquilonem, declarant ac manifeſtant, concedo & confirmo in perpetuam eleemoſynam prædicto patri mei Turketulo abbati, ac monachis ſuis, ac omnibus eorum ſucceſſoribus ibidem Deo ſervientibus: ſcilicet dictam inſulam de Croyland, procedendo de ponte ſuo triangulo per aquam de Weland verſus Spaldelyng uſque ad Aſendyk, ubi Aſendyk cadit in aquam de Weland ex boreali parte crucis lapideæ per prædictum Turketulum ibidem affixæ, & ſic ſurſum verſus orientem per Aſendyk uſque ad Aſendtoſt, & inde uſque ad Schepiſhee in orientali parte ejuſdem inſulæ, & ſic uſque ad Tetwarthar, & ibi intrando Southee uſque ad Namanlandhyrne, ubi crucem lapideam affigi fecit idem Turketulus, diſtantem a Southee per ſex perticatas, & [diſtat eadem crux ab aqua] de Neene verſus occidentem per v perticatas, & inde per eandem aquam de Neene ſicut currit ad prædictum pontem de Croyland; cum ſeparali piſcaria tam in aquis omnibus ambientibus eandem inſulam quam in ſtagnis & paludibus infra ſitum incluſis; una cum mariſcis & alnetis adjacentibus verſus Occidentem ex oppoſito ejuſdem inſulæ in omnibus Lincolniæ comitatui connexis & reſpondentibus, & per hos limites determinatis: viz. a Namanſlandhyrne per aquam de Neene verſus occidentem uſque ad Fineſton, ubi crux lapidea defixa eſt juxta ripam, & inde uſque ad Greynes, & ſic uſque ad Folwardſtaking, & inde uſque ad Southlake, ubi Southlake cadit in aquam de Weland, & ſic tranſeundo eandem aquam ad Kenulphſton juxta ripam ex oppoſito de Southlake, ubi primus abbas ejuſdem monaſterii nomine Kenulphus poſuit crucem lapideam pro limite inter Croyland & Deping, & inde verſus boream juxta Aſpath uſque ad Werwarlake, & ſic uſque ad Harynholt, & inde ſurſum per Mengarlake, & Lurtlake, & inde per Oggot uſque ad Wodelade, ubi Wodelade cadit in aquam de Weland; cum omnibus commodis quæ poterunt evenire vel extorqueri infra prædictos limites, tam ſubter terram quam ſupra; cum communa paſturæ omni tempore anni pro omni genere animalium, ſibi, & omnibus hominibus ſuis, & tenentibus ſuis ſecum infra dictos limites cohabitantibus in mariſcis adjacentibus ex utraque parte [aquæ de Weland, videlicet ex una parte] ab illa aqua uſque ab agrum meum de Medeſhamſted, & ex alia parte ab aqua eadem uſque ad ædificia de Spaldelyng, cum ſeparali piſcaria in eadem aqua de Weland, a Kenulphſton uſque ad pontem in Croyland, & in aqua de Neene a limite, Fineſton nomine, uſque ad

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prædictum pontem de Croyland, & inde in eadem aqua, & in aqua de Weland coadunatis uſque ad Aſendyk. Concedo etiam quod dicti monachi poſſint includere de mariſcis adjacentibus verſus occidentem pro ſe & pro tenentibus ſuis croftos ſive pratum circa pontem ſeparaliter, quantum illis placuerit, prout patruus meus Rex Edredus eiſdem hæc omnia ſuo chirographo confirmavit. Concedo etiam & confirmo prædicto monaſterio omnia prætacta libera & ſoluta ab omni onere ſeculari, & quod habeant omnes liberas conſuetudines, cum illo quod appellatur Socha, Sacha, Tol & Tem, Infangthef, Weyf & Stray, & cum his legitime appendentibus. Concedo etiam & confirmo eiſdem monachis omnes terras & tenementa, eccleſias & capellas, & omnes poſſeſſiones eidem monaſterio pertinentes, quas præfatus Rex Edredus, vel optimates ſui, dicto cœnobio pro ſuorum redemtione peccaminum in perpetuam eleemoſynam donaverunt, vel per præfatum abbatem Turketulum datæ vel acquiſitæ ſunt; id eſt, in Croyland, Spaldeling, Pyncebek, Cappelade, Algare, Donneſdyk, Drayton, Burtoft, Southerton, Bokenhale, Halyngton, Gerunthorp, Langtoft, Baſton, Depyng, Tetford, Repyngale, Laythorp, Kyrkeby, Wendlyngburgh, Adyngton, Elmyngton, Glapthorne, Wyrthorp, Peykyrke, Baddeby, Morburne, Thirming, Baby, Sutton, Stapilton, Kotenham, Hoketon, Drayton, & Staundon. Hæc omnia tenementa, ad honorem Dei, & ſanctæ eccleſiæ ſuæ relevationem, & ob amorem ſancti Guthlaci, corporaliter in cœnobio Croylandenſi requieſcentis, confirmo venerabili patri meo Turketulo abbati Croylandiæ, ac monachis ſuis, & eorum ſucceſſoribus ibidem Deo ſervientibus in perpetuum. Prohibeo etiam ne quiſquam miniſtrorum meorum in patria Girviorum præmemoratos limites mariſcorum Croylandiæ introeat, aut ſe in aliquo intromittat; cum tam de donatione Regis Edredi patrui & prædeceſſoris mei, quam de confirmatione mea poſſideant prædictos mariſcos, & ſitum ſeparalem monaſterii ſui, & a mariſco meo de Ege crucibus lapideis, ac aliis interſignis & terris ſeparatos. Contra ergo hujus noſtri chirographi propoſitum quicunque dictum Turketulum abbatem patrem meum, vel monachos ſuos vexare vel inquietare pro aliquo præmiſſorum præſumſerit, præter meam indignationem & vindictam, niſi citius cum condigna ſatisfactione reſipuerit, longius a ſanctorum congregatione ſegregatus cum Dathan & Abiram damnationem gehennalem ſentire poſſit: qui vero auxerit noſtram eleemoſynam, aut in aliquo promoverit hujus mei chirographi voluntatem, inter omnes ſanctos & electos Dei ſempiternam ſortiatur felicitatem. Sancitum eſt hoc [chirographum meum] in anno Dominicæ incarnationis DCCCC LXVI præſentibus archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, & optimatibus regni mei ſubnotatis. ✠ Ego Edgarus totius Albionis monarcha iſtud chirographum cum ſigno ſanctæ crucis confirmavi. ✠ Ego Dunſtanus archiepiſcopus Dorobern. hoc chirographum cum trophæo hagiæ crucis corroboravi. ✠ Ego Oſketulus archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis devote collaudavi. ✠ Ego Æthelwoldus epiſcopus Wintoniæ multum procuravi. ✠ Ego Oſwaldus epiſcopus Wicciorum commendavi. ✠ Ego Ælfwoldus epiſcopus Donevoniæ * ſubſcripſi. ✠ Ego Alſtanus abbas Glaſtoniæ conſilium dedi. ✠ Ego Æthelgarus abbas novi monaſterii Wyntoniæ conſenſum præbui. ✠ Ego Wulfius abbas ſancti Petri Weſtmonaſterii extra London ſubnotavi. ✠ Ego Merwenna abbatiſſa de Rumſege ſignum ſanctæ crucis feci. ✠ Ego Ordgarus dux Donevoniæ † conſignavi. ✠ Ego Elfegus Suthamtonienſis dux approbavi. ✠ Ego Ollac dux affui.

* Domnoniæ, i. e. *Dunwich*. † Devoniæ.

fui. ✠ Ego Brithnodus dux aſpexi. ✠ Ego Alwine dux conſenſi. ✠ Ego Alferus dux interfui, ✠ Ego Ernulphus miniſter vidi. ✠ Ego Rynguhus miniſter vidi. ✠ Ego Adelwardus miniſter audivi. ✠ Ego Veif miniſter auſcultavi.

N° X.

Charta Canuti.

CNUTUS Rex totius Angliæ, & Danmarchiæ, & Norwagiæ, & magnæ partis Swavorum, omnibus provinciis, nationibus, & populis meæ poteſtati ſubjectis, tam minoribus quam majoribus ſalutem, Cum terram Angliæ progenitores mei & parentes duris extortionibus & deprædationibus ſæpius oppreſſerunt, & (fateor) innocentem ſanguinem frequenter in ea effuderunt: ſtudium meum a principio mei regni fuit, & ſemper erit in futurum, tam penes cœlum, quam penes ſeculum propter hæc mea peccata, & parentum meorum ſatisfacere; & ſtatum totius ſanctæ matris eccleſiæ, & uniuſcujuſque monaſterii ſub imperio meo conſtituti, cum in aliquo meo patrocinio indiguerint, devotione debita emendare; omneſque ſanctos Dei per hæc & alia bona opera, mihi in meis neceſſitatibus reddere benignos, ac deprecationibus meis favorabiles & placatos. Ideo in arras hujus meæ ſatisfactionis offero ſancto Guthlaco de Croyland, & ceteris ſanctis ejuſdem loci, de ſubſtantia mea unum calicem, confirmans Brithmero abbati, & monachis ſuis totum monaſterium ſuum Croylandiæ cum inſula circumjacente, & duobus mariſcis adjacentibus, ſcilicet Alderlound, & Goggiſlound, eiſdem terminis & limitibus, quibus in chirographo inclyti quondam Regis Edredi reſtauratoris ſui, dicta inſula, dictique duo mariſci ſatis aperte deſcribuntur. Confirmo etiam omnes eccleſias & capellas, terras & tenementa, libertates & privilegia in ejuſdem regis chirographo contenta, cum quibus omnibus dictus Rex Edredus dictum monaſterium Croylandiæ ad honorem Dei, & ſancti Guthlaci confeſſoris corporaliter in eo requieſcentis dotavit [donavit], ditavit, & ſuo chirographo confirmavit. Nulluſque hominum meorum audeat a modo dictos monachos inquietare, vel in aliquo conturbare pro prædictis. Quod ſi quis facere præſumſerit, vel tentaverit uſurpare, vel gladii mei ſentiet aciem, vel gladii pœnam ſacrilegis debitam ſubibit abſque omni remiſſione & redemtione puniendus juxta modum & menſuram injuriæ dictis monachis irrogatæ. Ego Cnutus Rex anno Dominicæ incarnationis milleſimo triceſimo ſecundo, Londoniis iſtud meum chirographum ſigno ſanctæ crucis confirmavi ✠. Ego Egelnothus Archiepiſcopus Dorobern. ſigno ſanctiſſimæ crucis confirmavi ✠. Ego Alfricus Archiepiſcopus Eboracæ hoc Regis chirographum affirmavi ✠. Ego Leſſius Wicciorum Epiſcopus conſignavi ✠. Ego Elfwardus Lond. Epiſc. collaudavi ✠. Ego Brichtmerus Lichefeld. Epiſc. conſtabilivi ✠. Ego Brichtegus Abbas Perſorenſis communivi ✠. Ego Wlnothus Abbas Weſtmonaſterii ſignavi ✠. Ego Oſwius Abbas Thornienſis approbavi ✠. Ego Godwinus Comes conſenſi ✠. Ego Leofricus Comes conſeſſi ✠. Ego Edwinus frater Leofrici [comitis] affui ✠. Ego Haroldus filius Godwini Comitis interfui ✠. Ego Algarus filius Leofrici comitis aſtiti ✠. Ego Turkillus miniſter Regis audivi ✠. Ego Alfgetus miniſter Regis aſpexi [✠].

N° XI.

Litera Edwardi Regis de Abbate conſtituendo.

EDWARDUS Rex Anglorum ſubpriori & ſancto conventui monaſterii Croylandenſis ſalutem. Miſertus domini Wlgati quondam abbatis Pegelandiæ, qui non ſuo crimine, ſed juris dictamine ſuum monaſterium perdidit; miſertus etiam veſtri, qui non veſtra volentia, ſed mortis violentia veſtrum patrem nuper perdidiſtis; ambos una antidoto ſanare contendo, ſcilicet prædictum patrem Wlgatum vobis in prælatum præficiendo. Vos ergo ſicut ſancti viri benefacietis, ſi prædictum patrem veſtrum, & paſtorem, tot tribulationibus exercitatum & probatum, obedienter ſuſceperitis, & commonachos ſuos, confratres veſtros, ſecum ad vos commeantes, [ſi] fraternæ caritatis amore benigne tractaveritis, ut ſimul ad cœlum poſt præſentis vitæ curſum contendere valeatis, & ad ſanctum chorum veſtrorum patronorum, qui fratres fuerunt, pervenire poſſitis. Valete; orantes pro me, & pro toto regno meo Deum deprecamini die ac nocte.

N° XII.

Charta Edwardi.

EGO Edwardus gratia Dei Rex Anglorum, domino Wlgato abbate Croylandiæ poſtulante, dominoque Gerardo priore dicti monaſterii devote ſupplicante, teſtamenta prædeceſſorum meorum Regum Angliæ, ſc. piiſſimi Regis Edredi, & inclyti Regis Edgari avi mei, monaſterio Croylandiæ conceſſa, in omnibus laudo, approbo, & confirmo. Dederunt enim, & ſuis chirographis confirmarunt Deo & ſancto Guthlaco, ac monachis ſuis totam inſulam Croylandiæ in ſitum ſeparalem monaſterii dictorum monachorum, ſicut jacet circa dictum monaſterium limitibus & terminis in prædictorum regum chirographis ſatis aperte deſcripta & definita; cum duobus mariſcis ejus, ſcilicet Alderlound & Goggiſlound ex oppoſito ejuſdem inſulæ ad ejus occiduum jacentibus, ſimiliter cum iiſdem finibus & metis quibus in iiſdem chirographis deſcribuntur. Hæc & omnia alia donaria prædictorum regum, ſcilicet Edredi reſtauratoris dicti monaſterii, & Edgari avi mei prædictis monachis & eorum ſucceſſoribus concedo & confirmo, cum omnibus libertatibus & privilegiis in eorum chirographis dicto monaſterio conceſſis & contentis, habenda ſancto Guthlaco & prædictis monachis ſuis in puram regalem eleemoſynam in perpetuum. Teſtibus Egitha regina mea, Edſio & Alfrico archiepiſcopis, Godwino, Leofrico, & Siwardo, comitibus, cum ceteris optimatibus meis, qui aſſunt in curia mea, multis.

[To face the 2d paragraph of Appendix, p. 25.]

Terræ Monaſterii de Croyland.

LINCOLNSHIRE. [Domeſday, fol. 346. b.]

TERRA SCI GUTHLACI DE CRVILAND.

In *HOLEBEN* 7 *COPELADE* hb 7 ht S Gutlac. I. car tre ad gld. Tra ad. VI. bou. Ibi nc. I. car in dnio. 7 III. uill cu dim car. 7 XII. ac pti. T.R.E. uat XX. ſol. m ſimil.
In Spallinge BEREW de Croiland. II. car tre ad gld. Tra ad. I. car 7 dim. Ibi. VII. uill 7 IIII. bord. hnt. III. car. T.R.E. uat. XX. ſol. m ſimilit.

In *DVVEDIC*. hb 7 ht S Gutlac. II. car tre ad gld. Tra ad. II. car. cu facca 7 foca. Ibi nc. I. car in dnio. 7 XIII. uill cu. I. car. 7 XX. ac pti. T.R.E. uat. XL. ſol. m ſimilit. Colegri tenet.
BEREW huj in Draitone. I. car tre ad gld. Tra ad. I. car. Ibi. V. uill. n arant. Ibi. IIII. ſalinæ V. ſolid 7 IIII. den. 7 VI. ac pti.
In Alfgare Berew alia. XII. bou tre ad gld. Tra ad. X. bou. Nc Waſta. e. Colegri tenet de abbe.
In Burtoft hb 7 ht S Gutlac. I. bou tre quæ jacet in Duuedic. Inde ht rex foca.

In *BUCHEHALE*. hb Gamel. X. bou træ ad gld. Tra Ibidē SOCA de Badesford. X. bou tre ad X. bou. ad gld. Tra ad X. bou. Ibi ht nc S Gutlac. I. car in dnio. 7 V. uill 7 II. bord. 7 VIII. ſoch hntes. I. car. Ibi. CXX. ac pti. 7 L. acs ſiluæ past. 7 LXX. acs ſiluæ mn. T.R.E. uat XXX. ſol. m ſimilit. Hanc tra dedit Turold uicec S Gutlaco p anima ſua.

N° XIII.

Terræ Monaſterii Croyland.

AUDIVI ego ipſe tunc Londonias, & hæc tenementa noſtra de utroque rotulo prædicto, vulgariter ab Anglicis cognominato Domeſday, excepta multo ſtudio ac non parvis ſumtibus deflorata, ſtatui meis poſteris, ſaltem breviter annotare, plurima abbrevians, ac nonnulla latius declarans ad meliorem meorum ſucceſſorum notitiam. Quod ſi quis poſterorum de verbo ad verbum, prout diffuſius in dictis rotulis originalibus tenementa noſtra conſcribuntur, agnoſcere maluerit, dictos rotulos petat, & diligenter exquirat; & hanc brevem elucubratiunculam noſtram ſpero quod mirabitur, & quod hunc laborem noſtrum intimo animo collaudabit, cum tam ſolicite tamque ſuccincte de tam confuſa maſſa tot abdita & tam diſperſa colligerim, & ſimul condiderim in hanc formam.

Imprimis in LINCOLNSHIRE, in *Ellowarp*, in *Croyland* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet ſylvas, mariſcoſque, quatuor leucas in longitudine, & tres leucas in latitudine. Hæc ſedes eſt abbathiæ tempore regis Ethelredi; eſtque ſoluta & quieta ab omnibus ſecularibus ſervitiis. In *Holeben* & *Capelade* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet tres carucatas, & ſex bovatas ad geld; ibi nunc in dominio carucatæ, & duodecim acras prati: tempore regis Edwardi valuit viginti ſolidis monetæ. Similiter in *Spalding*, berewik de Croyland duas carucatas terræ ad geld, terra ad unam carucatam & dimidiam, ibi ſeptem villani & quatuor bordarii habentes tres carucatas: tempore regis Edwardi valuit viginti ſolidis monetæ. Similiter in *Pincebek* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet dimidiam carucatam ad geld tempore regis Edwardi. In *Kirketona* wap. in *Algare* berewyk [al.] ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet duodecim bovatas terræ ad geld, terra ad decem bovatas nunc vaſta eſt per maris alluvionem. In *Donnedik*[1] ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet duas carucatas terræ ad geld, terra ad duas carucatas cum ſacha & ſocha: ibi nunc una carucata in dominio, & tredecim villani cum una carucata & viginti acris prati; tempore Edwardi regis valuit viginti ſolidis monetæ. Similiter in *Drayton* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet unam carucatam terræ ad geld, terra ad unam carucatam, ibi vero villani non arant: ibi quatuor ſalinæ valent quinque ſolidis & quatuor denariis, & quinque acræ prati. In *Burtoft* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet unam bovatam terræ cum ſacha & ſocha, & eccleſiam de *Sutterton*, cum preſbytero tempore Edwardi regis ſocha de Donnedik. Item in *Souditbing*, in *Hawardeſbow* wapp. In *Bukenhale* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet duas carucatas, & dimidiam ad geld; ibi una carucata in dominio, quinque villani, duo bord. & octo ſoch. habentes unam carucatam, & viginti ſex acræ prati, & L acræ ſylvæ[2] & LXX acræ ſylvæ[3] * tempore regis Edwardi valebant triginta ſolidos monetæ. Similiter ſocha de *Beltisford*. * Item in *Halyngton* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet decem bovatas

[1] *Duvedik*, Domeſday. [2] Domeſday adds *paſturæ*. [3] Domeſday adds *minutæ*.

terræ, quatuor bovatas de Juland, & viginti duo acras prati. Socha de Tad. Item in *Nens* wapp. In *Langtoft* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet ſex carucatas terræ ad geld, terra ad ſex carucatas. Ibi nunc in dominio quinque carucatæ, & octo villani, & quatuor bord. & viginti ſochm. habentes quinque carucatas terræ, & centum prati, ſylvæ duæ ſolid. mariſci duas leucas in longitudine & novem latitudine: tempore regis Edwardi valebant quatuor libris monetæ, modo LX ſolidis. Talba tres ſolidos[1]. Item in *Paſton* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet quatuor carucatas terræ ad geld, terra ad quatuor carucatas; ibi nunc in dominio, una carucata, quinque villani, duo bord. & ſeptem ſochm. cūm duabus carucatis. Ibi eccleſia cum preſbytero, & unum molendinum cum dimidio molendini & XLV acræ prati, mariſcorum quindecim quarenten. in longitudine & octo in latitudine: tempore regis Edwardi valebant XL ſolidos monetæ ſimiliter. Item in *Ivelound* wapp. in *Repyngale* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet tres carucatas terræ ad geld, & LX acras prati: tempore regis Edwardi valebant viginti ſolidos. Ogerus tenet ad firmam reddendo abbathiæ LX ſolidos, & alia multa onera. Item in *Aſwardtierne* wapp. in *Laithorp* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet unam bovatam terræ; in *Kirkby* tres bovatas terræ: tempore regis Edwardi ſolid.

Item in *Optonagrena* hundred in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, in Croyland ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet ſylvas & mariſcos, duas leucas in latitudine: tempore regis Edwardi ſolutæ & quietæ ab omnibus ſervitiis. In *Peiekirk* tres virgatas terræ ad geld, tempore regis Edwardi. In *Wridthorp* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit habetque unam hidam, & dimidiam ad geld, terra eſt duæ carucatæ, in dominio eſt una carucata, & undecim villani, & undecim bord. cum duabus carucatis. Ibi tres acræ prati, & unum molendinum de quinque ſolidis; valent XL ſolidos. Item in *Pokebrok* hundred, in *Elmyngtona* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet unam hidam terræ: terra eſt una carucata, hæc eſt ibi in dominio, & duo villani, & duo bord. cum una carucata, & ſex acris prati: tempore regis Edwardi valebant octo ſolidos, modo ſexdecim. In *Elmyngtona* etiam ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet duas hidas, terra eſt III carucat. ibi ſunt quinque villani, & quatuor bord. cum tribus carucatis: ibi duodecim acræ prati: tempore regis Edwardi valebant duodecim ſolidos, modo viginti ſolidos. Item in *Soudnaveſlound* hundred, in *Adyngtona* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet duas hidas: terra eſt quatuor carucat. in dominio eſt una, & duo ſervi, & ſex villani & III bord. cum uno ſochm. habente tres carucatas: ibi ſex acræ prati, & molendinum tredecim ſolidos & quatuor denarios: tempore regis Edwardi valebant quindecim ſolidis, modo XL ſolid. Ibi etiam habet eccleſiam, & in alia *Adyngtona* dimidium virgatæ terræ ad geld. Item in *Ausfordeſbew* hundred, in *Wenalyngburgh* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet quinque hidas terræ, & dimidium; terra eſt duodecim carucat. in dominio eſt una carucata cum uno ſervo, & viginti & uno villanis, cum eccleſia & preſbytero, & ſeptem bord. & duodecim ſochm. habentibus undecim acras: ibi duo molendina de ſexdecim ſolidis; triginta acræ prati valent quinquaginta ſolidos, & uſus undecim ſolidos, modo ſex lib. Item in *Ailwordeſle* hundred *Granelcrand* in *Baddeby* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet quatuor hidas terræ: terra eſt undecim acræ; in dominio ſunt octo carucatæ, & octo ſervi, & quinque ancillæ, duodecim villani, & octo bord: cum ſex carucatis: ibi molendinum de duobus ſolidis, & XXVIII acræ prati, ſylvæ IV quarent. longitu-

[1] Tailla x ſol. Domeſday.

dine:

In *Langetof*. hb 7 ht S Gutlac. vi. car træ ad gld.
Tra ad. vi. car. Ibi nc in dnio. i. car. 7 viii. uill. 7 iiii.
bord. 7 xx. ſoch hntes. v. car. 7 c. ac pti. Silua. ii. ſol.
Mareſc. ii. lev lg. 7 ii. lat. Tra arab. xv. qz lg. 7 ix. lat.
T.R.E. uat. iiii. lib. m lx. ſol. Tailla. x. ſol.
In *Bastvne* hb 7 ht S Gutlac. iiii. car træ ad gld.
Tra ad. iiii. car. Ibi nc in dnio. i. car. 7 v. uill. 7 ii.
bord. 7 vii. ſoch cu. ii. car. Ibi æccla 7 dim molin.
7 xlv. ac pti. Mareſc. xvi. qz lg. 7 viii. lat. Tra
arab viii. qz lg. 7 viii. lat. T.R.E. uat. xl. ſol. m ſimil.

Northamptonshire. [Domeſday, fol. 222. b.]

Terra Æcclæ De Crviland. *In Optongren hd.*

Abbatia de Crviland ten in *Wridtorp*. i. hid
7 dimid. Tra. e. ii. car. In dnio. e una 7 xi. uilli 7 ii. bord
cu. ii. car. Ibi. vi. ac pti. 7 molin de. v. ſol. Valet. xl. ſol.
In *Elmintone* ten abb. i. hid. Tra. e. i. car. Hæc. e ibi
in dnio. 7 ii. uilli 7 ii. bord cu. i. car. 7 vi. ac pti ibi.
Valuit. viii. ſol. Modo. xvi. ſolid.
In *Elmintone* ten abb. ii. hid. Tra. e. iii. car. Ibi ſt
v. uilli 7 iiii. bord. cu. iii. car. Ibi xii. ac pti.
Valuit. xii. ſol. Modo. xx. ſolid. *In Neveslvnd hd.*
In *Edintone* ten abb. ii. hid. Tra. e. iiii. car. In dnio
eſt una. 7 ii. ſerui. 7 vi. uilli 7 iii. bord cu. i. ſocho hnt
iii. car. Ibi. vi. ac pti. 7 molin de. xiii. ſol. 7 iiii. den.
Valuit. xv. ſol. Modo. xl. ſolid.
In *Wendleberie* ten abb. v. hid 7 dimid. Tra. e
xii. car. In dnio. e una car cu. i. ſeruo. 7 xxi. uilli
cu pbro 7 vii. bord 7 xi. ſochis hnt. xi. car. Ibi. ii.
molini de. xvi. ſolid. 7 xxx. ac pti.
Valuit. l. ſol. 7 poſt. xl. ſol. Modo. vi. lib.
In *Badebi*. ten abb. iiii. hid. *In Gravesend hd*
Tra. e. x. car. In dnio ſunt. iiii. car 7 viii. ſerui. 7 v.
ancillæ. 7 xii. uilli 7 viii. bord cu. vi. car.
Ibi molin de. ii. ſolid. 7 xxviii. ac pti. Silua. iiii.
qrent lg. 7 ii. qz lat. Valuit 7 uat. viii. lib.

LEICESTERSHIRE. [Domeſday, fol. 231. a.]

TERRA ÆCCLÆ DE CRVILAND. *IN GVTLAGISTAN WAP.*

ABBATIA DE CRVILAND ten. II. car træ in *SVTONE.* 7 II. car træ in *STAPLETONE.* Tra. ē. V. car. Ibi. VI. uilli cū. II. bord hnt. I. car 7 dimid. Valuit. XXIIII. ſol. M. XX. ſol. Ipſa abbatia ten in *BEBI.* X. car træ 7 dimid. Tra. ē. VII. car. In dnio. ē una. 7 II. ſerui. 7 XXI. uills cū. V. ſochis 7 III. bord hnt. VI. car. Ibi. XXX. ac pti. Valuit. LX. ſol. Modo. XL. ſolid.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. [Domeſday, fol. 204. a.]

TERRA ABBATIE DE CRVILAND.

In *MORBVRNE* hb abb de Cruilande. V. hid ad gld Tra. IX. car. Ibi nc in dnio. II. car. in una hida huj træ. 7 XVI. uill 7 III. bord hntes. VII. car. Ibi æccla 7 pbr. 7 XL. ac pti. 7 I. ac ſiluæ min. T.R.E. 7 m uat. C. ſolid. In Torninge. I. hid 7 dim ad gld. Tra. I. car 7 dimid. SOCA in Acumeſberie rex. Euſtachius m tenet de abbe de Cruiland 7 hc ibi. I. car. 7 I. uill cū dim car. 7 VI. acs pti. T.R.E. 7 m uat. XX. ſol.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. [Domeſday, fol. 192. b.]

TERRA ÆCCLE DE CROILAND. *IN NORESTOV HD.*

ABBAS de CROILAND ten In *HOCHINTON.* VII. hid 7 dim. Tra. ē. VIII. car. In dnio. IIII. hid. 7 ibi ſun. II. car. Ibi. XIIII. uilli. 7 III. bord cū. VI. car. Ibi. IIII. cot. 7 III. ſerui. Ptū. II. car. In totis ualent uat 7 ualuit VI. lib. T.R.E. VIII. lib. Hoc rex fuit 7 ē in dnio æcclæ S Guth Flaci.

COTEHA ten abb de Croiland. *IN CESTRETONE HD*

Ibi. XI. hidæ. Tra. ē. VIII. car. In dnio. VI. hidæ. 7 ibi. ē una car. 7 altera pot fieri. Ibi. XII. uilli 7 VIII. bord cū. VI. car. Ibi. I. ſeru. Ptū. VIII. car. Paſta ad pecun uillæ. De mareſch. dngent anguill. 7 de pſentat XII. den. In totis ualent uat 7 ualuit. VI. lib. T.R.E. VIII. lib. Hoc rex fuit ſep 7 ē in dnio æcclæ S Gutlaci.

dine: tempore regis Edwardi valebant quatuor lib. modo ſimiliter. Item in hundred de *Widibroke*, in *Glapthorn* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet unam virgatam terræ ad geld, & viginti acras ſylvæ.

Item in LEISTERSHIRE, in *Goſcote* wapp. in *Beby* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet decem carucatas terræ & dimidium; terra eſt octo carucatæ, in dominio eſt una carucata, & duo ſervi, & XXI villani, cum quinque ſochm. & tribus bord. habent ſex carucatas: ibi triginta acræ prati; valebant tempore regis Edwardi LX ſolidis, modo XL ſolid. Item in *Guthlaceſton* wapp. in *Sutton* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet duas carucatas, & duas in *Stapilton:* terra eſt quinque carucatæ: ibi ſex villani cum II bord. habentibus unam carucatam & dimidium: tempore regis Edwardi valuere viginti quatuor ſolid. modo viginti ſolid.

Item in HUNTINGDOUNSHIRE, in *Normanneſcros* hundred, in *Morburne* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet quinque hidas ad geld. terra novem carucatæ, ibi nunc in dominio duæ carucatæ, & ſexdecim villani, & III bord. habentes ſeptem carucatas: ibi eccleſia & presbyter, & quadraginta acræ prati, & una acra ſylvæ minutæ: tempore regis Edwardi valebant centum ſolidos, modo ſimiliter. In *Therminga* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet unam hidam et dimidium ad geld. terra una carucat. et dimid. ſocha de *Achumeſbury* manerio regis: Euſtachius tenet modo de abbate de Croyland, et habet ibi unam carucatam, et unum villanum cum dimidio carucat. et ſex acris prati: tempore regis Edwardi valebant viginti ſolid. modo ſimiliter.

Item in GRANTEBRIGSHIRE, in *Nordſtow* hundred, in *Hokittona* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit et habet ſeptem hidas et dimid. terra eſt octo carucat. in dominio quatuor hid. et ibi ſunt quatuor carucat. ibi quatuordecim villani, et III bord. cum ſex carucatis. Ibi quatuor cotagia, et tres ſervi, pratum duæ carucatæ, cum eccleſia et presbytero: tempore regis Ed. valebant octo libris, modo ſex libris. In *Ceſtreton* hundred, in *Cotenham* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit et habet undecim hidas ad geld. terra eſt octo carucat. in dominio ſex hid. et ibi eſt una carucata, ibi duodecim villani et octo bord. cum ſeptem carucatis: ibi unus ſervus, pratum, et octo acræ paſtur. ad pec. villæ de mariſco, D. ang. et de præſent. XII d. val. tempore regis Edwardi octo libris, modo ſex lib. Hoc manerium ſemper fuit et eſt de dominio ſancti Guthlaci. In *Draytona* ſanctus Guthlacus habuit et habet octo hidas, et dimidium: terra eſt ſex carucat. In dominio quatuor hid. et tres virg. et ibi una carucata, ibi duodecim villani, et quinque bord. et III ſoch. cum quatuor carucatis: ibi quatuor cotagia, pratum duæ carucatæ: tempore regis Edwardi valebant centum ſolid. modo quatuor libris, decem ſolid. hæc terra in dominio eſt eccleſiæ ſancti Guthlaci cum ſua eccleſia, et presbytero.

Jam ad informationem meorum ſucceſſorum mihi videtur expediens, & valde neceſſarium, aliqua præmiſſorum, prout nunc ea intelligimus, brevi declaratione noſtris poſteris demandare. Et primo de ſede abbathiæ noſtræ, quæ dicitur habere quatuor leucas in longitudine & tres leucas in latitudine; quum leuca uſualis menſura terram metientium apud Francos conſtet de duobus millibus paſſuum. Et forte leuca dicitur à leucon, quod in Scythica lingua interpretatur *Philippus*. Unde magiſter in Iſagogis ſuis ſuper O. M.* lib. III. & *nivcus leucen* dicit ibi, hunc *leu-*

* Ovidii Metam. III. ver. 213.

con fuiſſe *Philippum imperatorem*, qui *niveus* deſcriptus eſt, quia Chriſtianus, & baptiſmo ſuper nivem dealbatus. Et alio in loco* ubi exponit illud, i. Phœbum adamaſſe Leucothoen, dicit, Deum adamaſſe Chriſtianitatem regni Franciæ, i. Philipporum, quum apud Francos nomen Philippi frequentiſſimum habetur, in tantum ut rex Henricus, qui modo regnat in Francia, filium ſuum jam primogenitum Philippum fecerit appellari. Beatus enim Chriſti apoſtolus Philippus cum Scythis verbum Dei prædicaſſet, & plurimos eorum ad fidem Chriſti convertiſſet, rediens in Aſiam, per Sicambros viam fecit, ac illis Chriſti nomen primus annunciavit. De quibus exeuntes Franci, ut plures eorum hierocronographi teſtantur, beatum Philippum apoſtolum ſuum ſpecialem protodoctorem, & neoapoſtolum adhuc tenent. Ex his omnibus colligitur, quod *leuca* dicitur à *leucon*, id eſt, menſura terræ Philippicæ, id eſt, Philippi, vel Philipporum. Angli autem utuntur terram metiendo milliaribus: & dicitur *milliare*, qui conſtat de mille paſſibus; ſic vocatum, quia Hercules ſub uno tractu halitus ſui mille paſſus fecit, ut dicit Iſidorus Etymologicorum lib. III. Cognoſcentes itaque leucas, & milliaria, dicere poteritis, poſteri noſtri & amici, quod cum ſedes abbathiæ noſtræ in longitudine, i. e. de ulteriori ripa de Schepiſhee in ejus oriente uſque ad Kenulphſton in ejus occidente, dicitur habere quatuor leucas, i. e. octo millia paſſuum; & in latitudine, id eſt, de ulteriori parte ripæ de Southee in ejus auſtro, uſque ad ulteriorem ripam de Aſendyk; vel de Weland in ejus aquilone duas leucas, id eſt, quatuor millia paſſuum; horum neutrum verum eſt. Sed ſcire debetis, Anglos ſub dominio Normannorum tranſiſſe in multis ad mores Francorum; & ideo loco milliarium, leucas dixiſſe, ſed milliaria intellexiſſe: & cum longitudo ejus excedit quatuor milliaria, & latitudo duo milliaria, prudentiſſimi metatores contra malitiam æmulorum noſtrorum piiſſime providentes, potius plus quam minus ponere voluerunt. Acceptavit hanc rationem tota vicinia taxatorum, acceptavit & regis curia, cum veritas ſpatii exigeretur in incorporatione regalium rotulorum.

N° XIV.

Charta Willielmi Regis.

EGO Willielmus Dei beneficio rex Anglorum, ad humilem petitionem familiaris mei Ingulphi abbatis Croylandenſis monaſterii chartam privilegiatam, quam egregius rex Edredus prædeceſſor meus Deo et ſancto Guthlaco, ac monachis de Croyland conceſſit et donavit, coram me et conſilio meo perlectam et declaratam, laudo, approbo, & confirmo, & in omnibus effectualiter obſervari præcipio. Prohibeo etiam ne quiſquam ſub ditione mea illos temerarie vexare præſumat, ne excommunicationis gladio intereat, & pro jure eccleſiaſtico violato infernorum exqui-

* Ovid. Metam. IV. ver. 195.

rat

rat cruciatus. Sed habeant omnes poſſeſſiones ſuas in perpetuam & regalem elecmoſynam ex meo dono, & confirmatione, ad laudem Dei, & ob reverentiam ſancti Guthlaci confeſſoris ibidem corporaliter quieſcentis, cum omni illo, quod appellatur ſocha, ſacha, tol, & tem, cum legibus & conſuetudinibus illis jure perpetuo tenendis, cum quibus eas liberius & quietius tenuerunt diebus illis quibus præfatus rex Edredus vivus fuit & incolumis. In hujus ſcripti robore optimates in eodem nominati teſtes affuerunt, Lanfrancus archiepiſcopus Cantuariæ, Thomas archiepiſcopus Eboracæ, Walkelinus epiſcopus Wyntoniæ, Wilhelmus epiſcopus Dunelmiæ, Wilhelmus comes, Alfredus comes, Alfredus filius Topi, Wilhelmus Malettus, & alii.

N° XV.

Charta Thoroldi.

EGO Thoroldus de Bukenhale coram nobiliſſimo domino meo Leofrico comite Leyceſtriæ, & nobiliſſima comitiſſa ſua domina Godiva ſorore mea, cum conſenſu & bona voluntate domini & cognati mei comitis Algari, primogeniti & hæredis eorum, donavi & tradidi Deo & ſancto Guthlaco Croylandiæ in manibus domini Wlgati abbatis dicti Croyland. monaſterii, ad fundationem cellæ Croylandenſium monachorum, in honorem ſanctæ Dei genitricis, ſemperque virginis Mariæ, in villa de Spaldlyng, totum manerium meum ſitum juxta parochialem eccleſiam ejuſdem villæ, inter manerium prædicti domini mei Leofrici comitis, & ripam occidentalem fluminis ejuſdem villæ, cum omnibus terris & tenementis, reditibus, ſervitiis, averiis, & utenſilibus, quæ habui in dicto manerio, & in dicta villa, & in campis ejus, tam in parte orientali fluminis, quam in ejus parte occidentali, cum omnibus appendiciis ſuis, ſcilicet Colgrinum præpoſitum meum, & totam ſequelam ſuam, cum omnibus bonis & catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, & in campis ejus, abſque aliquo de omnibus retinemento. Item Hardyngum fabrum, & totam ſequelam ſuam, cum omnibus bonis & catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, & in campis, & mariſcis, abſque aliquo de omnibus retinemento. Item Leſtanum carpentarium, & totam ſequelam ſuam, cum omnibus bonis & catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, & in campis ejus, & mariſcis, abſque aliquo de omnibus retinemento. Item Ryngulphum primum, & totam ſequelam ſuam, cum omnibus bonis & catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, & in campis ejus, & mariſcis, abſque aliquo de omnibus retinemento. Idem Elſtanum piſcatorem, & totam ſequelam ſuam, cum omnibus bonis & catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, & in campis ejus, & in mariſcis, abſque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Gunterum Liniet, & totam ſequelam ſuam, cum omnibus bonis & catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, & campis ejus, et in mariſcis, abſque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Outy Grimkelſon, et totam ſequelam ſuam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis ejus, et in mariſcis, abſ-

que ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Turſtanum Dubbe, et totam ſequelam ſuam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis ejus, et in mariſcis, abſque ullo omnibus retinemento. Item Algarum nigrum, et totam ſequelam ſuam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis ejus, et in mariſcis, abſque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Edricum filium Siwardi, et totam ſequelam ſuam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis ejus, et mariſcis, abſque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Oſmundum molendinarium, et totam ſequelam ſuam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis ejus, et mariſcis, abſque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Beſi Tuk, et totam ſequelam ſuam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis, et mariſcis ejus, abſque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Elmerum de Pyncebek, et totam ſequelam ſuam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis ejus, et mariſcis abſque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Gouſe Gamelſon, et totam ſequelam ſuam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis ejus, et mariſcis, abſque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Iſtos ſervos meos, et omnia bona et catalla eorum, cum omnibus cotagiis quondam meis, ſituatis in orientali parte fluminis circa ligneam capellam ſanctæ Mariæ in villa de Spaldyng, ab antiquo Croylandenſi monaſterio pertinentem, cum omnibus juribus, et aliis rebus appendentibus dedi Deo, et ſancto Guthlaco, ad conſtructionem prædictæ cellæ, una cum omibus piſcationibus meis tam in mariſcis adjacentibus, quam in mari ad dictam villam accedente, in liberam et perpetuam eleemoſynam meam, pro ſalute animæ meæ, et animarum omnium progenitorum et parentum meorum. Iſtud meum chirographum apud Leyceſtriam in præſentia multorum Chriſti fidelium, ibidem in die ſancto Pentecoſtes collectorum, anno Dominicæ incarnationis MLI. ✠ Ego Thoroldus ſigno ſanctæ crucis confirmavi. ✠ Ego Wlfinus epiſcopus Dorcaciſtrenſis ratificavi. ✠ Ego Wulgatus abbas Croylandiæ gaudens acceptavi. ✠ Ego Lefwinus abbas Thorneyenſis collaudavi. ✠ Ego Leofricus comes conceſſi. ✠ Ego Godiva comitiſſa diu iſtud deſideravi. ✠ Ego Algarus comes conſenſi. ✠ Ego Turnerus capellanus domini mei Wlfini epiſcopi Dorcaceſtren. præſens aſſui. ✠ Ego Wulnarus capellanus dicti domini mei Wlfini epiſcopi auſcultavi. ✠ Ego Sitricus capellanus dicti domini mei Wlfini aſpexi. ✠ Ego Stanardus miniſter domini mei comitis Leofrici interfui. ✠ Ego Fulco monachus Croylandiæ applanſi. ✠ Ego Pigotus monachus Thorneienſis conſpexi. ✠ Ego Livingus clericus iſtud chirographum manu mea ſcripſi, et domino meo Thoroldo vicecomiti tradidi, prædicto Wulgato abbati Croyland de manu in manum donandum.

N° XVI.

Charta Algari Comitis.

CHRISTIANIS univerſis per totam Merciam manentibus Algarus comes ſalutem. Intelligere volo vos omnes quod ego donavi ſpirituali patri meo Siwardo abbati Croylandiæ, & omnibus ibidem abbatibus poſt ipſum, & eorum monachis, in Holbech & in Cappelad quatuor carucatas terræ, & ſex bovatas & duodecim acras prati, cum eccleſia paroch. de Cappelad, & ejus preſbytero, & cum capella ſancti Johannis Baptiſtæ in eadem villa, una cum merſco duarum millium acrarum in litore maris, & mariſco trium millium acrarum juxta aquam ſuam de Schepiſhee, & in Spaldelyng duas carucatas terræ, & in Pyncebek dimidiam carucatam terræ, & in Algare undecim bovatas, & in Donneſdik duas carucatas & viginti acras prati, & in Draiton unam carucatam & ſex acras prati, & quatuor ſalin. & cum una car. in Burtoft cum eccleſia de Sutterton, & cum capella ſua de Salteney. Hæc mea donaria dedi in perpetuam eleemoſynam præfato abbati Siwardo & monachis ſuis, ad ſuſtentationem ſui monaſterii, quoniam, ſicut ſæpe didici, inſula ſua nullius eſt ferax tritici: & cum hoc chirographo apud Legeceſtriam in præſentia Domini mei regis Kenulphi, Anno Incarnationis Chriſti DCCC X ſtabiliter confirmavi ✠. Ego Kenulphus rex Merciorum conceſſi ✠. Ego Wlfredus Archiepiſcopus Dorób. conſului ✠. Ego Wonwona Epiſcopus Legeceſtrenſis collaudavi ✠. Ego Celwlphus frater regis Kenulphi approbavi ✠. Ego Algarus filius Algari gratum habui ✠.

N° XVII.

Charta Regis Stephani.

STEPHANUS rex Angliæ, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, baronibus, miniſtris, & omnibus fidelibus ſuis Francis & Anglis totius Angliæ, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & confirmaſſe Deo & eccleſiæ ſancti Guthlaci de Croylande & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus omnes terras & tenuras & poſſeſſiones alias ad eandem eccleſiam pertinentes, & nominatim mariſcum in quo ſita eſt eccleſia prædicta, cum limitibus ſuis nominatis, qui ſic tenduntur: de Croylande uſque ad Aſendyke, & ſic uſque ad Aſwyktofte, & ſic per Shepee uſque Tydwarthare, & inde uſque ad Normanſlonde, & ſic per aquam

de Neen uſque ad Fynfet, & ſic uſque ad Greynes, & ita ad Folwardſtakyne, & inde ſicut Southlake cadit in aquam de Welande ; & ſic ex altera parte aquæ uſque ad Aſpathe, & inde uſque Warwarlake, & ſic uſque ad Harenholte, & ſic ſurſum aquam de Mengerlake, & inde ſicut Apynholte cadit in Welonde. Quare volo & firmiter præcipio, quod prædicta eccleſia & abbas & monachi teneant & in perpetuum poſſideant quicquid continetur infra has metas, & omnes alias terras & tenuras & poſſeſſiones ſuas, bene, & in pace, & libere, & honorifice, & quiete, in boſco & in plano, in pratis & paſturis, in aquis & mariſcis, in vivariis & piſcariis, in molendinis & ſtagnis, & in omnibus aliis rebus, & locis, cum ſaca & ſocca & tol & theam, & infangethefe, & cum aliis liberis conſuetudinibus & quietationibus, cum quibus aliqua eccleſia regni mei melius & liberius & quietius tenet. T. M. Regina, & Com. Simone & aliis apud Stamfordiam.

N° XVIII.

Charta Regis Henrici I.

HENRICUS rex Angl. epiſcopis Angl. baronibus, vicecomitibus, omnibuſque fidelibus ſuis Francis & Anglis ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & confirmaſſe Joffrido abbati Croylandiæ & omnibus ſucceſſoribus ſuis, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, omnes poſſeſſiones & libertates ſpecificatas in charta domini Edredi quondam regis Angliæ, de qua charta illuſtriſſimus rex Wilelmus pater meus mentionem facit in charta confirmationis ſuæ monaſterio eidem inde facta. Et ideo præcipio quod habeant omnes tenuras & poſſeſſiones ſuas liberas & ſolutas ab omni ſervitio ſeculari, ſcilicet ſcotto, geldo, & omnibus auxiliis vicecomitum & omnium miniſtralium eorum, hidagio, danegeldo, ſchiris, hundredis, wapuntagiis, thrithingis, placitis & querelis, & ab omnibus operibus caſtellorum, arcium, pontium, portuum, variumque ſuſtentione, & omni cariagio & ſummagio & navigio, & regalium domorum ædificatione, & ab omni onere ſeculi ſint immunes.

Concedo etiam prædicto abbati & monachis ſuis, quod ipſi habeant francum plegium in omnibus dominiis ſuis in cuſtodia ſua ; & prohibeo ne aliquis de hoc ſe intromittat, niſi ipſi & ballivi ſui ; cum ſocha, ſacha, tol, & tem, infangthef, hamſokne gridbregre, blodwithe, murdro & teſauro foreſtall, flem & flitte, & ordel, & aliis libertatibus, quas regia poteſtas aliquibus aliis monaſteriis dare conſuevit. Prohibeo ſimiliter ne aliquis alterius dominii capiat teloneum, paſſagium, vel genus aliquod vectigalis exigat infra fines & limites villarum ſuarum, ſcilicet Croyland, Langetoft, Cappelade, & Wendlingburgh, abſque dictorum abbatis & monachorum licentia & voluntate, ſub forisfactura x librarum theſauro meo vel hæredum meorum quotiens hoc attentare præſumſerint, ſi convicti inde fuerint, ſolvendarum. Huic meæ conceſſioni ex parte mea teſtes interfuerunt iſti ſubſcripti. Robertus epiſcopus Lincoln. Herveus epiſcopus Helienſis primus. Warnerus de Luſors. Hugo de Eſſartis, &

alii plures, apud Oxenford. Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis milleſimo centeſimo quarto decimo, & regni Henrici regis quarto decimo. *Signum regis ipſius.*

N° XIX.

Charta Regis Johannis.

JOHANNES Dei gratia rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, dux Normaniæ, Aquitaniæ, & comes Andegaviæ, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſtitiariis, viceaomitibus, & omnibus fidelibus & ballivis ſuis ſalutem. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe & confirmaſſe Deo & eccleſiæ ſancti Gurhlaci de Croyland, & abbati & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, omnes terras & tenuras & poſſeſſiones alias ad eandem eccleſiam pertinentes, & ſpecialiter ſedem abbathiæ cum limitibus ſuis nominatis, qui ſic tenduntur: ſcilicet, per quinque leucas a Croyland uſque illuc ubi Aſendyke cadit in aquam de Welande, & ſic per Aſendyke uſque ad Aſwyktofte, & ſic uſque Shepyſhee, & ſic uſque Tyddwarthar, & ita ad Nomanſland, & ita per aquam quæ dicitur Neen uſque ad Finem factum, & inde ſurſum Finem factum uſque ad Greynes, & ita uſque Folkwoldſtakynge, & inde ſicut Southlake cadit in Weland, & ſic per Weland ſurſum ad aquilonem uſque ad Aſpath, & inde uſque ad Werwarlake, & ita uſque ad Harenholt, & ſurſum per aquam uſque Wengerlake, & ſic per Lortlake uſque Oggote, & inde ſicut Apynholt cadit in Weland omnes piſcationes pertinentes ad prædictos limites. Quare volumus & firmiter præcipimus, quod prædicta eccleſia & abbas & monachi teneant & in perpetuum poſſideant omnes terras & tenuras & alias poſſeſſiones ſuas, & omnes donationes, quæ poſt mortem Henrici regis avi patris noſtri eis rationabiliter datæ ſunt, bene & in pace, libere & quiete & honorifice, in boſco & in plano, in pratis & paſturis, in aquis & mariſcis, in vivariis & piſcariis, in molendinis & ſtagnis, & in omnibus aliis rebus & locis, cum ſocha, & ſacha, & thol, & theam, et infangthefe, et cum omnibus aliis liberis conſuetudinibus et quietationibus, cum quibus eccleſia illa et abbates et monachi melius et liberius et quietius tenuerunt tempore Henrici regis avi patris noſtri, vel aliorum prædeceſſorum noſtrorum regum Angliæ, et ſicut aliquæ eccleſiæ noſtræ Angliæ melius et liberius et quietius tenent, ſicut chartæ Henrici regis patris noſtri, et Richardi regis avunculi noſtri, et Johannis regis patris noſtri, quas inde habent rationabiliter teſtatur. His teſtibus, &c. Dat. per manum Simonis archidiaconi Wellenſis.

N° XX.

EGO fr̃ Thom̃ Freſtone p̄mitto, affirmo, & juro ſup̄ ſ̄ca evangelia & in verbo ſacerdocii coꝝ dño Joh̃e Dei gr̃a abbate Croylandiæ & toto conventu in domo noſtra capitul̃ me s̄b pretextu coſc̄ie mee ad curi̇̃ Romanũ licentiatum nullas impetr̄c̄oes inibi attemptare vel facere p̄ me & p̄ ali̇̃ it̄poſitam perſon̄ clam vel palam, direc̄te vel indirecte, vel quovis alio colore cujuſcunque dignitatis, ſtatus, vel gradus, in dic̄to monaſterio Croyl' vel ad dic̄t' mon' p̄tinent', nec eciam in p̄judiciũ alicujus perſone regularis vel ſec̄laris, ſen^is vel jun^is infra more vel extr' niſi ſolum illa que concernunt a͠ie mee ſalt̃e & conſcie mee redintegc̄oem : q̄d ſi alit' inſtinc̄tu diaboli fec̄o me ip̄ius dñi Joh̃is abbis & toc̄ convent' ordinac̄oi atq; correc̄oi in reditu meo mere, libe, & abſolute ſuppono & abicio. Acta ſunt hæc in domo ñra capl̃ari IIII° nonas A. D. M.CCC.LXXX. primo.

Revd̄o in X̄po Patri & dño, dñi ñri Pape & Sedis Ap̄lice penitenciario, fr^r Joh̃es monaſt̃ii de Croyl. ordis ſ̄ci Benedic̄ti, Lincoln' dyoceſis, abbas, h̃ilis, ob̄cam, reṽenci̇̃, & honor'. Cum nos dilec̄tũ cõfr̃em nr̃um T. de Freſton p̄b̄rum, mõchũ & p̄feſſum ſup̄ quibuſd̄ a͠ie ſue ſalt̃m tangentib̃s nobis in confeſſione emiſſum ad ſedem eand̄ m̃rito duximus tr̃mittend paternitati ṽre reṽnde h̃ilit' ſupplicam' q̄tin' perſon̄ ejuſd̄ h̃entes in Dño p̄penc' comendat̃ ip̄um ſup̄ hiis, ejus confeſſ̄oe audita ..... * ṽris ſi libent abſolutoriis remitt̃e dignat' q̄m cici^9 expeditũ, cum aliud ibid̄ nos contingens negotiũ non h̃eat p̄ſequend. In votivis p̄ſp̄is & longevis Altiſſimus vos conſervet. Scriptũ in mon. p̄dco Croyl. IIII° nonas menſ. Marcii, &c.

Theſe curious articles are written on a ſmall ſlip of parchment, in the regiſter of which they ſeem to have no part. The firſt is a moſt ſolemn proteſtation of a monk who had committed ſome great fault, for which he could get no abſolution at home, being one of the reſerved caſes for which he was obliged to go to Rome. The abbot's caution is very remarkable in it; that he ſhould not be troubleſome, in any ſhape, to him or the abbey while he was there. The other is the abbot's letter to the grand penitentiary, to grant him abſolution, and ſend him back as ſoon as he had obtained it. It is written in a very ſmall ill hand, & in one or two places the words worn away.

Communicated by the rev. Mr. Cole.

* f. *literis*.

N° XXI.

Finis inter nos & Abbatem de Burgo.

HÆC eſt finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Lexington, die Lunæ proximo poſt purificationem beatæ Mariæ, anno regni regis Johannis ſeptimo, coram ipſo domino rege &c. inter Akarium abbatem, & conventum de Burgo petentes, & Henricum abbatem & conventum de Croyland tenentes de una virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Peykyrke, & de quodam mariſco cujus tales ſunt metæ ; ſcilicet ab aqua de Croyland, quæ dicitur Neen, uſque ad locum qui dicitur Fynfeth, & ab illo loco qui dicitur Fynfeth uſque Greynes, & a Greynes uſque Folewartſtakyng, & inde uſque ad Southlake, ubi Southlake cadit in Weland, & inde ſicut aqua de Weland currit uſque ad Croyland, & ibi cadit in Neen. Unde fuit placitum inter eos in eadem curia, quod prædictus abbas de Croyland recognovit & conceſſit prædictam terram, & prædictum mariſcum, cum pertinentiis, eſſe feodum abbatis & eccleſiæ ſancti Petri de Burgo, & pro hac recognitione & conceſſione, fine & concordia, iidem abbas & conventus de Burgo conceſſerunt prædictis abbati & conventui de Croyland præfatam virgatam terræ cum pertinentiis in Peykyrk, habendam & tenendam ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis de abbate & monaſterio de Burgo, & ſucceſſori ipſi abbathiæ, per ſervitium quod ad eandem terram pertinet, ſicut partita eſt inter illos qui eam tenent; ſcilicet de tofto cum terra in campo quod Reginaldus faber inde tenuit, per unum diem arare in hyeme, & per unum diem in quadrageſima, cum tanto quantum ille qui toftum illud & terram tenuerit habebit in caruca, & debet per unum diem ſartulare, & per unum diem fænum levare & parare in prato de Makeſeia in dominico prato abbatis de Burgo, cum hominibus ipſius abbatis de Burgo; & debet in autumno dimidiam terram terræ metere, & blad. ligare, & ſuper eandem terram intaſſare: & omnia prædicta debet facere ad cuſtum ſuum. Et debet in autumno ad cibum ipſius abbatis de Burgo per unum diem metere cum uno homine blad. ipſius abbatis in campo de Peykyrk, vel de Glynton. Et ſi abbas de Burgo eum non paſcat eo die, non debet metere niſi uſque ad nonam. Et toftum cum terra in campo quod Gocelinus filius Godwini inde tenuit debet facere omnia prædicta ſervitia & prædictas conſuetudines. Toftum cum terra in campo quod Willielmus filius Radulphi inde tenuit, debet facere omnia prædicta ſervitia & prædictas conſuetudines. Toftum cum terra in campo quod Averus filius Alwoldi inde tenuit debet facere omnia prædicta ſervitia & prædictas conſuetudines. Toftum cum terra in campo quod Petrus Palmerus inde tenuit debet facere omnia prædicta ſervitia & prædictas conſuetudines. Toftum cum terra in campo quod Willielmus filius Seweni inde tenuit debet facere omnia prædicta ſervitia & prædictas conſuetudines. Toftum cum terra in campo quod

Walterus filius Reginaldi inde tenuit debet facere omnia prædicta ſervitia & prædictas conſuetudines. Toftum cum terra in campo quod Regin. Carpenter inde tenuit debet facere omnia prædicta ſervitia & prædictas conſuetudines. Toftum cum terra in campo quod Richardus filius Alweici inde tenuit debet facere omnia prædicta ſervitia & prædictas conſuetudines; & præterea debet bis in hyeme arare, & bis in quadrageſima: ita quod ter arabit in hyeme, & ter in quadrageſima ad cuſtum ſuum, & debet ducere unam carucatam boſci a mariſco uſque ad curiam abbatis de Burgo apud Burgum ad feſtum ſancti Michaælis. Et præterea omnes homines prædictam terram tenentes debent ſequi hundredum abbatis de Burgo per quoſlibet quindecim dies, & debent ſex denar. ob. per annum de hydagio, et debent monſtrare abbati de Burgo vel ballivo Franciplegium ſuum, et debent facere vigiliam cum aliis hominibus provinciæ ad debitum & ſtatutum locum, ſicut facere conſueverunt, inter feſtum ſancti Michaelis & feſtum ſancti Martini. Hæc autem ſervitia & has conſuetudines habebunt prædicti abbas & conventus de Burgo & ſucceſſores eorum de prædicta terra. Itaque illas non poterunt augere vel mutare, nec amplius de terra illa in aliquo exigere. Abbas quoque & conventus de Burgo conceſſerunt eiſdem abbati & conventui de Croyland prædictum mariſcum ſecundum quod per prædictas metas diſtinctum eſt, habendum & tenendum ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis de ipſis abbate & conventu de Burgo & ſucceſſorum eorum in perpetuum, reddendo inde per annum in eccleſia ſancti Petri de Burgo quatuor petras ceræ infra octab. apoſtolorum Petri & Pauli, pro omnio ſervitio & exactione, Itaque abbas & conventus de Burgo vel eorum ſucceſſores nihil ultra illas quatuor petras ceræ inde poterunt exigere. Salvo tamen eo quod abbas & conventus de Burgo habebunt commodum herbagii de omnibus averiis tam propriis quam hominum ſuorum, quam etiam de averiis quorumlibet aliorum quæ intrabunt illum mariſcum præterquam de dominicis averiis abbatis & conventus de Croyland, & hominum ſuorum de Croyland & de Peykyrk. Et ſciendum eſt, quod licet abbati & conventui de Croyland, & hominibus ſuis de Croyland, ſine occaſione & ſine contradictione & impedimento abbatis & conventus de Burgo & ſuorum ſervientum, ibi turbam fodere, & ubi turbam foderunt ſub turba argillum & ſabulum capere, & falcare in mariſco illo, Ros & Junctum & Glagellum & Bingdyngham. Ita tamen quod non removeant averia quæ ibi fuerunt de paſtura ſua. Poterunt etiam colpare * & habere ramilliam †, & omnia genera arborum quæ in eodem mariſco fuerant. Præterea de alio mariſco de Peykyrk, quæ eſt extra prædictas metas, convenit inter eoſdem abbates & conventus, quod licebit abbati & conventui de Burgo ſine impedimento & contradictione abbatis & conventus de Croyland & ſervientum ſuorum, in eo pratum facere ſecundum quantitatem feodorum ſuorum quæ communicant in eadem paſtura: & licebit ſimiliter abbati & conventui de Croyland pratum facere in eodem mariſco, ſecundum quantitatem feodorum ſuorum, quæ ibi communicant, ſine impedimento & contradictione abbatis & conventus de Burgo & ſervientium ſuorum.

There is an agreement in old Engliſh, on this or ſome other occaſion, copied from the regiſter called *Swapham*, at Peterborough, in Gunton's Hiſtory of that Church, p. 290. which, being but ſhort, is here ſubjoined.

* Colpare, Fr. *couper*, to *cut*. † Ramillia, ſmall branches and wood for firing.

De

De Bunda de Fynfet.

BE it knowen to all that be alyve and to all that ſhall come hereafter that the bounde of Fynfet, which is made mention of in the fyne betwix Akary, abbot of Peterburgh, and his convent, and Henry abbot of Croyland, and his convent, it is ſet in an angyl beſyde a plot that is called now a days Nomanſland, betwix the waters of Weland and of Nene; wich water of Nene hath its courſe directly from Crovland unto Doveſdale, on the South ſyde of a croſſe ſet there; and the water of Weland hath his courſe directly from Croyland brig unto Nomanſland, Hyrum by a water called Twandondyke; and there the water of Weland fallyth into Nene; and the ſaid Hyrum is ſet at a barre, and an old welow near the dyke wich men go to a placed called Tutlakeſland.

N° XXII.

Charta Regis Henrici III.

HENRICUS Dei gratia rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, dux Normaniæ, Aquitaniæ, et comes Andegaviæ, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſtitiariis, vicecomitibus, et omnibus fidelibus et ballivis ſuis ſalutem. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe et confirmaſſe Deo et eccleſiæ ſancti Guthlaci de Croyland, et abbati et monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, omnes terras et tenuras et poſſeſſiones alias ad eandem eccleſiam pertinentes, et ſpecialiter ſedem abbathiæ cum limitibus ſuis nominatis, qui ſic tenduntur: ſcilicet, per quinque leucas a Croyland uſque illuc ubi Aſendyke cadit in aquam de Welande, et ſic per Aſendyke uſque ad Aſwyktofte, et ſic uſque Shepyſhee, et ſic uſque Tyddwarthar, et ita ad Nomanſland, et ita per aquam quæ dicitur Neen uſque ad Finem factum, et inde ſurſum Finem factum uſque ad Greynes, et ita uſque Folkwoldſtakynge, et inde ſicut Southlake cadit in Weland, et ſic per Weland ſurſum ad aquilonem uſque ad Aſpath, et inde uſque ad Werwarlake, et ita uſque ad Harenholt, et ſurſum per aquam uſque Wengerlake, et ſic per Lortlake uſque Oggote, et inde ſicut Apynholt cadit in Weland omnes piſcationes pertinentes ad prædictos limites. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, quod prædicta eccleſia et abbas et monachi teneant et in perpetuum poſſideant omnes terras et tenuras et alias poſſeſſiones ſuas, et omnes donationes, quæ poſt mortem Henrici regis avi noſtri eis rationabiliter datæ ſunt, bene et in pace, libere et quiete et honorifice, in boſco et in plano, in pratis et paſturis, in aquis et mariſcis, in molendinis et ſtagnis, et in omnibus aliis rebus et locis, cum ſocha, et ſacha, et thol, et theam, et infangthefe, et cum omnibus aliis liberis conſuetudinibus et quietationibus, cum quibus eccleſia illa et abbates et monachi melius et liberius et quietius tenuerunt tempore Henrici regis

avi noſtri, vel aliorum prædeceſſorum noſtrorum Angliæ, et ſicut aliquæ eccleſiæ noſtræ Angliæ melius et liberius et quietius tenent, ſicut chartæ Henrici regis avi noſtri, et Richardi regis avunculi noſtri, et Johannis regis patris noſtri, quas inde habent, rationabiliter teſtantur. Hiis teſtibus, &c. Dat. per manum venerabilis patris R. Ciceſtriæ epiſcopi, cancellarii noſtri, apud Weſtmon. decimo quinto die Martii, anno regni noſtri undecimo.

N° XXIII.

Finis factus inter Abbatem Croyland & Hugonem Wake.

HÆC eſt finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Lincoln. in craſtino ſancti Lucæ, anno regni regis Henrici, filii regis Johannis, decimo octavo, coram abbate de Bardney, Will. de Ebor. Roberto de Fos, Radulfo de Norwic. et Normanno de Arſey, juſtitiariis itinerantibus, et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi præſentibus, inter Henricum abbatem de Croyland querentem, et Hugonem Wake deforciantem, de cuſtodia mariſci de Aſpath ad Werwarlake, et ita ad Dedmanſlake, et ita ad Croyland per aquam de Weland, cum pertinentiis; unde idem abbas queſtus fuit, quod prædictus Hugo non tenuit ei finem factum in curia domini regis coram juſtitiariis itinerantibus apud Lincolniam, inter ipſum abbatem et Baldewinum Wake, avum prædicti Hugonis, cujus hæres ipſe eſt, et unde placitum finis facti ſummotus fuit inter eos in eadem curia; ſcilicet quod prædictus Hugo remiſit, et quietum clamavit de ſe et hæredibus ſuis, eidem abbati, ſucceſſoribus ſuis, et eccleſiæ ſuæ de Croyland, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in prædicto mariſco cum pertinentiis in perpetuum. Salva tamen eidem Hugoni et hæredibus ſuis, et hominibus ipſorum communa paſturæ in eodem mariſco, ad omnimoda averia ſua chacianda et rechacianda, ſine impedimento ipſius abbatis et ſucceſſorum ſuorum in perpetuum. Et præterea idem Hugo conceſſit pro ſe et hæredibus ſuis, quod ſi prædictus abbas et ſucceſſores ſui aliquid de mariſco illo in defenſionem ponere voluerint, tunc idem Hugo et hæredes ſui habebunt ibi foreſtarium ſuum ſimul cum foreſtario prædicti abbatis et ſucceſſorum ſuorum: ita quod nullus hominum ipſius abbatis nec ſucceſſorum ſuorum, nec aliquis hominum prædicti Hugonis, nec hæredum ſuorum aliquid in defenſione illa capiet, niſi de communi aſſenſu et voluntate prædictorum abbatis et ſucceſſorum ſuorum, et Hugonis et hæredum ſuorum; ſed uterque ipſorum, abbatis et Hugonis capiet ibi ad proprios uſus ſuos quantum voluerint. Conceſſit etiam idem Hugo pro ſe et hæredibus ſuis quod prædictus abbas et ſucceſſores ſui, et eccleſia ſua de Croyland, habeant tres batellos in Harenholt et in perpetuum, et duos batellos in gratia ipſius Hugonis et hæredum ſuorum. Et quod barra laci qui vadit apud Harenholt erit ad diviſam mariſci, per

conſiderationem prædictorum abbatis & ſucceſſorum ſuorum, & Hugonis & hæredum ſuorum. Et in eadem barra erunt duæ ſerræ & duæ claves; quarum unam habebit ſerviens abbatis & ſucceſſorum ſuorum, & aliam ſerviens prædicti Hugonis & hæredum ſuorum. Et idem abbas recepit prædictum Hugonem & hæredes ſuos in ſingulis beneficiis & rationibus quæ de cætero fient in eccleſia ſua de Croyland in perpetuum.

N° XXIV. (p. 61).

Collectanea ex Regiſtro MSto pervetuſto Abbatiæ de Crouland per Robertum Treſwelle Somerſet Fecialem circa Annum Domini 1597.

Harl. MS. 294. 73. p. 194.

DNS Wydo de Croun, qui venit cum Willmo Conqueſtore in Angliam, genuit filium nomine Alanum. Alanus de Croun, fundator prioratus de Freſton tempore regis Henrici primi, genuit filium nomine Mauritium. Mauritius de Croun, genuit filium nomine Wydonem, tempore Stephi regis. Wydo de Croun ſecundus, tempore Rici regis, genuit filiam nõie Petronillam, que nupſit domino Willielmo de Longchampe, cognato Willielmi Longchampe epiſcopi Elienſis. Petronilla de Croun, uxor Willi Longchampe, peperit filium nomine Henricum a nomine domini Henrici Longchampe abbatis Crowland, tempore Johis regis. Mortuo Willmo de Longchamp ſupradict', dca Petronilla nupſit cuidam de la Mare de quo nullos liberos tulit. Quo mortuo, Petronilla tertio nupſit Olivero de Vallibus, cui dca Petronilla dedit manerium de Freſton, & peperit ei filium nomine Johannem. Henricus Longchamp, filius Petronille Croun ſenioris, genuit filiam nomine Aliciam, que nupſit dno Rogero Pedwardin. Alicia Longchamp uxor Rogeri Pedwardin peperit filios Walterum, Henricum, Bryanum, Joannem, & Ricardum. Rogerus Pedwardin ſecundus genuit Walterum. Joannes de Vallibus filius Petronille Croun, genuit filiam nomine Matildam, quam Willus Roos, filius Roberti Roos duxit in uxorem. Willus de Roos, dnus de Hamlack, genuit Willum de Roos ſecundum. Willus Roos ſecundus duxit in uxorem Margeriam filiam dni Barthi de Baldiſmere, & genuit Willm tertium, qui obiit verſus terram ſanctam & Thomam. Thomas de Roos duxit in uxorem filiam comitis Stafford, & genuit, &c.

N° XXV.

Award of the Biſhop of Lincoln.*

BE it known to all them that theis preſent letters ſhall ſee or here, that wheras diverſe debates, variaunces, contraverſies, and diſſenſions hath growen and late bene moavid and ſterid betwen the noble lord Thomas Dacre, lorde of Dacre, and John his ſon, claymyng to have correction and puniſhments of all manner of treſpaſes and offenſes don in the kyngys hyegh wayes, commen ſtretys, and waſt gronds, in the town of Whapplode, in the ſhire of Lincoln, be the ryght of the manoir and lordeſhip of Holbech perteynyng to the ſaide Thomas, of that one partie, and the worſhipful and religious fadre John, th'abbot of Croyland, affermyng and ſaying the contrarie, and that all ſuch ryghts longeth oonlie to hyin, be ryght of the manoire and lordeſhip of Whaplode, perteynyng to the ſaid abbot be the ryght of his chirch, on the other partie: upon which debates, variances, contraverſiez, and diſſenſions, as well upon all the incidents, dependants, and thyngs grown uppon the ſame; it hath lyked the ſaid parties to bynde them be their dedes obligatorie, beryng the date of the xvii day of the moneth of Februarie, the yere of the reinge of kyng Herry the Sixt the xxvi, to ſtand and obey to th'arbitrement, ordinaunce, awarde, jugement, and decree, or counſell of me, William, be the ſuffraunce of God byſhop of Lincoln, as it apperith more pleinlie be the condicions of the ſaid obligations. I William byſhop abovefaid, deſyryng the goode pece, eaſe, and reſte of bothe parties aforſeid, theyr ſucceſſours, men, ſervaunts, and tenants, aftyr diverſe dayes of examinacion of the ſeide matier of debate, variaunce, contraverſies, and diſſencion, and goode deliberacion hadde, communicacion hadde alſo thereupon with wyſe, ſadde, and lernyd men the lawe, the xxi daye of this preſent moneth of September, the yere of the reigne of kyng Herry the Sixt xxvii, arbitre, awarde, ordeine, deme, and decree in forme that foloweth:

Fyrſt, conſideryng that the ſeide abbot be the ryght of his chirch, is callid lorde of the ſayd towne of Whaplode, and hath therby ſuffyciaunt graunte, warant, and auctorite, leete and alſo feyer and market in the waſte grondes of the ſayde towne and that he and his predeceſſors have hadde a viewe of Francipleg, in the ſaide towne of Whapplode, and have puniſhid and corrected treſpaſes and offenſes don withinne the highwayes, comen ſtrets, and waſt grownds withinne the ſaide grounde of Whaplode, with all manner of wayves and ſtrayes, and treſoure troue, and other libertes and fraunchiſes perteinyng to the viewe of Francipleg; the which poſſeſſion he and his predeceſſoures have continued fith the tyme of king Herry the Thyrd, as it appereth moore pleinlie be the court rolles made of the ſaid viewe; and the

* William Alnwyck, who ſat from 1435 to 1450.

ſaid lord Thomas Dacre have not paſſyng xii tenaunts in the ſaide town: the ſaid abbot and his ſucceſſours ſhall have and peaſiblie enjoye all maner of correccion and puniſſments of all maner of treſpaſes and offences don in the ſaid wayes, ſtreets, and waſt grownde within the ſaid ton of Whaplode, with wayves, ſtrayes, and other libertes and fraunchiſez now longyng to the viewe of Franciplege, of the ſaid abbot in the ſaid town. Excepte alway undir exceptid, and followyngli juged and decreed unto the ſaid lorde Dacre be this my preſent awarde: conſyderyng alſo that the ſaid Thomas lorde Dacre hath in lyke wyſe, in his courte holdyn at Holbech, inquirid of treſpaſez and offenſes doone within the high waye, common ſtrete, and waſt grownde of the ſaid ton of Whaplode, and recyvid preſentments of the ſame, from the tyme of kyng Edward the Thirde, as it appereth be the courte rolles maade of the viewes hadde in his courte kepte at the ſaid Holbech; and ſo of a mykell latter tyme poſſeſed in that behalve: which poſſeſſion for ſo mykell is as it ſemes of leſſe weight and force; I awarde, ordeine, deem, and decre, that the ſaid Thomas lorde Dacre, his heires and his ſucceſſoures, ſhul nowe by his tenaunts inquire in his courtes holden at Holbech, of ſuch treſpaſez and offenſes don within the high-waye, common ſtrete, and waſt grownd, withinne the ſaid grownds of Whaplode, and peaſiblie punyſh and correcte oonlie his own tenaunts reſyeing upon his own grownde in the ſaid town of Whaplode, or any other reſying in the ſaid town not tenaunte and reſyeng of the ſaid lord Dacre, [which hold not of the ſaid abbot of Croyland, nor his ſucceſſours being for the tyme. And yff the ſaid abbot or his ſucceſſours, eny tenaunt or tenauntz of the ſaid abbot or his ſucceſſours, as of his manoire of Whaplode, or eny other reſyeing in the ſaid town, not tenaunte and reſyeing]* of the ſaid lorde Dacre ground, his heier or heieres, withyn the ſaid towne of Whaplode, be preſented in the courte or courtez of the lorde Dacre beyng for the tyme of eny treſpas, offens, or myſpriſion doon within ſaide town of Whaplode, or wayes, ſtretes, or waſt grounds of the ſame. Neyther the ſaid lorde Dacre, his heyer nor heyres, theyr officer nor officers, nor theyr ſervaunts nor miniſtres ſhall in eny wyſe execute the ſaid preſentment, nor levy eny amerciament nor fyne of the ſaid abbot, his ſucceſſours, nor non of the tenaunts of the ſaid abbot, as of his manoyre of Whaplode, or his ſucceſſours, or any other reſyeing in the ſaid town not tenaunt and reſyeng on the ſaid lord Dacre ground within the ſaid town of Whaplode, for the ſaid cauſe. And in ſemblcable wyſe, yf the ſaid Thomas lord Dacre or his heyres, ony tenaunt or tenauntz of the ſaid lorde or his heires, reſyeng uppon his ground in Whaplode, not holding of thabbot beyng for the tyme, be repreſentid in thabbot's courte for eny treſpas, offens, or myſpriſion doon withyn the ſaid town of Whaplode, or wayes, ſtretes, or waſte grownds of the ſame town, that neyther the ſaid abbot nor his ſucceſſours, theyr aſſignes, ſervaunts, nor miniſtres, ſhall execute the ſaid preſentments, nor levy eny amerciament nor fine of the ſaid Thomas lorde Dacre, his heires, nor non of his tenaunts reſyeng upon his grownd in Whaplode not holdyng of thabbot nor his ſucceſſours, for the ſaide cauſe.

* The words in hooks are referred to in the original at the bottom of fol. 227. as an omiſſion of three lines above: but it is not eaſy to ſee their connection.

And whereas, the ſaid parties were in variaunce as for the dryfft within the mariſe and comen of the ſaide townes of Whaplode and Holbech, I deeme, awarde, and decree, that the ſaid Thomas lord Dacre and his heires, and the ſaid abbot and his ſucceſſoures, ſhall take, occupie, and uſe theyr ſaid dryffts within the ſaid mariſh of Whaplode and Holbech, at ſuch tyme as them likes; eche of them by ſuch wayes withyn his own town, and in ſuch forme as it hath bien uſid of olde tyme, with all maner of profyts, of wayves, and ſtrayes, and other liberties perteynyng to the ſaid dryfts. Providid allway, that the ſaid Thomas lorde Dacre hys heires, nor his aſſygnes, ſhall at no tyme of their dryfts make theyr commen waye thurgh the ſaid town of Whaplode, nor non waye therof to the maner of Holbech, but allonli thurgh Holbech droue, and by other wayes of the ſeide Holbech, as it hath bien uſid of olde tyme, but in cas that the ſeid olde wayes may not be uſid in forme as thei have ben beforn tyme, becauſe of ſurundyng of waters, than the ſeid lorde Dacre, beyng for the tyme, ſhall be his officers gyve warnyng to the ſaid abbot, or to his officers, by reſonable tyme beforn he entre with eny ſuch dryfftes the town of Whaplode, or the highwayes theroff, to the entent that the inhabitantz thereof may remeve and avoyd theyr cattell owte of the ſtretes and highwaye there paſturing for the tyme, that they be not chaſid nor dryven forth to their hurte with his ſaide dryffts ſo to be made ſhall mowe com thurgh the ſaid town of Whaplode with his dryfft, nought cleymyng thereby eny title of ryght agayn or contrarie to this my preſent award.

And wher the ſaid parties were in variaunce as for takyng of toll of the people and perſones comyng to the feyre or market within the town of Whaplode, I decre award, and deme, that the ſaide Thomas lord Dacre, his heires, nor noon of his officers, ſhal in no wyſe take toll of eny perſon or perſons comyng to the feyr or market of the ſeid abbot in the ſaid town of Whaplode.

Alſo I deeme, award, and decree, that ether partie aboveſaid, that the ſaid Thomas lord Dacre for him and his heires, the abbot, for him and his ſucceſſours, ſhall make as ſuyr to the tother partie all theis articles to hym by me thus demed, awardede, and decreede, as I be advyce and counſell of lernyd men lawfully ſhall con-devyſe, whan and at what tyme ether partie requirith it of other, at the coſtes and expenſes of the parties ſo requiryng and deſyryng. And that all accions, ſutes, and plees takyn, movid, and hangyng be ether partie in eny courte ageyn other, be occaſion or cauſe of theis premiſſes and matiers above reherſid, ſhall utterly ceſſe be it be diſcontinuaunce or other wayes lawfull. In witneſſe wherof to this my preſent awarde, ordinaunce, jugement, and decree tripartite, on parte indented remaynyng to the ſaid Thomas lord Dacre and his heires; and to an other parte remaynyng aneinſte the abbot and his ſucceſſours; and to the thyrde parte remaynyng in the regiſtrie of the byſhoprick of Lincoln, I have ſette to my ſeale.

N° XXVI.

Charta Henrici VI.

HENRICUS Dei gratia rex Angliæ & Franciæ, & dominus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos præſentes literæ pervenerint, ſalutem. Sciatis nos ex mero motu & certa ſcientia noſtris, ac ob reverentiam beatæ & glorioſæ virginis Mariæ matris Dei, ſancti Bartholomei, & beati Guthlaci, in cujus honorem monaſterium de Croylandia fundatur, conceſſiſſe Johanni Lytlyngton abbati monaſterii prædicti, & monachis ejuſdem loci, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quod ipſi in perpetuum habeant omnes fines pro tranſgreſſionibus, offenſis, miſpriſonibus, negligentiis, ignorantiis, falſitatibus, contemtibus, deceptionibus, concelamentis, & aliis delictis quibuſcunque, ac omnia amerciamenta, redemtiones, exitus, & pœnas, forisfact' & forisfiend', de ſeipſis, & omnibus hominibus, tenentibus, & reſidentibus quibuſcunque in villa de Croylandia in comitatu Lincolniæ, in quibuſcunque curiis noſtris & hæredum noſtrorum, ſeipſos, homines, tenentes, & reſidentes hujuſmodi, tam coram nobis & hæredibus noſtris, ac coram baronibus noſtris & hæredum noſtrorum de Scaccario, & coram juſtitiariis noſtris & hæredum noſtrorum de Banco, ac coram ſeneſchallo, mareſcallo, ac clerico mercati hoſpitii noſtri & hæredum noſtrorum; necnon coram juſtitiariis ad aſſiſſas in comitatu prædicto ..... ſeu capiend' aſſign' ac juſtitiariis itinerantibus ad placita coronæ, communia placita, & placita foreſtæ, juſtitiariis ad gaolas deliberandas aſſignandis, juſtitiariis ad felonias, tranſgreſſiones, ac alia malefacta audienda, determinanda, aſſignanda, & aliis juſtitiariis & miniſtris noſtris & hæredum noſtrorum quibuſcunque, fines facere & amerciari, exitus, & pœnas forisfacere contingent. Et quod idem abbas & monachi & ſucceſſores ſui per ſe vel ballivos ſeu miniſtros ſuos, fines, amerciamenta, redemtiones, exitus, & pœnas hujuſmodi, ſui ipſorum, hominum tenentium, & reſidentium, levare, percipere, & habere poſſint, ſine occaſione vel impedimento noſtri vel hæredum noſtrorum, adeo libere & integre ſicut ea nos levare, percipere, & habere deberemus, ſi præfato abbati & monachis & ſucceſſoribus ſuis illa non conceſſimus. Et inſuper conceſſimus præfato abbati & monachis & ſucceſſoribus ſuis quod ipſi in perpetuum habeant returnum brevium, præceptorum, mandatorum, billarum noſtrarum quaruncunque, & executiones earundem per eorum ballivum proprium, infra villam prædictam, licet tangant nos vel hæredes noſtros, vel prædictum abbatem & monachos vel eorum ſucceſſores; Ita quod nullus vicecomes, eſchaetor, coronator, feodarius, ballivus, aut aliquis alius officiarius, ſeu miniſtri noſtri, vel hæredum noſtrorum, de hujuſmodi returno brevium, ſine executione, ullo modo ſe intromittat, ſeu dictam villam ea occaſione quovis modo ingrediatur, ſub gravi forisfactura noſtra. Teſte, &c.

No XXVII.

Charta Algari militis de manerio de Baſton.

Ex coll. MS. penes Joh. Oldfield* de Spalding, in co. Linc. arm. Mon. Ang. II. 853.

CHRISTIANIS univerſis per totã Mercią commorantibus Algarus miles filius Vorthangiæ ſalutem. Intelligere volo vos omnes q̃d ego donavi Deo, S. Guthlaco, & ſpeciali patri meo Sywardo abbati Croylandiæ, & omnibus ibidem abbatibus poſt ipſum, & eor' monachis, manerium meum de *Baſton*, cum IV carucatis terræ arabilis, continentes in longitudine VIII quarentenas & VIII quarentenas in latitudine, & XLV acras prati, & mariſcum continentes in longitudine XVI quarentenas & VIII quarentenas in latitudine, & eccleſiam ejuſdem villæ, & unum molendinum & dimidium alterius molendini, & totam piſcariam meam in aqua prædicta molendino verſus occidentem usq̃ ad finem mariſci ejuſdem villæ verſus orientem. Hæc mea donaria dedi præfato abbati Siwardo & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus in perpetuam eleemoſinam in perpetuum, ad ſuſtentationem ſui monaſterii, quia ſicut ſæpe didici inſula ſua nullius eſt ferax tritici. Hoc præſens cyrographum meum apud Legeceſtriam in præſentia Domini mei Withlaphii regis Merciorũ, anno incarnationis Dominicæ DCCXXV ſigno crucis ſtabiliter confirmavi. ✠ Ego Oſmundus London' epiſcopus conſenſi. ✠ Ego Oſbertus abbas Ripadii interfui. ✠ Ego Athelinus dux audivi. ✠ Ego Swithunus preſbyter præſens fui.

* "1647, 27 May, Reſolved, that this houſe do accept of the ſum of 1390l. of John Oldfield, of Spalding in the county of Lincoln, eſquire, for his delinquency. His offence, That he was in arms againſt the parliament. He renders upon the articles of Newark. His eſtate, in fee, per annum, 351l. 16s.; in reverſion, per annum, 80l.; for two lives per annum, 3l.; for one life 9l.; for 21 years per annum, 65l.; for twelve years to come 6l.; for four years to come 62l.; for 13 years 10l.; for nine years 20l.; for 15 years 10l.; in perſonal eſtate 450l.; in debts 230l. 7s. He owes 1236l. His fine, at a ſixth, is 1390l. An ordinance was accordingly paſſed, the ſame day, for granting a pardon to Mr. Oldfield, and diſcharging his eſtate from ſequeſtration." Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. V. p. 186.

The manſion houſe of this family at Spalding, on the weſt ſide of the river, is now converted into a workhouſe. A gold ſignet ring of Mr. Anthony Oldfield, an eminent lawyer in the reign of Elizabeth, and founder of the baronet's family, was found in a field in Spalding, 1748. His initials A. O. in a croſs of wreath work.

A picture of lady Oldfield, widow of Sir Anthony Oldfield, ſome time of Spalding, Bt. and daughter of Sir Edward Grefham, of Surrey, in oil colours, ſet in ſilver, gilt oval frame under a chryſtal, was in the hands of Mr. Johnſon. Her monument is in the chancel of Spalding church, where her arms ſhould be A. a chevron, Erm. between three eſtoiles, S.

N° XXVIII.

Charta Fregiſti *de manerio de* Langtoft *Croilandenſi monaſterio conceſſa.*

Ex iiſd. coll. MS.

CUNCTIS Chriſticolis regni Mercior' Fregiſtus miles in Domino ſalutem. Sciant tam præſentes quã poſteri, quod ego, ad S. matris eccleſiæ honorem & divini cultus exaltationẽ, Dño Deo omnium bonor' largitori magnifico, Sancto Guthlaco confeſſori, & Siwardo abbati Croylandiæ & abbatibus ejuſd' loci poſt ipſum ſuccedentibus & monachis ſuis, totum manerium meum & villam de *Langtoft* & in campis ejuſd' villæ VI carucatas terræ arabilis habentes in longitudine XV quarentenas & IX quarentenas in latitudine, & centum acras prati, & ſylvam & mariſcum duar' leucar' in longitudine, & eccleſiã ejuſd' villæ, & XI acras prati de eod' feodo in campo de *Deping*. Hæc paucula donaria mea, cum omnibus rebus & in rebus ſuis eiſdem appendentibus, libere & ſponte Deo & Sancto Guthlaco & monachis in Croylandenſi monaſterio Deo famulantibus, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſynam libere dedi, pro ſalute animæ meæ & omnium progenitorum meorum. Iſtud meum cyrographum apud Legeceſtriam, in præſentia domini regis Withlaphii & alior' dominor' in feſto Sancti Jacobi apoſtoli collectorum anno dominicæ incarnationis DCCCXIX. ✠ Ego Fregiſtus miles ſigno ſ. crucis confirmavi. ✠ Ego Withlaphius rex Mercior' conſenſi. ✠ Ego Athelardus archiepiſcopus Dorobernenſis aſſenſum dedi. ✠ Ego Egbaldus Wintonienſis epiſcopus ſubſcripſi. ✠ Ego Adulphus Lichfeldenſis epiſcopus collaudavi. ✠ Ego Turſtanus preſbyter domini mei regis Withlaphius hoc cirographum manu mea ſcripſi.

N° XXIX.

Confirmatio H. Regis de mariſcis & domibus, edificiis & pratis.

From Mr. Cole's Collections.

H. Rex Ang' abbi de Cruland Galfrido ſal'. Precipio tibi, ut juſte in pace permittas tenere monach' Sce Marie & Sci Nicholi de Spald', conſuet' ſua in mariſcis & in domib' ſ. domos & mariſc' ſicut homines probi & legitimi antiq' divident & p ſacrament' probabunt, qd fect Ranulf Meſchin[9]; & Godefr' Ridel & Alan' de Linc' Pigotus faciant inde rectū ne ampl' clamor' audiam.

Before 1174, when Godfrey Ridel was biſhop of Ely, and between 1138 and 1142, when Godfrey was abbot. R. Meſchines, earl of Cheſter, died 1129, and his ſon 1156.

N° XXX.

Compos' int' prior' & vicar' de Quappelade ſup' decimis de man'o de Multon.

From Mr. Cole's Collections.

Mem' qd cū controverſia, &c. coram Magro A. de Swineſhead &c. inter P. & C. de Spalding & dñm Sim' vic' &c. ſup minoribus decimis de manerio de Multon pvenientibus, &c. demum memorato offic' & dno abbe Croyland, & ffre Robo preceptore militie templi de La Bruere, dno Joh̃e de Gretford vicario de Multon, Mris R. de Trillawe, J. de Barton, Henr. de Edenham, & aliis pſentibus, reformata fuit pax int' ptes pdcas, in craſtino Sci Egidii abbatis A. Dñi 1260, in capella dni prioris pdci ſub hac forma, vidlt qd dcus Simon vicarius recognovit poſſeſſionem dcor' relig' in dcis decimis juxta formam peticois eorumdem poſſorio judicio intentato, & a tempe quo ide Simon dcas decimas occupavit dcis dno priori & conventui plene reſtituit, & eiſd' decimis eoſd' religioſos ciroteca ſua inveſtivit, ac priſtinã ſuã poſſonem plenarie reddidit, & in pecunia numta incontinenter ſatisfecit de decimis p ipm ſubtractis & occupatis, emiſſa tam' preſtacoe tali ſcilt ſalvo jure eccle ſue de Qppelade. Dat' ap̃d Spalding pdco craſtino Sci Egidii, anno Domini memorato.

N. XXXI.

N° XXXI.

Donum Domini Thome de Multon de Eccleſia de Weſton tradito Cultello plicato.

THOMAS de Multon oĩbs hoĩbs ſuis Frcis & Anglis & oĩbs eccle catholice fidelibs ſalutẽ. Noſcat univſitas vra me in exequiis patris mei apud Spald' capitulũ Sci Nicholi ingreſsũ, coram fratribs meis & mre mea & ſororibs & amicis meis & hominũ multitudine tunc ibidem collocata, eccłam de Weſton cũ oĩbs ptinent' ſuis Deo & Sce Marie & Sco Nicho & monach ibidem Deo ſervientibs, pro anima patris mei & pro aĩabs predeceſſorũ meor', in ppetuã elemoſinam dediſſe, & Gaufrido priori Nigellum pnominate eccẽ pſonam p manum comendaſſe. Poſtea inde egreſſus ut quod ſic verbo fuerat ſancitũ ope cunctis pateret ratificatũ eandem eccłam, cũ decimis & elemoſinis, terris & oĩbs eidẽ ptinentibs, ſup altare Dei & Sce Marie & Sci Nichi cultello meo proprio obtuli, qui ſup eodẽ altar' plicatus in ſecretario repoſitus eſt in hujus rei teſtimoniũ obſervand'. Deinde de eccа rediens & in capitulum iterũ veniens fui frater & pticeps beneficiorũ tocius eccе. Hiis videntibs & audientibs; abbe Everardo de Croiland, Galfrido priore, Ricard' Lumbard, & aliis.

Nicholas was prior of Spalding, 1189.

N° XXXII. (p. 58.)

Proceſſus factus in curia Regis per Robertum de Granceſtr' de no..... n' per partem Baronie.

Tranſcribed by Mr. Cole from the Abbey Regiſter.

AD petitionem exhibitam in parliamento reſponsũ fuit q̃d fieret tale breve. Rex theſaur' & bar oĩbus ſuis de ſccio ſal'. Ex parte dilecti nobis in Xto Abbis de Croiland nobis eſt oſtenſum q̃d licet ipſe tras & tenementa aliqua p baroniã vel ptem baroniæ non tenet p q̃d ipſe ex aliqua cauſa tanq' baro amerciari debeat ſec' legem & conſuet' regni ñri, ſed juxta quantitatem delicti ſui, & hoc p ſacrum

ꝓbo-

ꝑborum & legal' hoīum de viſneto ſuo, prout in Magna Carta de liberīs Angl' plenius continetur, Vic' tamen ñr Linc' a p̄fato abbate quadraginta marcas ad quas pro injuſta detenc̄oe advocac̄ois eccl̄ie de Wyggetoft, & decem marcas ab eod' abb̄e pro falſo clamore ſuo ut dicitur fuit voluntarie amerciatus ꝑ ſūm ſc̄cii p̄dc̄i.

The court directed the juſtices of the Exchequer to certify, the manner and cauſe of theſe fines; and a writ was directed to William de Berford, who returned extracts of fines with the abbot's name among barons liable to be fined. The judges delayed their deciſion; and the ſheriff of Southampton, beingordered to levy 10 marcs on the abbot for a falſe claim on Roger and Alice Pedwardyn touching the church of Warneburn, returned that the abbot had no effects in his bailliwic; ſo the ſheriff of Lincolnſhire was ordered to levy both fines. The matter was ſtill left undecided, & a new writ iſſued to ſearch the records 14 E. II. whereby it was found that abbot Richard having been amerced before John de Vaux, juſtice itinerant 10 E. I. and the fine levied and brought into the Exchequer, they were returned on a ſuggeſtion that his predeceſſors had never been taxed as barons, except in two inſtances, and a writ of error was granted.

14 E. II. Robert de Graunceſtria returned into the Exchequer the following writ:

"Rex theſ' & baronib' ſuis de ſac' ſal'. Sciatis q̄d cū abbas de Croyland, qui baro non eſt, nec t̄ras ſeu teñta aliqua per baroniā aut ꝑtem baronie non tenet, ut dicit nup̄ in curia ñra corā juſtic' ñris de banco ad 40 marcas, &c. minus rect̄e tanq' baro extitit am̄ciatus p̄ſequatur cor' nobis in ſc̄cio ꝑ brev̄e ñrū ad ip̄um unde exoñand' necnon ad ip̄um ſimiliter exonerand' de xxxi ſolid' ad quos t̄re & t̄nta ip̄ius abb̄is in Staundon * juxta Pokerick ꝑ princip' collect' dec̄iæ in regno ñro erronie taxata extiterunt id' abb̄as atorn' cor' ñbis in loco ſuo Rob̄m de Graunceſtr' ad p̄ſequend' dic̄a neg̃cia pro ipſo abb̄ie cor' nob' in dc̄o ſc̄cio & ad tuend' v̄l ad p̄dend' in eiſd'. Et ideo vobis mandamus q̄d p̄fatū Rob̄m loco ipſius abb̄is ad hoc recipiatis. T. meipſo ap' Folcham, 2 die Feb' a. r. 14°."

The juſtices called for evidence of this, and a jury were ſummoned, who not appearing were diſtrained upon. An inquiſition was at laſt taken, on which a quietus iſſued 15 E. II. Thus ended this tedious affair, in which the abbot gained his point in being eaſed of his amercement as a baron.

* Counteſs Sigburgh gave five hides of land in *Standon*, in Hertfordſhire, to the abbey of Croyland. The time of her donation I find not; but it is mentioned in Witlaf's charter to the convent, A. D. 833. (Ingulph. 857, 860, 864. ed. Francof. 1601. ſee before N° IV. p. 7.) Beorred king of Mercia confiſcated all the revenues of this abbey, and among the reſt the lordſhip of Standon, which through the favour of king Edred & diligent application of abbot Turketul, was reſtored to them (Ing. 868. 870.). About the year 1030 abbot Brithmere built a ſtately houſe at Standon for the accommodation of himſelf and convent in their way to London (Ing. 894. ſee before p. 22.). This road ſtood near the Ermine ſtreet, which was the road to London in thoſe days. Weſt of Standon, on Colney Crowch Way, the road from thence to Ware, was remaining, 1728, a piece of an old houſe called the manor houſe of Standon, which would make it difficult to know whether that or the lordſhip was the abbot's houſe. If we look at the more ſuitable ſituation of the lordſhip for the grandeur of the abbot, one would gueſs his choice, if he might have it. Salmon's Hertfordſhire, p. 238.

N° *XXI. (p. 59).

Proceſſus factus pro habenda allocatione ſuſtentacionis monachorum & clericorum tempore vacacionis abbatie de Croiland, anno reg' Edwardi de Karnarvon XVIII.

Tranſcribed from the Regiſter of the Abbey by Mr. Cole.

"EDWARDUS, &c. theſ' & baron' ſuis de ſcc̃io ſal'. Ex p̃te dilect̃i nob' in Xt̃o abb̃is de Croyland nob' eſt oſtens' q̃d cũ prior & conv' ac s̃vitores ejuſd' domus ſing̃lis vacac̃oib̃s a tempe quo non extat memoria huc uſq; ſuſtentac̃oem ſuam de exitibus domus p̃dc̃e habere, & ceteri officiarii domus p̃dc̃e quaſd̃ decimationes, penſiones, & quoſd' redditus & alias cet̃as porciones t̃rar' officiis elemoſinar', celerar', camerar', ac aliis officiis ejuſd' domus ab antiquo aſſignat' pro veſtimentis, calciamentis, lineis, telis, & neceſſariis monachis, & etiã luminaribus in eccl̃iis ejuſd' domus inveniend' tam temp̃b̃s vacacionum domus illius quã quib̃s domus p̃dc̃a plena fuit plenarie p̃cipere conſueverunt; Eſcaetoris ñri in com' Linc', North', Cantebrigg', & Leyceſt', p̃fatis priori & conv̄tui ac s̃vitorib' ſuſtentac̃oẽ ſuam de exitib̃s domus p̃dc̃e tempe ultime vacac̃ois lib̃are recuſarunt, & decimas, penſiones, &c. nõie ñro p̃cepunt, & ſe inde erga nos in ſcc̃io p̃ c̃o onerarunt in eccl̃ia i p̃ius abb̃ie exh̃edac̃onis periculum manifeſtum; ſup̃ quod nob' ſupplicaverunt p̃ nos de remedio pridem. Nos, &c."

Order to ſearch the rolls to ſee what was uſual in vacancies of this and other houſes "de patronatũ ñro." a. r. 19.

The barons of the Exchequer found no mention of the maintenance of the monks on two former vacancies; and to a ſecond writ for the ſame purpoſe, return as before: whereupon a petition was preſented to parliament to deſire a further ſearch, when it was found that ſome abbies had a ſpecific ſum allowed, and others nothing at all. 2 E. III. the accounts of Matthew Brown, eſcheator for the counties of Lincoln, Northumberland, and Rutland, being examined touching the outgoings of the manors and tenements parcel of the temporalities of this abbey from Sept. 16, 18 E. II. when he took them on account of vacancy to Nov. 30 following, before he delivered them to Henry Caſewyk, elected abbot, amounted to 79 l. 3 s. 7¼. The king directed inquiſition to be made on oath into the number of perſons belonging to the convent, and the wages paid them by the eſcheator in his preſence, if he choſe it, and to be returned to York.

INQUISITIO capta apud Staunford, die Sabbati, 19 Mar. a. r. r. E. III. poſt Conq' ſecundo cor' Will̃o de Brokelouſby, rememoratore de Sc° aſſign' per lit' pat' ejuſd' Sc̃cii ad inquirend' quot monachi, corrod', ſervitores, officiarii & miniſtri extiterunt in abb̃ia de Croyl' int' 16 diem Sept' a. r. d̃ni E. nup̃ regis Angl' p̃ris reg' nunc, 18° & 30 die Nov' p̃x' ſeq' per q̃d tempus d̃c̃a abbatia vacavit & fuit

fuit in cuſtodia Matħi Broun, nup̄ eſc' dĉi regis E. p̄ris in comit' Linc' North' & Roteland, & que vadia dĉus Matħs ſolvit priori dĉe domus, monachis, corodar' ſervitorib' officiar' & miniſtris p̄dĉis per idem tempus, & qui dĉorum offic' & min' fuerunt neceſſarii, prout in dĉis lris pat⁹ huic inquiſic' cõſutis plenius continetur, p̄ ſacr̃m Rob¹ Gamel de Holbech, Hugon' fil' Willi de ead', Rob¹ Cok, Joħis de Aſewyk de Quappelad, Roḡi Milys, Nicħi Senian de Weſton, Raḋi Weſt de Gretford, Galf' Bernard de ead', Rob¹ de Aſton de ead', Roḡi le Clierk de Depyng, Thom' Harel de ead', Joħis fil' Thom' de Bergh, Rob¹ de Northgate de ead', Simon fitz Willi de Offington, Rob' de Pontefracto de Wylſthorp, Joħis de Brune de ead', Rad' Parlour de Carleby, & Joħis Cole de ead', in preſentia dĉi Mathei p̄muniti ad audiend' inq' p̄dĉam. Qui dicunt q̄d fuerunt in abb̃ia præd' continue morantes inter p̄dĉas 16 diem Sept' & 30 diem Nov' Quadraginta & unus monachi, viz. Henr' de Caſewyk tunc prior ejuſd' domus, Simon de Luffenham, Rob' de Trekampton, Rog' de Littleport, Wills de Suterton, Rad⁸ de Freſton, Tho' Broun, Wills de Leyceſtr', Galf' Sparauk, Walt' de Eynſham, Hugo de Irtlingburgh, Joħes de Hatfeld, Simo de Baſton, Wills de Bury, Thom' de Burgh S. Petri, Elias de S. Neoto, Joħes de Friſby, Orgus de Freſton, Rob' de Burgh, Walt' de Clopton, Joħes de Ingoldeby, Rob' de Dodeſthorp, Adam de S. Neoto, Ric' de Woxebrigg, Hen' de Caſtre, Rob' de Sutton, Wills de Deping, Nich. de Leveryngton, Alanus de S. Botolpho, Rad' de Hale, Rob' de Luffenham, Tho' de Spalding, Adam de Burton, Simon de Wittleſheye, Joħes de Freſton, Wills de Leverington, & Ric' de Croiland, profeſſi: Baldewynus de Veer, Riĉus de Gosberkyrk, & Walterus de Brampton, novicii non profeſſi: Et dicunt q̄d fuerunt in ead' abbathia per totum tempus p̄dĉum Corrodarii ſubſcripti; viz. Rob' de Burgh, Wills de Freſton, Rob' de Freſton, Tho' de Huntingdon, Barth' de Quappelad, capellani: Wills de Luffenham, Wills Bartelmeu, maḡr Will' de Wermington, Joħes atre Kirk, Joħes Cocus, Steph' Sampſone, Joħes Oth̃unt, Joħes de Quappelad, Simon Hot, & Tho' de Pikwell, quor' quilibet percepit per ſcriptum ſub ſigillo ejuſd' domus ad term' vite ſue per diem corrodium monachale, viz. unum panem & unam lagenam & dimid' cerviſie conventualis, & duo fercula de coquina ante tempus dĉe vacac̃ois. Et q̄d fuerunt in ead' domo per totum id tempus Tho' de Hakebech cap' corroḋium ſervient' per ſcriptum ejuſd' dom' ad term' vite ip̄s Thome, & triginta ſex ſervitores & miniſtri; viz. Tho' Powe min' in eccl̃ia, Joħes de Bardeneye & Tho. Quappelade cuſtodes monach' infirm' in infirmaria & miniſtrantes iiſdem & aliis monachis ibidem; Ric' de Multon miniſtrans monachis in refectorio; Hen. Bouthe miniſtrans in hoſtilario.

Wills de Caverſham in cõi aula abbathie p̄dĉe.

Maḡr Everardus & Rob. Ruſſel coci in cõi coqina covent' & tocius abbathie.

Rob' Swyn coquus in coquina infirm'.

Reginald Wyatt emptor carnium, piſciũ, & alior' victualiũ ejuſd' abbathie.

Simon Swyn & Nichus Grout ſervitores covent' & tot' abbathie in celar'

Simon Godhous, Adam de Freſton, piſtores.

Ric' Horne & Riĉus Maggeſone, braciatores.

Rad' Calf & Joħes Covers miniſtri in domo thoral' & braſ' faciend'.

Wills Pepits, granator.

Ni-

Nigellus Milner & Wills Molle, molendinar', pro uno molendino equino & uno mol° ventritico ibid'.

Nich' Port, janitor.

Petr' de Pikwell, ſutor.

Henr' Sonne, ciſſor, pro veſtib' monach' conſuend' & emend'.

Simon de Thorneye, lotor pannor' conventus.

Rob' de Caverſham ſerviens in elemoſinar', pro elemoſina colligend' & diſtribuend'.

Rob' de Keten, carpentarius.

Simon de Elmington, cementar'.

Rob' de Taterſale, plumbar'.

Laur' de Spalding, tector domor', pro eccl'ia, clauſtro & aliis domibus ejuſd' abb'ie emendand' per loca, & quocies emendacione indigebant.

Gilb' le Smith, pro operib' ferri ibid' faciend'.

Rad' de Penreth, Petr' Page, Rob' Baroun, & Ric' del Shippene, garcones in ſtabulo, pro octo palefrid', ſomar', & aliis equis ibid' exiſtentibus cuſtodiend'.

Rad' de Manthorp, carractar', pro bladis & aliis neceſſariis pro abb'ia & morantibus ibid' carriand'.

Et dicunt q̄d Maths p̄d̄us ſolvit Henrico nunc abb'i d̄ce domus pro vad' diurnis d̄cum priorē, monachos, corrodar' & ſervitor' p̄d̄cum tempus contingentibus, viz. p̄ ipſo priore ſex denar', p̄ ſingulis monachis p̄d̄cor' p̄feſſor' & corrodar' cap' corrod' monachal' 3d. & pro p̄d̄co Tho' de Hakebech & quolibet ſervitorum p̄dcor' & miniſtror' 2d. p̄ diem. Et q̄d nulli alii aliquid ſolvit p̄ iiſdem vad'. Dicunt inſuper q̄d ões p̄d̄ci ſervitores & miniſtri fuerunt neceſſarii ibid' p̄ totum tempus p̄d̄cum. Et q̄d preter illos ſervitores fuerunt ibidem p̄ id' tempus Rog' de Baſton mareſchallus, Tho' Spygurnel vigil ejuſd' abb'ie, & Rob' de Sutton foreſtar' & cuſtos boſcor' infra precinctum d̄ce abb'ie ſervientes neceſſarii p̄ quibus ſeu eciam p̄ p̄d̄cis monachis non p̄feſſis id' Mathus nichil ſolvit hucuſq'. In cujus rei teſtimonium d̄ci jurat' ſigilla ſua appoſuerunt. Dat' die & loco ſupradictis.

The number of monks in the original is only 40, though ſaid to be 41.

Et eſt ſum̄a vadior' p̄d̄cor' prior' & 37 monach' 15 corrodar' 37 ſervientium p̄ 74 dies, 72 l. 15 s̄. 2 d̄.

The king iſſued a writ to the Exchequer to make further inquiry, and to order the eſcheator to pay as above.

In magno rot' ſecundo de ſcc'io a. r. r. E. III. ſecundo in com' Lincoln.

Allocac'oib's ſuper p̄memorat' de ſuſtentac'oe monachor', &c. Vacacio abb'ie Croyland p̄ ceſſionem Simonis abb'is ejuſd' loci valet d̄no regi de claro $\frac{xx}{iiii}$v l. vi s̄. ob'. Hoc eſt per b̄dam viii l. xvii s̄. q̄d.

The ſix greater officers in the monaſtery of Croyland (and perhaps in moſt others) were

1. Magiſter operis: the clerk of the works.
2. Eleemoſynarius: the almoner.

3. Pitanciarius:	who had the care of the pittances, allowances on particular occaſions over and above the common proviſions, and anſwering to *exceedings* in our colleges at preſent.
4. Sacriſta:	the ſexton.
5. Camerarius:	the chamberlain.
6. Celerarius:	the cellarer, who provided all ſorts of proviſions; as well meat, as drink, firing, &c.

Beſides theſe there were,

Theſaurarius:	the burſar.
Precentor:	the chaunter.
Hoſtilarius or Hoſpitalarius:	who entertained the ſtrangers.
Infirmarius:	who had charge of the infirmary and the ſick.
Refectionarius:	who looked after the hall and all the abbey plate, except that in the church.
Coquinarius, or præfectus coquinæ *:	the kychynner: quære, maſter cook. The records of Eveſham prove that he was market-man for the convent, and had perhaps the whole government of the kitchen †.
Gardinarius:	the gardener.
Portarius:	above the meer janitor; for in Mon. Angl. I. 932. we find three of theſe officers made abbots.
Granetarius:	who had the care of the corn ‡.

The following liſt of officers and ſervants belonging to the great abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, may not be deemed an improper ſupplement to this:

Armiger Cellerarii.
Aſſaſiatores[a], 2.
Auriga.
Aurifrixa[b].
Bercarius[c].
Braciator[d].
Bedellus.
Bedemanni 12.
Cambiator[e].
Camerarii 2.
Carpentarius.
Carrectarii 7[f].
Cementarius[g].
Claviger aulæ.
——— grangii.
——— vineæ.

* Du Cange.

† Green's Worceſter, p. 45. In the abbey church at St. Albans is a braſs for Robert Beaver, who, among other officers, held that of *Coquarius*, which Du Cange ſays was the ſame with *Coquus*.

‡ Du Cange.

[a] This word is not in the Gloſſaries.

[b] The embroiderer in gilt and ſilver thread. This is not in the Gloſſaries.

[c] The ſhepherd. A contraction from *Berbicarius*. Du Cange.

[d] or Braſſiator, the brewer; from *Brace*, Malt. Ib.

[e] This office, which ſeems to have related to the exchange of money, isnot defined in the Gloſſaries.

[f] Carters.

[g] The maſon.

Cle-

Clericus celerarii.
Garciones celerarii.
Janitor celerarii.
Coci 5.
Cocus in angulo.
——— infirmariæ.
Creſſetarius capellæ [h].
Cunditor [i].
Cuſtodes 2.
——— campi 4.
Cuſtos lignorum.
——— domorum abbatis.
——— oſtii viridis.
——— parlorii.
——— oſtii coquinæ.
——— aquarum domini abbatis.
——— cunei [k].
Diſcarii [l].
Emptores 2.
Emptor caſei.
Grangiarius.
Heywardus [m].
Hortolani 2.
Hoſtilarius exterior.
Janitor portæ magnæ in curia & etiam de *Aleclenegate*.
Lotor refectorii.
Lurardus [n].
Magiſter porcarius [o].
——— cereorum.
——— ſerviens.
——— 2 ſervientes S. E.
Meſſor.
Minutor [p].
Molendinarius.
Monetarius [q].
Nonnæ XII [r].
Panetarius [s].
Pincernæ 2.
Piſcator.
Piſtores 3.
Plumbarius.
Porcarius.
Portitor lignorum.
Portitores 2.
Præpoſitus.
Seneſcallus aulæ.
Serviens infirmariæ.
——— monach. extraneor'.
——— pittanciarii.
Servientes 7 de ſartina [t], viz. ſutor, pelliparius [u], ſciſſores 2 pannorum nigrorum, lotor, balneatores 2.
Stabularius [x].

[h] This officer is not in the Gloſſaries: but in Davis's Rites of Durham, II. p. 134. it is ſaid, "At "each end of the Dortar [Dormitory] was a four-ſquare ſtone. wherein was a dozen of *creſſets*, wrought "in either ſtone, being always filled and ſupplied by the cooks as they needed to afford light to the monks "and novices at ariſing to their mattins at midnight, and for their other neceſſary uſes." And p. 36. "There was ſtanding in the ſquare pillar of the quire door of the lantern in a corner of the ſaid pillar "a four-ſquare ſtone, which hath been finely wrought in every ſquare a fair large image, whereon did "ſtand a four-ſquare ſtone about it, which had twelve *creſſets* wrought in the ſtone, which were filled with "tallow, and every night one of them was lighted when the day was gone, and did burn to give "light to the monks at midnight, when they came to mattins." The *creſſetarius* therefore was the officer who had charge of theſe *creſſets*, and this officer might take charge of them.

[i] *Cundus* or *cunctus* is an old word for a cup. Du Cange, in voce. Or it may be the ſame with *Conditor*, the maker of the *conditum*, a particular ſort of wine or ſauce.

[k] The keeper of the mint. [l] Quære. The makers or waſhers of the diſhes.

[m] This officer's buſineſs was to take care of the hay and graſs belonging to the convent, and to act as a ſort of bailiff over their farms. Such a perſon ſtill ſuperintends commons for paſture and graſs grounds.

[n] Not in the Gloſſaries. [o] The ſwineherd, or perhaps the principal ſwineherd.

[p] The *bleeder*. See before, p. 70. [q] The maſter of the mint.

[r] Twelve *ſeniors* of the convent. See Du Cange, in voce. [s] The maſter baker. Ib.

[t] *Sartina* or *ſartrina* was the workſhop for making and mending their apparel of various kinds.

[u] The perſon who found or dreſſed the ſkins.

[x] At Spalding he was called *Stallarius*, and the grooms under him *Provindarii*.

Stegrararii vigil [y].
Subcoci 5.
Subminiſtri in refectorio.
Taſſatores 2 [z].
Vaccarius.
Veſtiarius[a] & 2 ſervientes ejuſdem.
Wannator[b].

Of theſe the following were in the gift of the abbot.

Nomina officiariorum ſpectantium ad collationem abbatis in abbatia St. Edmundi.

Duo emptores. } Iſta quatuor appropriavit abbas John de Brinkele conventui, cujus amicam paradiſus
Duo pincernæ. } poſſideat. Amen.
Panetarius.
Janitor.
Seneſchallus aulæ.
Armiger celerarii.
Porcarius. Hoc officium Ric. abbas per cartam dedit conventui.
Quinque coci. Unus de cocis fuit appropriatur conventui temp. domini abbatis Will. Jan. 18, 1336.
Serviens infirmariæ, i. e. claviger.
Cuſtos parlorii.
——— aquarum.
——— domorum abbatis.
Piſcator.
Molendinarius.
Carrectarius. Iſtud officium fuit appropriatum conventui t. Will. abbatis.
Grangiator.
Janitor ad portam celerarii ſerviens monachorum, i. e. in nigra hoſtilaria.
Stabularius.
Serviens pitanciarii.
——— itinerarius vel bedellus.
——— in eleemoſynario.

*** Medarius, mentioned in Johannes Glaſton. p. 42. Stevens Supt. II. 446. Hutchins's Dorſet, might be the butler, from *medum*, mead.

Upon the death of Henry Caſewike, abbot 1358, the abbacy was vacant ſome time: for the king (33 E. III. 1359) remitted to the prior and convent a fine of 100 marcs, and committed the cuſtody of the abbey to them with the uſual reſervations.

"In cujus rei &c. teſtim' theſ' xxi die Febr', p ipſum theſ' & alios de conſilio, necnon p rotul' memor' de an' xxxiii Hill' commiſſion' necnon p orig' de anno reg' E. avi regis nunc in quad' cedula eid' orig' inde conſuta in qua cont' ꝗd cuſtodia die abbe committebat' Ric' de Chyle p finem xl marc' habend' p tres menſes.

[y] This officer is totally obſcure.
[z] Reapers, mowers, or haymakers and cornbinders. Du Cange, voce *Taſſus*.
[a] The perſon who had charge of the apparel.
[b] The threſher or corn-dreſſer. Du Cange, vocibus *Vannatio* & *Wannagium*.

N° XXXIII.

Feod' in HOYLAND.

From the Regiſter, fol. 8. a. b. fol. 9. a. fol. 57. 58.

IN wappentach de *Ellowe* ſunt VII hund' & in quolt hund' XII carucat' t̃re e quib'

In villa de *Tydd* III carucat' t̃re de quib' Joh̃es de Tydd ten' I car' & q', Rob' de Tateꝛſale dī car', Joh̃s de Roos I car'; & omnes ſunt de feodo Lanc'.

In villa de *Sutton* IX car' t̃re, e quib' dī car' eſt de feod' Croun quā Ric' de Mlton & Ran' de Ry tenent, & valet p̄ ann' VIII l. & VI car' q' ſunt de feodo de la Haye un' Hen' Lacy com' Linc' * & Margarita ux' ej' tenent VI car', & Ric' de Mlton & Ran' de Ry ten' dī car' de eod' feodo. Itm due carucat' t̃re quas prior de Spalding tenet de eod' feod' de la Haye, & clamat' libertates p̄ cartas.

In villa de *Lueton* ſunt IV car' t̃re, quas Henr' de Lacy, com' Linc', & Marg̃a ux' ej' tenent, & ſunt de feodo Lanc'.

In *Gedeneye* ſunt VIII car' t̃re de feodo Aubemarle, e quib̃s Petrus de Gouſil ten' tc̃ia part', Simon le Conſtable ten' 3^{m} p^{m} abbas de Croyland & Willi Burgulyon ten' 3^{m} p̄t', & valet q̃alib̃t caruc' p̄ ann' XVI l. & ſolent eſſe geldabil' & clam̃t libert̃s p̄ cartas.

In *Flet* ſunt VI car' t̃re quas Thom' fil' Lamb̃ti de Mlton ten' & ſunt de feod' Lanc'.

In *Holbech* & *Quappel* ſunt XVIII car' t̃re e quib̃s Thom' de Mlton de Gileſland t' V car' t̃re de honor' Richm̃d p̄ ſervic' milit' e quib' V car' abb' de Croyland t' II bovat' prior de Bridelington II bov' & prior de Thetford t' II bov'. Et id' q̃d de illis V car' ſunt VI bov' in Qppel, & IV car' & II bov' in Holbech. Rog' Bacun t' I car' de eod' feod' p̄ id' ſerv' & de illa car' t̃re ſunt V bov' in Qppel, & III bov' in Holb'. Hugo de Gorham, Marg̃ꝛa uxor ej', & Edm' de Quappel, qui t' de eis II car' de feod' de Croun geldabil' e quib̃s II bov's' in Holb', & XIV bov' in Qppel. Abb' de Croyland t' in p̃dc̃is villis III car' & VI bov'. Item II bov' de feod' Aumarl' e quib̃s II car' s' in Quapp̃l & II car' in Holb'. Adam de Hakebech t' in eiſd' vill' IV car' de eod' feod' e quib̃s V bov's' in Holb', & XXVII bov' in Quapp'. Simon le Coneſtable & Petrus de Gouſil t' in p̃dc̃is vill' II car' t̃re de eod' feod' e quib̃s II bov' in Quapp', & XIV bov' in Holbech.

* This earl died 1310, conſequently this writing may be dated about 1290 or 1300, for it is a very ancient ſmall hand and much abbreviated. The MS. from the various hands and the manner in which it is made up, ſeems to conſiſt of looſe ſheets of parchmnnt, relating to the concerns of the abbey, ſewed up together. Margaret was firſt wife to this earl Henry,

In

In *Multon* s' VI car' ĩre, e quĩbs Thom' fil' Lambti de Mlton & ten' ſui t' III car' & IV bov' ĩre de hon' Bolingbrok, & prior de Spaldyng t' II car' & IV bov' de eod' hon'.

In *Weſton* s' VI car' ĩre, e quĩbs Tho' de Mlton t' I car' de feod' de Croun geldabil', & prior de Spald' & ten' ſui t' V car' ĩre de hon' de Bolingbrok.

In *Spalding* s' XII car' ĩre e quĩbs prior de Spald' & ſui tenent VIII car' & dĩ & I bov' de hon' de Bolingbrok, Abb' de Aungers ten' I car' & III bov' ĩre de eod' feod' abb' de Croyland t' II car' de feod' de Croun.

In *Pynchbek* s' XII car' ĩre, e quĩbs prior de Spalding & ſui tenent VIII car' & dĩ & I bov' & dĩ de honore de Bulingbrok. Abb' de Aungers & ſui ten' VI bord' & dĩ de eod' feod'. Abb' de Croyland & ſui t' dĩ car' Johes de Bathan t' I car' de eod' feod'. Heredes Nigelli de Pinchbek ten' II car' de feod' de Croun & dant aux' vic'.

In wap' de *Kirketon* s' XI hund' & in quait hund' XII car' ĩre ut s' e q̃bs

In *Surflet* s' III car' ĩre dĩ quas Sibilla Creſſy ten' de ſjanc'. In ead' vill' s' VI bov' feod' com' Richemund in ſokag', & II car' & VI bov' ĩre de feod' ep̃i Linc' q̃s Nichas & Ranũs de Ry ten' & val' q̃libt car' p an' VIII ł.

In *Goſberkirk* s' V car' & VI bov' ĩre, e quĩbs de feod' ejuſd' com' de Richemund s' XII bov' ĩre, quas Nic' de Ry ten' p ſvic' milit' & dant aux' vic' & III car' ĩre in ead' vill' ſunt de feod' ep̃i Linc' q̃s pdc̃i Nic' & Ran' t' & non dant aux' vic'. Et VI bov' ĩre s' in ead' vill' de feod' ejuſd' ep̃i que aſſign' in hund' de *Quadering*.

In *Quadhavering* & *Donington* s' XIII car' ĩre de q̃bs de feod' ep̃i s' III car' & III bov' ĩre in utrq' vill'. Rog' de Huntyngfeld ten' II bov' dĩ de feod' de Croun geldabil', Wills de Roos ten' I bov' de aſep̃i Ebor', abb' de Neubo t' I bov' & q̃m pte bov' de eod' feod' abb' de Burgo ſc̃i Petri ten' III car' ĩre de feod' com' Richm̃d & ſolent eſſe geldabil'. Albrianus fil' Alani t' in Doningt' VI bov' ĩre de feod' Richm̃d p ſvic milit. Abb' de Oſelton t' I bov' dĩ de feod' aſep̃i Ebor' geldabil'. Hug' de Botelby t' dĩ bov' de eod' feod' geldabil. Thom' de Frampton t' dĩ bov' de feodo de Croun geldabil' & com' Richm̃d ten' in dom̃ico & in ſokag' ſuo III car' & IV bov' & dĩ bov' & valet ibid' q̃libt carucat', IIII ł. XVI ſ.

In *Byker* & in *Stevenig* s' XII car' ĩre, e q̃bs Johes de Hoyl' t' IV car' ĩre de hon' Richemund p ſvic' militar', Albrianus fil' Alani ten' I car' & VII bov' ĩre in eod' hon' p id' ſvic' Edm̃d de Quappel' t' I car' & VI bov' ĩre dĩ de eod' hon' p idem ſvic'. Iĩm in eod' hon' ſunt in ſokag' II car' & dĩ. Wills de Latym' t' VI bov' p id' ſvic' de Johe de Veſey. Rog' de Huntynfd t' VI bov' p idem ſvic' de feodo de Croun geldab'. Abb' de Oſelton t' I bov' & dĩ p id' ſvic' de feodo aſep̃i Ebor'. Wills le Walleys t' I bov' & dĩ de eod' feodo & p id' ſvic'.

In *Løyk* s' XII car' ĩre de hon' Richm̃d, e q̃bs abb' de Waltham, ħedes d̃ni Hugonis Friſken & ħed' Rog' Bacun t' de eod' feod p ſvic' milit' & com' Richm̃d t' X car' de ſocagio.

In *Wrangit* s' XII car' ĩre quas d̃ns Henr' Lacy, com' Linc', Abb' de Waltham, & Johes de Bathun ten' de hon' Richm̃d p ſvic' milit' & dant aux' vic'.

In *Wygetoft* & in *Swynſh'* s' XXIV car' ĩre, e q̃bs XII car' ĩre & I bov' s' de feod' Lanc'. Rog' de Huntyngfeld t' I car' ĩre de feod' Croun geldabil'. Stephus de Wygetoft ten' II car' & dĩ. de feod' Richm̃d p ſvic' mil'. Edm' de Quapp' & Albrianus fil' Alani t' I car' p id' ſvic' Joh' de Hoyland t' I car' p id' ſvic'. Abb' de Croyland t' I car' ĩre & com' Richm̃d & ten' ſui t' V car' ĩre & III bov'.

In *Sutton* s' xii car' ĩre, e q̃b̃s Steph̃s de Wygetoft t' i car' p ſvic' milit'. Will̃s de Berningham t' i car' dĩ p id' ſvic'. Thom' de Mlton t' iii car' ĩre dĩ p id' ſvic'. Abb' de Croyland t' ii car' ĩre. Et in ſokag' com' Richem̃d s' v car' & dĩ.

In *Algerkirke* s' xii car' ĩre, e q̃b̃s Thom' de Mlton t' iii car' ĩre dĩ. Abb' de Croyl' t' ii car' ĩre & ii bov'. Et in ſokag' com' Richm̃d s' vii car' ĩre & ii bov'.

In *Kirketon* s' xxiv car' ĩre e q̃b̃s Rob̃s de Kyrketon t' xiv bov' & dĩ de feod' de Croun geldab'. Id' Rob' t' iv bov' de hon' Richemond p ſvic' milit'. Hẽd' Thome de Frampton t' xv bov' p id' ſvic'. Thõ de Mlton ten' i car' & vi bov' & dĩ de hon' Richem̃d p ſvic' milit'. Galfr̃s de Kent t' i car' de eod' hon' p ic' ſvic'. Alex̃r de Kirketon t' i car' ĩre & i bov' & dĩ bov' de eod' hon' & tenentes com' Richem̃d t' in ſokag' xv car' & vi bov' & dĩ.

In *Frampton* s' xii car' ĩre, e q̃b̃s de feod' de Croun s' iv car' & iv bov' geldab'. Et de feod' com' Richem̃d s' vii car' & vi bov' e q̃b̃s h̃ed' Thõ de Frampton ten' i car' ĩre & dĩ. Johes de Cobildyk t' v bov' & dat' aux' vic' & v car' & v bov' s' in ũnico com' Richm̃d in ſokag'.

In *Wyb'ton* & in *Skyrbeck* ex occidental' p̃te aque s' xii car' ĩre, e q̃b̃s de feod' de Croun s' i car' & iii bov' geldab'. Et ten' com' Richem̃d t' in ſokag' x car' & v bov'.

In wapp' de *Skirbek* ſunt vii hund' & in qũlibet hund' s' xii car' ĩre e q̃b̃s

In *villa de ſc'o Both'o* & in *Skirbek* ex p̃te orientali aque ſunt xii car' ĩre, e q̃b̃s Thõ fil' Lamb̃ti de Mlton t' vi car' & iii bov' de hon' p ſvic' mil'. Com' Richem' & ten' ſui t' v car' & v bov' & Rob' de Taterſale t' ex occident' p̃te aque ii bov' ĩre de quo feod' vl p q̃d ſvic' p̃t q̃eri.

In *Toft* ſunt xii car' ĩre, e q̃b̃s Willus de Huntyngfeld t' vi car' de feod' de Croun geldab'. Alanus de Hippetoft t' i car' de eod' feod' p id' ſvic'. Rad' de Rocheford t' i car' de eod' feod' p id' ſvic'. Matilda de Steping t' i car' de eod' feod' p id' ſvic' unde Hug' de Gorham t' ii bov' de car' illa & Rad' de Rocheford t' iv bov' de ead' car'. Id' Rad̃s t' ii car' & dĩ de hon' Richem̃d p ſvic' mil'. Et Luc' Peche t' dĩ car' ĩre de eod' feod' p id' ſvic'.

In *Freſton* & in *Bodwyk* s' xxiiii car' ĩre cum iii bov' in *Sc'o Both'o* junctis que s' de feod' de Croun.

In *Benington*, & in *Levirton* s' xii car' ĩre, e q̃b̃s Jolies de Bathon t' iii car' ĩre de hon' Richem̃d p ſvic' milit'. Rad' de Rocheford t' ii car' de eod' hon' p id' ſvic'. Matild' de Grumſtret t' i bov' & q̃rt̃a p̃t̃ i bov' de eod' hon' p id' ſrvic' & com' Richem̃d & ſokemanni ſui t' vi bov' & dĩ bov' & q̃rt̃a p̃t̃ i bov'.

From the Regiſter, fol. 12. b.

In libro feodor' pen̄es Sc̄cm reſident' qui ib̄m p evidenc' & nõ record' h̄etur inter alia continet' ut ſequit' ſub titulo ſequ'.

Particularia feod' ab̄b̄is Croyl' que tenent' de rege in cap' & de aliis honorib'.

Linc'. { Abbas de Croyland tenet ii feoda milit' de ũo rege in *Langtoft* in pur' elem'.

In wapunt' de *Kyrkton* ſic.

HOLAND.

Abbas de Croyland t' una carucat' in elemos' in *Swyneſheved* de dono com' Richm'.
Abbas de Croyl' t' 11 car' ẽre in elem' in *Sutton* de dono ejuſd' com'.
Abbas de Croyl' t' 1x bovat' ẽre in elem' in *Algerkirk* de dono ejuſd' com'.

In wappunt' de *Ellowe* ſic.

Abbas de Croyl' & tenentes de eod' teñt' in *Pynchebek* dĩ caruc' ẽre de dono Wydon de Croun in pur' elem'.
Abbas de Croyl' & tenentes de eod' teñt' in *Spalding* 1 car' ẽre de dono ejuſd'.
Abbas de Croyl' & tenentes de eod' teñt' in *Whapplad* & *Holbech* 111 car' ẽre & v1 bov' in pur' elem' de dño rege.

In wapunt' de *Ludhersk* ſic.

LYNDESAY.

Abbas de Croyland t' in villa de *Alington* octavã ptẽ feod' un' mil' de Simõe de Says & id' Simon' de com' mareſcallo de vẽ fẽ.

In wapunt' de *Eaſtwath* ſic.

Abbas de Croyland t' in med' ville de *Claxby* in elem' de Petronilla de Croun.

Alibi in eod' wapunt' ſic.

Prior' de Freſton t' q̃rtam ptẽ feodi un' milit' in *Claxby* de elem' de dõno Wydon de Croun & ipſe Wydo tenuit illũ de dño rege in cap' & hered' ſui faciunt inde ſervic'.

In wapunt' de *Geyretre* ſic.

Comes Ceſt' t' in cap' de dño rege 11 car' ẽre in *Dokynhale* quas abb' de Croyl' tenet in pur' elem'.
Monachi de Croyl' tenent x bov' ẽre in *Halyngton* de feod' com' Ceſtr' ſed neſcit' de dono cujus ipſi monachi terram p̃dc̃am tenent'.

In wapunt' de *Neſſe*.

Abb' de Croyl' h̃t ex antiquo tempe *Langtoft* & medietatẽ ville de *Eaſton*, s̃d nõ poteſt inquiri quomodo dus rex vl anteceſſores ſui habuerunt inde capitale ſervic'.

In wapunt' de *Ellowe*.

HOLAND.

Abb' de Croyl' h̃t in *Holbeche* & *Whapplad* 111 car' ẽre & v1 bov' & neſcit' de quo dono pp̃t' antiq' poſſeſſion'.
Idem abb' h̃et in *Spalding* & in *Prach'* 11 car' & dĩ.

In wapunt' de *Kyr'ton* ſic

Abb' de Croyl' h̃et in *Dunſton*, *Foſſedyk*, & *Swynneſhede*, 1v car' ẽre ita q̃d domus Croyland' tamdiu tenuit q̃d neſcit' ex quo dono.

N° XXXIV.

CORRODIES.

Proceſſus factus ſup' ſuſtentac' Petri le Sauſer nobis miſſi loco Johis le Oterhunt def^i ad rogatum D'ni Regis.

From the Regiſter.

EDWARD p la gce de Dieu roy d'Engletre, &c. a notz cher en Dieu abbe & cõvent de Croilaund ſaluz. Com no^9 vo^9 maundaſmes nadgiers p notz autres tres q̃e notre ſergeant meſtre Piers de Smetheton, q̃ no^9 ad longement bien & leaument ſ̃vy & ungore fet de jour en autre, receuſſietz en ṽre dit meſon & lui feiſſez trover en ycele au tiele ſuſtenaunce a tote ſa vie com John le Hoṫhunde qeſt a Dieu comaunde avoit taunt com il veſquit en ṽre meſon par ñre envoye, & ſurceo luy feiſſez avoir votres tres patentes ſealez de ṽre comun ſeal contenauntes en yceles totes les choſes q'il deveroit receyvrede ṽre dite meſon & q̃e vous nous reſcriſſez p votres tres & p le dit Piers ceo q̃e vous en voliſſez faire; que choſe vous nauetz unquore voluz faire ne reſcrivre a nõ ſolonk le teñe de ñre dit maundement dounc no^9 no^9 emerveillons durement e ne mye ſanz graunt encheſon tenoms mout a mal paiez, parquoi vous maundoms, &c. to do as before, and to encourage them, adds, he will be to them "le plus gracious ſeigneur es choſes q̃e vous toucherent devers nous. Don' ſoubs ñre privee ſeal a Beaulieu le x jour de Averill, l'an de ñre regn' XVIII^me."

A writ in Latin in favour of the ſame perſon, "qui nob' diu & gratanter deſervivit & cui de ſuſtentac̃oe juxta ſtatus ſui decenciam p nos nondum eſt ꝓviſum, &c." Dated from the Tower 15 March, eod' an'.

Another in Latin to provide for him or ſhew cauſe to the contrary. Dated Beaulieu, 10 Apr. a. r. 18.

A third ſummoning them to anſwer for their contempt in perſon within a fortnight. Dat. Cheppenham 3 Nov. eod' an'.

Then follows their remonſtrance.

"Als excellt prince & lour noble ſeigñr ſi luy pleſt Sir Edward p la grace de Dieu, &c. ſes liges chapeleyns abbe & covent de Croyland, q̃nq̃e p̃ere de religious aſſiduel ꝓa valier ove toutz ſervices auxi bien ṫriens com celeſtiens, Tres cher ſeign' votre tres deſuth ṽre p̃ve ſeal nadgiers reſceunres contenantes q̃e un meſtre Piers de Smitheton ṽre ſergeaunt recu oms en ñre meſon en lieu John le Hothunte q̃eſt a Dieu comaunde, &c. ſurquey, tres douz ſeign', volietz entendre qe nous tenoms ñre dit meſon de auncyen fundacyon de ṽres progreintours jadys roys d'Engleṫre en pure & ꝑpetuelle aumoſne & unques en lour temps de ſuſteuaunce a nul

y trover fumes requis, forqe ore tard a regard a ceo p eſpetiance p qey v̄re real auteſſe devotement requeroms & prioms p Dieu & overe de charite qe ñre dit meſon voliez en ſoen etat ſans groſe charge g̃cioufement mayntenir : me p ceo Sir qe no' avoms entenduz qe vous avetz lavauncement le dit Piers g̃andement a qoer nous voliaunz ſovereynement plere a v̄re real auteſſe a ceſte foiez avoms g̃ate au dit Piers convenable ſuſtenaunce a tote ſa vie en ñre meſon a v̄re reverence & priere, & vouz pleiſe ſavoir chr ſeign' a queu deſir & quele volonte toutz jours ſumes pretz a tout ñre poer v̄re reale volonte ſicum nous ſumes tenuz p ñre ligaunce benevrement a complier & charger voliez chr ſeign' coment ñre dit meſon p moryne des beeſtes, crecyne des ewes, & autres adv̄ſites eſt en yſez jours taunt durement abceſſe & enpouvry qe nous ne pouvons du ñre ſaunz g̃aunte deſtreſſe vivre ne noſtre eſtat duement meyntenir. E de ceo prioms, t̃douz ſeign' qe vous eietz regard a charite & compaſſion de ñre poverte ſuſdite & a ñre bone volente. Iſſint qe ceo qe nō g̃ntoms a ceſte foiez a v̄re requeſte franchement p eſpetiaunce ne chece apres ſes oures en p judice de no⁹ ne de ñre meſon & de ceo, treſdouz ſeign' prioms v̄res lres patentes iſſint qil ne ſeit treet a conſequence p notre bien fait a cette foiez ſi ouvertament g̃ante. Sir al hon' & profit de corps & alme & victorie a toutz votz enemys vous mene luy tut puiſſant. Eſcript a Croiland le xv jour de Maij.

Iſta lra ſup̃a p̃x' non fuit acceptata a conſilio regis. Poſtea dc̃us Petrus de Smetheton nō̃ie regis impetravit breve contra nos q̃d vocatur Pone per vad' cor' ipſo rege, ſupponendo nos contempſiſſe mandatum regis, citra finalem exitum p judicium cur' regis conceſſimus dc̃o magro Petro ſuſtentac̃oem ſuã juxta mandatum regis, & ſup hoc fecimus dc̃o Petro lras ñras patentes ꝓut ſeq̃r.

He was allowed for life " ad ſupplicac̃oem d̃ni regis," one white loaf " minoris ponderis" per day, and another loaf of ſervants' bread, a flagon of good ſervants' ale, and a ſervants' ſervice out of the kitchen, a gown " de fecta hominum de officio," a room with fire and candle ; and if he choſe to dine with " ſervientes officii" in the abbot's hall, he might " in recompenſac̃oe ſuſtentac̃ois ſue'." Dated on the feſtival of the invention of the croſs 18 E. II. This indenture was enrolled in Trinity term a. r. 19. but next year Peter wiſhing to have his allowance bettered, the abbot and convent in conſideration of 20 l. by him paid to them, granted him an additional white loaf of the ſame weight, and a ſervants' loaf, and in lieu of the ale a flagon of conventual ale, and one of better clerks' ale, and inſtead of his former meſs (*ferculum*) one ſuch as was given to a free ſervant or ſquire, and inſtead of the robe one of the ſuit of the abbot's ſquires. For the aforeſaid ſum he was further to have a horſe with hay and corn and a boy at the allowance of an eſquire of the abbot's boy, and inſtead of the room, &c. before allowed one, &c. fit for a free ſervant or eſquire of the ſaid houſe.

On the death of Peter the king wrote to them to make the ſame allowance to Hugh de Kenſyngton, his *ſalſarius* or *ſaucer*. Dated Pontfract, 22 Feb. 7 E. III. under the great ſeal, and in French under the privy ſeal to the ſame purport, 25 Feb. from the ſame place, and a third time from thence, 28 Mar. with a ſummons to appear at Weſtminſter and ſhew cauſe to the contrary. In this laſt, oppoſite to the words " qe vous eſtes tenus de droit," is written on the margin " ecce p judiciale tenure ñre ut videtur."

Another writ dated Knaresburgh 10 Aug. ſame year, ſays " de quo quidem facere non curaſtis, unde plurimum admiramus." Another to the ſame effect, ſame place, 11 Aug. in French. A writ of privy ſeal ſummoning the abbot to the parliament at Warwick, dated Woodſtock, Feb. 4, a. r. 8. This extorted the following petition to the king and council by abp. Stratford in the parliament held at Warwick: " Pleiſe a ñre ſeign' le roy & a ſon conſeil ſavoir qe l'abbe & coñt de Croyland & lourz predeceſſours ount tenuz lour abbeye, teres & poſſeſſions de meſme l' abbeye les queux ils ount des foundacions des roys en franuche & ppetuel almoigne, & lez ount tenuz du temps le roi Ethelbald qe fundà meſme l'abbeye de Croilaund cynk centz anns devant le conqueſte, & de ceu temps en ca les oient tenuz fraunchement & quietement ſaunz eſtre chargee de nul ſ̃vice terein, e com ñre ſeigñr le roy qe Dieu gard, eit maunde p ſes lres as dits abbe & covent qils receyvent un Hugh de Kenſyngton en lour abbeye, &c."

Iſte Hugo ante diſcuſſionem juris d̃ni regis in p̃miſſis moritur. The king ſent the ſame letters to the abbey in favour of John de la Herbagerie 15 and 26 Sept. a. r. 8. They petitioned againſt this pleading the impoveriſhed ſtate of their houſe, " la ſubſtaunce de v̄re poure almoignerie tant eſt deſtruit & anyente p p° priſes peccherouſes & diverſes oppreſſions d l ſig̃r Walk."

To this the king returns " vous vous eſcuſes p excuſacions feintes & forgees quelles nous tenoms nulles, doint nous ſumes tres durement eſmuz." Dated Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Nov. 10, a. r. 8.

They replied, their houſe was exempt from all ſecular ſervice, but at the eſpecial deſire of his father they received Piers Sauſerge " au ñre meſon a ſuſtenaunce de hom̃e de meſtier" for life " ne mye ſeig̃r come de droit ne de uſage."

Apres ceſte reſponſe feit au roy fut vote au counſel le roy countre la ſeute le dit J. de l'H. ſur le corrodie ſuſdit.

Then follows another French petition to be freed from this corrody and ſervice. In it as before they ſeem to be ignorant of the exact time of their foundation, as they ſay that king Ethelbald founded their monaſtry 500 years before the Conqueſt, which happened in 1066; Ethelbald died 716, which makes not above 350 years.

John H. dying during the diſpute, the king nominated John de Aſhmerebrok, his huntſman; againſt which they petitioned in Latin, " Excellentiſſimo principi & d̃no ſuo reverend' d̃no Edwardo," &c. concluding " Valeat majeſtas v̄ra ad dc̃i pacis honorem," &c. on which Mr. Cole remarks that the words *reverendus* and *majeſtas* to the king are equally unuſual.

The king required them, &c. by writ of privy ſeal, and the corrody was at length granted to John, conditionally as before to Peter: and the king granted them indemnity provided they admitted this corrodary for this time only, " ad requiſic̃oē & rogatum ñrum," and diſcharging them from ſuch burdens for ever after John's deceaſe.

This corrody was for himſelf the daily allowance of two ſquires, and for his boy that of a ſquire's boy; alſo proviſion for his horſe, a room and a coat, or 6 s̃. 8 d̃. p an'.

18 H. VI. the king diſcharged them by letters patent from an obligation to this corrody, which they had granted at the requeſt of E. III. to J. Aſhmerbroke and

lately fearing to diſoblige his grandfather H. IV. to Henry ſon of Laurence de Flete and Anne his wife, now dead, and to William their ſon.

It is worth while to obſerve the care they took not to be ſaddled with ſuch penſioners; however, it ſeems this would not ſecure them, for in the margin is written in a very old but different hand, as well as Mr. Cole could make it out,

"Iſte, p't'q Maria Bat' xviii° die menſis Marcii, a° r. r. ſupd̄ci 26."

Other corrodies granted by this houſe were,

To maſter Walter de Alſton, rector of Burton by Lincoln, a yearly penſion at Michaelmas of the third part of a piece of cloth [a] with furr of Buggette of the ſame ſort as their clerks [b], 1333.

Richard Barton of Aulton the like portion, *panni aſſiſi* de ſecta *major'* clericor' ejuſd' abb̄is, at Chriſtmas, 1334.

John Surflete, vicar of Wellingborough, eight ells of cloth, *de meliori ſecta* clericor' n̄ror', with fur *de Strendlinges* at Bartholomewtide, 1334; alſo land of the yearly value [c] of 5 marcs. In 1340 they granted half of the above for his ſupertunic, with a fur of Buggette for his hood [d], and one robe ſufficient for his ſervant of the beſt cloth worn by their ſervants.

Chriſtopher Haſtulph, for his good ſervices, a yearly fee of 5 marcs with a robe with our free ſerjeants [e], valued at two marcs, or two pieces of gold [f] in money in lieu of it, 1328.

Simon de Drayton knight for his ſervant a yearly rent of five marcs, and half a piece of cloth, and two furrs one of *Strandling* and one of *Squirrell*, and one of *Meniver* for his hood. 1338.

Ralph de Celario, of Croyland living at Spalding, weekly fourteen white monaſtic loaves [g], and fourteen gallons of conventual ale [h], and in raw meat [i] fourteen meſſes [k], each containing as much as two eſquires [l] of the abbot receive at dinner time in his hall: and on the principal feſtivals, viz. All Saints, Chriſtmas day, and two days following, Epiphany, Eaſter day and two following, Aſcenſion, Whitſunday and two following, Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin, St. Guthlac in April, Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin, St. Guthlac in Auguſt, and St. Bartholomew; when the abbot's eſquires have their pittance he ſhall receive his or ſomething raw inſtead; and every year one quarter of a piece of cloth with lambſkin [m] or xvi d. in lieu thereof. He was alſo to have yearly for the uſe [n] of Alice, daughter of Walter Godard of Spalding, his wife, one third of a piece of cloth of the ſuit of the greater clerks with fur of *Strendling* for a ſurcoat, or 20 s. in lieu, but this article to ceaſe with her life, and when the ſaid Ralph ſlept at Croyland he was to be allowed hay for his horſe, ſuch as the ſquires have, and one laſt [o] of provender for the ſame. His wife ſurviving him to receive nothing of the above. 1338.

[a] *Unius panni.* [b] *Cum* furrura *de* Buggete *de ſecta* clericor' ſuor'.
[c] *Annue preſtationis.* [d] *Capucium.* [e] *Roba* cum *libris ſervientibus* n'ris.
[f] *Aureas.* [g] Panes *albos monachales.* [h] Cereviſie conventualis.
[i] *Rebus crudis.* [k] *Ferculæ.* [l] *Armigeri.* [m] Furrura *de agnis.*
[n] *Ad opus.* [o] Or caſt.

10 E. III. to Agnes, daughter of Simon le Keu of Uffington, daily two white loaves of leſſer weight [p], and a gallon of conventual ale, and a ſervice [q] once a day at noon [r], fleſh and fiſh, as the day requires [s], as much as is allowed to one of the abbot's free ſervants at noon: and every other year ſeven ells of cloth with furr of ſquirel for her ſurcoat. For the firſt forty days from the date of this indenture, during the life of Amye de Creyk, wife of Richard de St. Albans of Baſton, ſhe was to receive no benefit from the above articles.

Geoffry Paſplion, ſo long as he could come to the table in the abbot's hall was to have the allowance of one ſquire for doing what the abbot ſet him about, and every Chriſtmas a coat and fur as the ſquire, or a mark of ſilver, and for every day that he was kept back by illneſs he was to have one monks' loaf, and one ſervants' loaf, one flagon [t] of conventual ale, and one of better clerks' ale, and of fleſh and fiſh one ſquire's allowance, alſo the chamber at the great gate with fewel and light ſufficient for him, and hay and provender for his horſe ſo long as he can work, provided he keep a good and ſufficient horſe worth 30 ſ. or 26 ſ. 8 d. at leaſt. 1334.

13 E. III. Euſtace de Folleville bound himſelf to be council for life to the abbot in all ſuits relating to his houſe at their expence, for which they agreed to pay him a yearly ſalary of twenty ſhillings.

1339. Simon de Iſlep, canon of Lincoln, for his good advice and aſſiſtance in their affairs againſt all perſons but the biſhop of Lincoln and the abbot of Peterborough, had a yearly revenue of ten marks, and half a piece of clerk's cloth, with one furr of Strendeling and one of Squirel at Chriſtmas.

This indenture is croſſed over or a line drawn through it; probably when their proctor or advocate was made archbiſhop of Canterbury the agreement ceaſed.

23 E. III. Simon Symeon for his advice and aſſiſtance had an annuity of an hundred ſhillings for life.

25 E. III. Thomas Thetford, clerk of Simon abp. of Canterbury, had an annuity of five pounds ſterling, and eight ells of cloth worn by the greater clerks, with a furr, till they could preſent him to ſome benefice.

Peter Sykel of Croyland and Sarah his wife, who ſeem to have been decayed ſervants in the abby, had for their reſpective lives daily one monks' loaf and two gray loaves called *alſamlovys*, and a gallon and a half of conventual ale, and a ſervice out of the abbot's kitchen, once a day at noon both fleſh and fiſh, and a meſs of pottage from the abbot's kitchen, and a coat of the ſervants' ſort for the uſe of the ſaid Peter.

27 E. III. John Gilbert, of Wygenhale, had for life daily a white monk's loaf, a grey loaf or *alſamlof*, and a gallon of conventual ale by the ſtandard of the cellarer of the abby, and two meſſes a day from the abbot's kitchen, but on the principal feſtivals a larger allowance.

28 E. III. Nicholas de Stanford, clerk to the chancellor, for his good advice and aſſiſtance had a penſion of forty ſhillings p ann', and when the abbot gave gowns

[p] *Minoris ponderis.* [q] *Servicium de coquina.* [r] *Ad nonam.* [s] *Exigit.*
[t] *Lagena.*

he

he was to have at Chriſtmas eight ells of the greater clerk's cloth; and all this till they could get him a benefice worth his acceptance. 1358-9.

Richard de Cheſterfield, clerk, had an annuity of forty ſhillings till they could provide him with a benefice.

33 E. III. Robert de Trifford, rector of Pykworth, and his boy, had their daily allowance from the abbot's hall, with a furr gown and provender for his horſe in the abbey ſtable, fire and candle; but if ill two white loaves and one grey one, one gallon of conventual ale, and one pottle *(potellum)* of ſervants' ale, &c. &c.

34 E. III. Margaret Haltoft had a corrody for life, two white loaves and one gallon of conventual ale, &c.

N° XXXV.

From the Regiſter, fol. 107. a. b.

Taxacio bonor' temp'l' & ſpirit'l' Monaſterii Croylandie s'c'd' quod debet ſolvere decimas D'no Regi juxta rot' rememor' Regis in Sc'cio 20 E. IV.

Abbas de Croyland dt pro decima ſua.

In dioc' Eliens' pro eccl'ia de Hokyngton,	xxxiiii s. viii d.	
Eccl'ia de Drayton,	xvi d.	viii l. xii s. x d.
Temporalib',	vi l. xvi s. x d.	
In civ' Lincoln' & ptibs de Lyndeſey.		
Pro penc' in eccl'ia de Fordyngton,	ii s.	
Penc' in eccl'ia de Ulceby,	ii s.	xxxviii s. i d. ſic.
Penc' in eccl'ia de Rathby,	ii s. viii d.	
Temporalb' ejuſd' abbis,	xxxii s. iii d.	
In archid' London' & Midd' p temporalb' abb'	iii s. ii d. ob.	Suma p iii s. ii d. ob.
In ptibs de Keſteven & Holland pro eccl'ia de Langtoft,	xl s.	
Eccl'ia de Baſton in decan' de Neſſe,	xxvi s. viii d.	
Penc' in vicar' de Baſton,	ii s.	
Eccl'ia de Sutterton in decan' de Holland,	lxxiii s. iv d.	
Eccl'ia de Whaplode in eod' decan',	vii l. vi s. viii d.	
Portone in eccl'ia de Gedney in eod' decan',	x s.	xxxviii l. x s. x d. q
Penc' in vicar' ejuſd',	iv s.	
Penc' in eccl'ia Si Michlis mchor' in Stamford,	ii s.	
Pen' in eccl'ia de Sapton,	ii d. q[a]	
Penc' in eccl'ia de Ingoldesby,	viii d.	
Temporalb' ejuſd' abbis,	xxii l. v s. iv d.	

In

In archn' Leic' p penc' in eccl'ia de Beby,	II s. VIII d.	XLIII s. VIII d. ob.
Penc' in eccl'ia de Croxton,	VIII d.	
In Beby,	XXXVIII s. III d.	
In decan' Leiceſtr',	VI d.	
In decan' Spkenhow,	XII d.	
In decan' Framelund,	VI d. ob.	
In archn' North' p eccl'ia de Wenlyngburgh,	IV l.	IX l. XVI s. IX d. ob. q.
Penc' abbis in ead' eccl'ia,	IV s. VII d. q.	
Porc̄one tax' ſub nō̄ie ſacriſte Croyl' in eccl'ia de Pokbroke,	II s.	
Temporal' ejuſd' abbis,	CVI s. III d. ob.	
In archn' Winton p tempal abbis in Warneburgh.	VIII s.	
In archid' Norwic' pro abbis (ſic).	V s. III d. ob.	
		LX l. XIX s. VII d. ob.

Taxacio honor' ſpirit'l' & temp'l' Croyland s'c'd'm quam abbas ex coffris ſuis ſolvere h't decimas Regi quando ei conceſſe fuerunt.

Temporalia Lincolnſh'.	In decanatu Chriſtianitatis in Linc',	V s.	Inde in decima. VI d.
	de Neſſe in Keſteven,	XXXIV s. IV d.	LXVIII s. ob.
	Staunford,	IV l. XV s. IV d.	IX l. VI s. ob.
	Hoyland,	CLXXVII l. VII s. X d.	XVII l. XIV s. IX d. ob.
	Wffordie,	LIV s. III d.	V s. V d. q.
	Belteſlowe,	LXVI s. VIII d.	VI s. VIII d.
	Avelound,	IX s.	X d. ob. q. & dī q.
	In Loutherk & Lutheburgh,	VII l. XVI s. V d.	XV s. VII d. ob. q.
	In decanatu de Calwath,	VI s. II d.	VII d. ob.
	Geyrtre,	VII l. XIII s. VII d.	XV s. IV d. ob. q.
	Leyceſtr',	IV s. X d.	V d. ob. q.
	Gaſcote,	XIX l. II s. IV d.	XXXVIII s. III d. ob. q.
	Framlond,	VI s.	VII d. q.
	Spkenhow,	X s.	XII d.
	Roteland,	XXXI s. I d.	III s. I d. q.
Spintualia.	Eccl'ia de Quappelad tax' ad	CX marc.	VII l. VI s. VIII d.
	Porc̄o decime in Gedeney tax' ad	V l.	X s.
	Eccl'ia de Sotterton tax' ad	LV marc.	LXXIII s. IV d.
	Eccl'ia de Baſton tax' ad	XX marc.	XXVI s. VIII d.
	Penc' abbis in vicar' de Baſton ad	XX s.	II s.
	Eccl'ia de Langtoft tax' ad	XXX marc.	XL s.
Temp' in decanatu de Ceſtreton'. Ely.	Item man' de Hokyton tax' ad	XVII l. VI s. VIII d.	XXXIV s. VIII d.
	Itē man' de Cotenham tax' ad	XXII l. XII s. I d.	XLV s. II d. ob.
	Maner' de Drayton tax' ad	XXVI l. XVIII d.	LII s. I d. ob. q.
	In decanatu de Cantebrig',	IV s.	IV d. ob. q.
	Pens' eccl'ie de Drayton,	I marc.	XVI d.
	Eccl'ia de Hokyton tax' ad	XXVI marc.	XXXIV s. VIII d.
	In decanatu de Wysbech in Elm.	XL s.	IV s.

Eyne.

Spualia Eynsham' tẽpal'	In dec' de Rothewell Wendlingburgh tax' ad	xxx l.	lx s.
	Jakeſlee man' de Morburn t' ad	xl. xiis. vid.	xxii s. iii d.
	Leythonſton in Thirning,	xl s.	iv s.
	Burgh in Peykirke,	x l. iii s.	xx s. iii d. ob.
	Hegham in Adyngton,	vi l. viii s.	xii s. ix d. ob.
	Undel in Elmington & Glapthorn,	vs. ii d.	x d. q.
Spualia Eccl'ie de Wendlingburgh tax' ad		lx marc.	iv l.
	Penſio in vicaria ejuſd'	iv s. vi d.	iv s. vii d. q.
	Porcio decimar' in Pokebrok tax' ad	xx s.	ii s.
London'. In decanatu de Braghyug in Staunden,		xxxii s.	iii s. ii d. ob.
Norwych'. In Lenne tempalia tax' ad		iv marc.	v s. iv d.
	Pens' in eccl'ia de Folkeſworth	vi s. iv d.	viii d.
	Ingoldeby,	vi s. viii d.	viii d.
	Ratheby,	ii marc.	ii s. viii d.
	Ulſeby,	xx marc.	ii s.
	Forthington,	xx s.	ii s.
	Sapton,	ii s.	ii d. ob.
	Beby,	ii marc.	ii s. viii d.
	Croxton,	vi s. viii d.	viii d.

N° XXXVI.

Plita quo warranto.

PLITA de libertatibus & de quo warranto corã Joñe de Vallibus & ſociis ſuis Juſtic' ap' Linc' 2 Oct. * 1281; at which time John de Vallibus was an itinerant juſtice.

The abbot claimed a view of frankpledge and fines of the aſſiſe of ale of his tenants in Croyland, Spalding, Whaplode, Holbeach, Swineſhead, Sutterton, Pinchbeck, Langtoft, Waſton, Thetford, Wourthorp, Donndyk, Wokenhale, Halynton, Claxby, and Freſton. Werj .... in his lands in Croyland, Langtoft, and Watton: a weekly market in Croyland every Wedneſday, by grant of Henry III. a. r. 41. a yearly fair for eight days before Bartholomew tide and eight days after it, by grant of Henry III. a. r. 41. A weekly market in his manor of Weſton on Thurſday; and a five days fair on the vigil and day of St. John Baptiſt and three days following. A weekly market on Saturday at Whaplode, and a fair on the vigil and day of the aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin and ſix days after, by grant of Henry III. a. r. 29. Freewarren in all his lands abovementioned, 39 H. III.

* See Trin. 9 E. I.

with

with exemption from all ſuits of court, wapentake and tything, murder, common fine, ſheriffs aid, view of frank pledge, all tolls and royal loans; alſo toll and theem and infangenthef: alſo gallows in his manor of Croyland for the towns of Spalding, Whaplode, Holbeach, Swineſhead, Sutterton Pinchbeck, and Donnedyk; and in his manor of Waſton for the towns of Langtoft, Thetford, and Wourthorp. He claimed alſo fines of the aſſize of ale of his tenants in Leylthorp, Kyrkeby, and Burton. This laſt claim was confirmed by jury, before Gilbert de Thornton, king's attorney, 1281, 8 E. I. whereby it appeared that Henry de Longchamp, probably nephew to the abbot of that name, took his fines of the tenants in Burton.

Fol. 30. b. Proclamacio nundinarum Croyland.

Acta ſup̄ juriſdictione quaſi archidiaconali ſup̄ parochianos Croyland. fol. 38. b.

"Univerſis sc̄e m̄ris eccle filiis ad quos preſentes lre p̄venerint Offic' dici Cardinal' Andonii Magolenenſ' Linc' archi ſal'." Complaining that the religious of Croyland uſurped archdiaconal juriſdiction in the precincts of the abbey. Dated at Langtoft, 18 cal. Oct. 1357. This archdeacon is omitted by Le Neve and Willis.

Quod abbas de Croyland non tenetur auxiliari regem Anglie ad filiam ſuam primogenitam maritandum nec ad filium ſuum primog' militem faciend'.

In rot' examinat' in Linc' int' debita extracta de anno 13 E. III.

"Abbas de Croyland deb' IIII l. II s. VI d. de aux' ad primogenit' fil' r. E. fil' r. Henr' maritand' ſicut continetur ibid' & in rot' XVIII. ſet non deb' inde ſum' p̄ breve r. alloc' eid' abb' in rot' XXVI. in itin' Linc' & p̄ conſider' baronum annot' ibid'. Et quietus eſt."

In mag' rot' de anno XXVI. in itin' Linc'.

"Abbas de Croyland debt IV l. II s. VI d. de aux' regi ad primog' filium ſuum mil' fac' conceſs' anno XX pro II feodis & $\frac{1}{10}$ un' feodi mil' in Langtoft & Wytham ſicut contin' in rot' princ' ſet non detur inde ſummoniri p̄ breve regis irrot' in memor' de a° XXVI° term' Mich' & p̄ proceſſum inde habitum & conſideracōem baronū cunctorum in memor' ex p̄te rememor' R. de hoc a° term' Trinit'. Et quietus eſt." fol. 66. 67.

Then follows the record ſetting forth by the king to the barons of the Exchequer, that the abbot had ſhewn that though they held their eſtates in Langtoft, Wytham, and Bokenhale, in the county of Lincoln, "in puram & p̄petuam elemoſynam," they were always free from the above aids; however, they had been aſſeſſed by the collectors, as if they held them by military tenure, therefore to examine it, and that afterwards came the abbot with Henry de Irtlyngburgh, his commoign and attorney, to complain of the charge.

N° XXXVII.

From the Abbey Regiſter.

Placitum int' Johannem abb' de Croyland & villat' de Spaldyng de piſcaria & recuperatione in Croyland fen & Goukeſlund & trar' ap' Lincoln.

"HENRICUS, Dei gr̃a, &c. vic' Linc' ſal'. Si abb' de Croyland fecerit te ſecurum de clam' ſuo p̃ſt tunc pone p̱ vad' & ſalvos pleg' Joh̃em Hankes de Coubyt in com' tuo webſter, Rob̃t Homer de Coubyt fiſher, Joh̃em Homer de Coubyt, ſen' & jun', fyſhers, Thom' Othe Croſſe de Coubyt, ſaxman, Hugon̄e Croſſe de Coubyt, fyſher, Nich' Flakater de Pykale, foreman, Rob' Derſon de Pykale, fyſher, Rob' Pinder de Pykale, fyſher, Joh̃m Sharpe de Pykale, fyſher, Joh' Flaketer de Pykale, boteman, & Hen' Herry de Pykale in com' tuo, fyſher, q̃d ſint coram juſtic' ñris ap' Weſtm' a die Sc̃i Joh̃' Bapt̃e in xv dies oſtens' quare vi & armis in ſepali piſcaria ipſius abb̃is apud Croyland piſcati fuerunt & in ſolo ſuo ib̃dm foderunt, & piſcem de piſcaria p̃dc̃a, necnon alia bona & catalla ſua ad valenciam xl libr' ib̃m inventa ceperunt & aſportaverunt, & alia enormia ei intulerunt ad grave dampn̄ũ ipſius abb̃is & contra pacem ñr̃a. Et h̃eas ibi hoc breve. T. meipſo ap' Weſtm' 12 Jun. a. r. ñri 10.

Pleg' de p̃ſt Joh̃es Fox. Moriter.
Ric̃us Doo.

Reſponſ' Rob̃i Roos, vic' Linc'.

Joh̃es Hankes & ceteri defend̃t infraſcr' nichil hab' in balliva mea p̱ q̃d poſſint attach̃i.

The proceedings, 10 H. VI. (too long to recite here) ſet forth, that May 12, that year, they came armed with ſwords, ſticks, bows and arrows, and fiſhed in the abbot's ſeparate pond, out of which they took 1000 *dentrices*, 1000 *tencas*, 1000 *rochias*, 10,000 *anguillar'*, and carried off the nets and other engines *(ingenia)* for catching fiſh and fowl, together with 600 dead geeſe *(auches)* and gulls *(mergos)*, to the amount of 100 l. damages. A ſpecial jury were ſummoned the following year, and the ſheriff had orders to fine them, and ſecure them for their default in not appearing, and they were all ſent to the Flete priſon in London, but the king granted a protection to Hugh Croſſe of Cowbyt, alſ H. C. of Spalding, who was then in Picardy with his uncle Humfrey duke of Gloceſter. Croyl. fol. 77. b.

Proceſſus de recupac̃oe t̃re q̃d̃m Joh̃is Veyſey extra manu regis anno Joh̃is abb̃is 7°, 11 Hen. VI.

John Veyſey and his wife Cecily, having a ſon a monk here, gave to the abbey a meſſuage and eight acres in Holbech, which the abbot complained he was ouſted of by Thomas Enderby of Bagenderby, John Curteys perpetual vicar of Holbeach, &c. who had formerly given it to abbot John Overton, and Henry V. a. r. 2. had pardoned all donations &c. fol. 71. 79.

Ac-

Acquittance, 8 E. III. by Henry abbot of Croyland to Hugh de Northburgh, 27 *ſolidatar'* and 8 *denarrat'* rent, and a payment of nine hens in Helpſton and an acre and rood of meadow in Michelmedewe in conſideration of 20 marcs by him given to the maſter of the works at Croyland, becauſe the demeſne of Torpel, of whoſe fee the ſaid tenements were, was to the abbey "nimis durum & gravans p̄ oppreſſiones nimias," and all the deeds and writings touching Helpſton, found in the preſs *(armarialum)* at Croyland, among which was one of 5 s̄. yearly rent for pittances at Croyland, and one touching the meadow, viz one acre and one rood in Mikelmede, near Bernak meadow, were given up to Hugh de Northburg for the conſideration of the abbot's counſel Walter de Sondeby, Haſculph de Whitewell, &c.

The ſame year the abbot recovered a meſſuage and five acres in Croyland of the ſaid Hugh.

N° XXXVIII.

THOMAS Wake lord of Liddel, wanting to have Gogeſlound fen from Croyland and all the other fens appropriated and united to him, and to be called by the general name of Deeping fen, "acc̄oem iſtam tranſgreſſionis piſcac̄ois infra limites mariſci de Gogiſland facte p̄ abb̄em de Croyland & alios villanos de Croyland ut ponebat ſup̄ eos facte in mariſco ſuo de Depinge, & ſic intendens p̄ falſam querelam ſuam in acc̄oe iſta convincere," would not move that accommodation in this county, "nec in patria iſta," where right would have been done. All the jury who determined the matter by a falſe, unjuſt, and *(exhereditaria)* diſinheriting preſentation came to violent ends, by palſy, dropſy, madneſs, phrenſy, loſs of limbs, or other diſeaſes and misfortunes, and the foreman, who returned the verdict, had his tongue ſwoln ſo by it that he could not get it back into his mouth, but came to a ſhameful end.

The abbot and convent were fined for fiſhing in Thomas Wake's pond in Eaſt Deping, and breaking down his dyke, 17 H. IV.

The abbot pleaded he was lord of the manor wherein the place lay where the treſpaſs was committed, the dyke being in Goukeſlound, the ſoil whereof belonged to the abbot, but Thomas had removed it, and by altering the watercourſe nearly drowned the abbey. 18 E. III. the monks were acquitted, and Thomas in miſericordia regis: but ſtill the proſecution went on againſt the abbot and his aſſiſtants, who broke up the bank, for which he was fined 40 marks, which were paid at Ipſwich in Hilary term, a. r. 19, and greater damages afterwards. fol. 85, 86.

Abbot Henry petitioned Blanche, the dowager lady Wake, 28 E. III. "A ma dame Wak prie l'abbé de Croyland des dureſtes que vetz tenants & ſervaunts ont fet en nom de vous lequel nous, ne entendoms poynt q̄e vous voilietz accorder de fere nule diſheritaunce devers nous, laquele ma dame ceo ſerreyt en peryl de votre alme ſe vous feiſſez nule diſheritaunce à ſeynte egliſe, ou de fere nous deſpendre le ñre ſans reſon, &c." deſiring that her ſervants would not diſturb their fiſhing in Weland from Kenulphſton to Brotherhous, nor their cattle in their precincts, and let them take ſand and clay to mend their houſes, &c. fol. 86. b.

Hugh de Wake was ſummoned to anſwer to the abbot of Croyland and prior of Spalding, by what right he pounded ſtrangers' cattle *(averia forinſeca)* in the marſhes of Spalding, Pinchbek, Depyng, Langtoft, Baſton, which had no right of common. It was agreed that he ſhould pound ſtrange ſheep, and he allowed them for their ſheep: temp. F. III. fol. 86, 87.

In the ſame reign the prior of Spalding and the king, who had the wardſhip of Thomas Wake, ſon and heir of Sir John, ſued the abbot for invading the rights of Wake, "d'un profit prendre appellè travers," in Deping fen, beating the king's ſervant, one William Warren; to which the abbot appeared in perſon, and ſaid he claimed nothing in that fen but right of common.

See the diſpute between the lords of Deping and the abbots of Croyland. Dugdale's Imbanking, 191—4—5.

N° XXXIX.

Breve D'ni Regis pro Abbate Croyland contra D'n'm Tho' Wake & alios de diverſis tranſgreſſionibus audiendis & terminandis.

Tranſcribed by Mr. Cole from the Spalding Regiſter.

EDWARDUS Dei gr̃a, &c. dilectis & fidelib̃s ſuis Willmo de Roos de Hamlak, Joh̃ni de Cauntebrig', Joh̃i de Schardelow, & Petro de Ludington, ſal'. Fx gravi querela ab̃bis de Croyland accepimus q̃d ipſe habet ipſeq; & p̃deceſſores ſuos ab̃bes loci p̃dc̃i in tempe quo non extat memoria ſemp' hactenus habere conſueverunt quandam feriam ap' Croyland ſingulis annis p̱ decem & ſeptem dies duraturam, viz. p̱ VIII dies ante f̃m S̃c̃i Bartholomei ap̃li & in eod' feſto p̱ VIII dies p̱x' ſequentes, cum o͞ib̃s lib̃tatib' & lib̃is conſuetud' ad hanc feriam ſpectantib' Tho' Wake de Lydel, Hugo atte Grype, Joh̃es Tholy, Galfrid' Bettes de Eſt Deping, Ric̃us Toller de Eſte Deping, Nich̃us Goudelak de Eſte Deping, Willus atte Gildehalle, Galfr' atte Gildehalle, Galfr' Kyng, Rad̃s Gerondyn de Eſte Deping, Joh̃es Kyng de Stowe, Will̃s Drynkewater de Bergham, Joh̃es Hervey de Bergham, Will̃s Wyting de Weſte Deping, Joh̃es Snowe de Eſte Depyng, Will̃s Guthlak, Tho' Tyrnyng, Tho' fil' Willi Herriſone de Eſte Depinge, Rob̃ts de Griſedale de Weſte Depyng, Ric̃us Conſone de Eſte Depynge, Joh̃es Coufeld, Radũs Attehalle de Eſte Depyng, Joh̃es Kede, Galfr' Bidel de Eſte Deping, Nich̃us de Hirtlynburgh de Eſte Depyng, Galfrid del Wanden de Eſte Depinge, Galfr' Carter de Weſte Depyng, Willus Bele de Eſte Deping, Johannes Barfot de Eſte Depyng, Robertus Kenting de Offington, Joh̃es Preſt de Brune, Baldewynus de la Chaumbre, & Willi Lympyn de Stowe, ac quidam alii malefactores & pacis ñre perturbatores, armata potencia ad d̃cam villam de Croyland nuper accedentes p̃fatum ab̃bem quominus ipſe feriam ſuam ibid' p̱ baillos ſuos habere & tenere & telonium & alia p̃ficua ipſum

ipſum abbatem ratione ferie ſue p̄dc̄e ſpectantia colligere & p̤cip̤e potuit armis impediverunt & in ipſos baillivos ea quæ ad officia ſua p̤tinuerunt in feria p̄dc̄a exercentes ac alios hō̄ies & ſervientes ejuſd' ab̄bis ib̄d' inſultum fecerunt & ipſos verberaverunt, vulneraverunt, & male tractaverunt, p̤ q̄d id' ab̄bas ſervicium baillivor' hō̄ium & ſervienc' ſuor' p̄dc̄or' p̤ magnum tempus amiſit & p̄ficua de telonio & aliis conſuetudinib̄s p̤ baillivos p̄dc̄os collecta ac alia ad ipſum ab̄bem racione ferie ſue p̄dc̄e p̤tinentia ad valorem quingentar' librar' ibid' inventa cep̤unt & aſportaverunt & q̄mpluribus mercatorib' cum reb' & mercandiſis in ead' feria exiſtentibus cauſa acceſſus ſui ibid' de vita & membris graviter comminati fuerunt & in quoſdam mercator' illor' ea de cauſa ibid' inſultum fecerunt & ipſos verberaverunt, &c. & complurimis aliis mercatoribus in veniendo verſus feriam p̄dc̄am, &c. in tantum comminati fuerunt q̄d tam mercatores ad feriam venientes & venire volentes quam mercatores in feria exiſtentes ſe a feria iſta cum bonis & mercandiſis ſuis p̄dc̄is retraxerunt & omnino elongarunt p q̄d id' abbas p̤ficuum ferie ſue p̄dc̄e ad valenciam ſexcentar' librar' totaliter amiſit & herbam & cirpos ipſius ab̄bis in mariſcis ſuis apud Langetoft, Baſton, Pyncebek, & Spalding, nuper creſcentes falcaverunt, & in ſolo ſuo ibid' foderunt, & turbas inde p̤jectas necnon fenum de herba p̄dc̄a p̤veniens ac cirpos p̄dc̄os ad valenciam quingentarum librarum cep̤unt & aſportaverunt, & turbas ad valenc' centum librar' foſſas & ibid' inventas in minutas partes fregerunt, & eas in foveas ibid' a quib' p̤jecte fuerunt malitioſe rejecerunt, conculcaverunt, & conſumpſerunt, & clauſum & domos ipſius ab̄bis ap' dc̄am villam de Baſton fregerunt & decem equos ſuos p̤cii XII lib' ibid' inventos cep̤unt & abduxerunt, & XL equos, CXX boves, CCC vaccas, & MMM ovium, ipſius ab̄bis ap' dc̄as villas de Croyland, Langetoft, Baſton, Pyncebek, & Spalding, inventa cep̤unt, & ea abinde uſq; Weſt Depyng fugaverunt & ibid' impcaverunt, & ea ſic impcata quouſq; idem abbas fines p̤ diu̅ſas pecuniar' ſummas uſq; ad ſummam D lib' p̤ deliberac̄oib̄s equorum, boum, vaccar' & ovium p̄dc̄orum p̤ diu̅ſas vices cum prefatis Joh̄e, &c. & aliis malefactoribus p̄dc̄is feciſſet, detinuerunt; & in hō̄ies & ſervientes ipſius ab̄bis ap' dc̄am villam de Langetoft inſultum fecerunt, &c. Et quia tranſgreſſiones illas ſi p̤petrate fuerunt relinquere nolumus impunitas aſſignavimus vos tres & duos u̅rum juſtic' ñror' ad inquirend', &c. &c. Teſte meipſo ap' Wodeſtok XII die Maij, a. r. ſexto.

In the ſaid regiſter is a curious compoſition of fraternity between the convents of Croyland and Spalding, entered into 1332, whereby they agreed that each ſhould enjoy the benefit of the other's devotion and good works, and to help and aſſiſt each other mutually againſt their common adverſaries. Accordingly the Deepingers attacking Croyland abbey in the laſt illneſs of abbot Aſheby, as before related p. 58. John III. prior of Spalding came to his relief, and took Simon Gildarda of Holland, who had killed a man there in a riot and fled from juſtice, and been ſheltered at Deeping, as an outlaw, being lamed in the leg by an arrow in the town of Croyland; he was called into court and beheaded one Sunday morning at nine o'clock. Mintling MS. Ledger, f. 178. Cont. Hiſt. Croy. 489.

N° XL.

From Croyland Regiſter.

WRIT of E. III. to the Exchequer, "De abb̃e de Croyland exonerando de nona q̃d venditores & aſſeſſores none garbar' veller' & agnor'," lately granted by the clergy, beſides the triennial and annual tenths had aſſeſſed him as holding by barony, and the ſheriff of Lincoln had diſtrained for the following ſums on account of his temporalities: 14 E. III.

Gedney,	xxxvi s. x d.	18 E. III. Claxby,	xxi s. iv d.
Holbech,	xxxix s. x d.	County of Cambridge.	
Whaplode,	vii l.	——— Dry Drayton,	cv s.
Sutterton,	li s. xi d.	——— Hokyton,	lii s.
18 E. III. Langtoft,	iv l.	——— Cotenham,	xlv s.
——— Baſton,	xxx s.	County of Huntingdon.	
——— Gretford,	xxii d.	——— Folkeſworth,	xxvi s. viii d.
——— Halyngton,	xxii s.		

On ſearching the rolls, it was found that in the Taxatio temporal' 20 E. I. the abbot's temporalities in the deanry of Holand amounted to clxxvii l. vii s. x d. of Neſs xxxiv l. iv d. of Luthesk and Luthburgh vii l. xvii s. v d. of Calleſwath vi s. iii d. in Hokyton xvii l. vi s. viii d. Cotenham xxii l. xii s. i d. Dry Drayton xxvi l. xviii s. and in Jakeſley deanry in Morburn xi l. ii s. vi d.

A writ, 21 E. III. therefore iſſued to the ſheriff, not to diſtrain the abbot for the Nones as he had paid xxii l. xvii s. vii d.

Another to the biſhops of Ely and Lincoln, to ſuperſede all demands on the abbot for the tax on wool *(demanda lanar')*, and to take off all excommunication, if any, laid for non-payment, on account of the diſtreſſed ſtate of his houſe. 13 E. I. His proportion was two ſacks, five ſtone, five lb. for $\frac{1}{15}$ of his effects in Ely dioceſe, and eight ſacks, nineteen ſtone, ten lb. in Lincoln dioceſe. fol. 105, 106.

Teſte Edwardo ducæ Cornubie & com' Ceſtr' filio ñro k̃mo cuſtode Angliæ ap' Langleye.

N° XLI.

Chapter acts at Croyland, 1327, under Abbot Henry.

From the Abbey Regiſter.

De terra ſervili liberis hominibus non tradenda.

CUM eccl̃ia ñra Croiland dampna non modica ſuſtinuerit ex eo q̃d hactenus p̃miſſum eſt liberis hō̃ibs ſeu alior' nativis t̃ras ñras ſerviles ſive cuſtumar' conſum̃are in cur' ñris ac eciam ex eo q̃d p̃miſſum eſt nativas ñris lib̃es hō̃ibs ſive alior' ſervis

ſervis cum t̄ra ñra ſervili deſponſari. Quidam ſiquidem ꝓceſſu t̄poris clamaverunt ſe in dictis t̄ris habere liberum ten' nos eciam int' cetera dampna com̄odum multiplex q̄d d̄ni ſolet de exitu nativar' ſuar' ꝓcipere ea occ̄oe frequent' ꝓdiderimus ne futuris t̄pb̄s inde contigat deterius, de c̄oi aſſenſu capituli ñri ordinam' & conſtituim', inhibentes ne amodo quiſquam liber homo vel aliquis qui non ſit nativus eccl̄ie ñre p̄dc̄e capiat in cur' ſeu extra cur' ꝓ ſe & heredes ſuos t̄ras ñras ſerviles nec hujuſmodi t̄ras ꝓ aliquam nativar' ñrar' ſibi ex nunc deſponſandam teneat ſeu ꝓcipiat ſc̄d̄m conſuetudinem maneriorum prius ꝓmiſſam tenendas. De t̄ris ſervilibus dimiſſis ante hanc ñr̄a ordinac̄oem aliis q̄m ſervis ñris ordinam⁹ q̄d q̄m citius com̄ode ridere potuerunt eccl̄ie ñre revertant' in forma nunc ordinata ul'ius tenend' nec volumus q̄d ad fines ſeu com̄od' pecuniar' que extali gerſumar' ꝓmiſſione ante eſtiam ordinac̄oem ꝓvenire ſolet ex nunc reſpiciatur ad terminum tamen quinque annor' vel ſex annor' & non ulterius rotulis cur' ñre inſerendis omni modo toleramus h̄ t̄ras l̄ib̄s h̄oīb̄s poſſe dimitti. Ordinamus inſuꝑ q̄d t̄ra ñra Bonda opabit nobis non ꝓciat' ex licentia cur' ad manus duor' vel pluriam tenencium bondor' ñrum ꝓpter mala que hacten⁹ tam illis q̄m nobis evenerunt. Precipientes ſeneſcallis ñris q̄d hæc a nobis ordinata & ſtatuta ex nunc in futurnm oīb̄s mancriis ñris obſerventur & per rotulos cur' ñrar' ad ꝓpetuam rei memoriam reducantur. fol. 113. a.

De exonerac'o'e officii op'um ab operibus ex p'te Abb's.

MEMORAND' q̄d 26 die menſis Marcij, A. D. 1327, de communi conſilio & conſenſu Henrici abb' & tot' cov̄s in pleno capit' ordin' eſt q̄d licet mag̃r opis ab olim tenet' ſc̄d̄m antiquam conſuetud' eccl̄iā conventual' & oīa edificia infra ſepta monaſt̄i, paucis edificiis ſicut sc̄ptū eſt in rot' conſuetudinum exceptis, ſuſtentare, quia tam' creſentib' jam amplius ſolito edificiis potencia officii ſui ad tot & tam ruinoſa non ſe extendit, d̄ns abbas onus huj' ſuſtentac̄ois ex nunc in ꝓte prout ſequitur ſupportabit. Ordinat' eſt q̄d de c̄oī conſenſu toci⁹ capit̄li q̄d mag̃r opis teneat' ex nunc domos & edificia infra sc̄pta in ꝓietib̄s, tectis, feneſtris, vitro, oſtiis, & ſingulis guteris ñcc̄iis cum pipis ꝓtinent̄b̄s sc̄d̄m antiquam conſuetud' ſuſtentare, viz. eccl̄iam conventualem integre & in oīb̄s. Item reveſtiarium ſub & ſupra cū vitreis ejus & oſti exīori necnon & cameram ſacriſte ſuꝑ veſtiarium p̄dc̄m quatenus neceſſe fuerit ꝓtquam in vitreis & oſtiis. It' clauſtrum ſub & ſup. It' dormitorium ſub & ſuꝑ cum guteris & pipis ꝓt̄b̄s ibid' necc̄iis & ões domos dc̄o dormitorio contiguatas ten' ſuſtentare tam ſub quam ſup. It' ões domos, edificia, capellas, pendicia, & camina in infirmaria, gutteras ões cum pipis ibid' ꝓtin' neceſſarias, necnon & cetera necc̄ia oīa ſicut juxta conſuet' antiq' ſolet in ead' ſuſtentare. It' ões domos & edificia, pendencia & camina, &c. ad hoſtilar' ſpectantia quaten' ſive ſupra nec̄e fuerit sc̄d̄m q̄d conſuetum eſt. It' oſtium de parlitorio mandati ꝓx' clauſtro & duo oſtia de parlitorio celerarii. It' ſeruras ões quar' ipſe habet claves. It' aqueductum ad lavator' convent' & in coquina eord'. It' id' mag̃r opis oīa alia & ſing̃la ex ꝓte convent' ꝑ ipſum mag̃r opis ſuſtentari ſeu ad opus convent' inveniri conſueta ab antiquo ſuſtentabit & inveniet.

hoſti-

Abbas vero ſicut magr opis ſuſtentare ſolebat ex conſuetud' ſuſtentare tenet' ex nunc coquinã cõem abbis & covent' cum guttera ex pte orientali dce coquine verſus hoſtilar' & domum vocat' le dreſſour dce coquine annex'. It' õia edificia infra abbatiam ſituata ex pte illa que dr abbis ſuſtentare tenet' in ptinentib' tecto, feneſtris, vitro, oſtiis & ſingulis gutteris cum pipis ptin' que õia magr opis ſuſtentare conſuevit.

Pro hac quidem magri opis exoñacõe & ipſius oneris aſſumcõe conceſſum eſt q̃d abbi ſint ex nunc relaxata õia illa corrodia, libacões, refeccõnes & jentacula que mgr opis ad opus oparior' ſuor' quorumcunq; quibuſcũq; tẽpalibs ſeu diebs tam pncipalibs quam aliis pcipere conſuevit de celario, coquina abbis, ſive in aula ipſius abbis, excepto q̃d dcs magr opis cotidie pcipiet unum galonem cerviſie vocat' Blakejuſte ſive Noenſhenke. Et id' magr opis pcipiet integraliter õia alia a ſupdcis abbi ut pmittit' relaxatis ad ſuum officium ſpectancia ſicut olim pcipe conſuevit quatenus levari poterunt & haberi. fol. 113.

This is one of the moſt curious monaſtic records that we remember to have met with.

By another act of chapter the ſaid abbot Henry grants to the maſter of the works, in conſideration of the deficiency of the revenues appropriated to his office, and that former maſters, under colour of making proviſion of things neceſſary to their office, have gone frequently to the manors of Langtoft and Teſted, and loaded them with expences, to their great damage, grants to the ſaid officer a meſſuage with the rooms over it, and a croft with 17 acres and half a rood of arable, and two acres and three roods of meadow in the ſaid manor of Langtoft. fol. 113.

A precipe, indorſed "Pro magro opis," to the ſheriff of Lincolnſhire to cauſe divers perſons therein named to reſtore to Henry abbot of Croyland a meſſuage in Lekeburn, 13 E. I. fol. 120.

44 E. III. Thomas abbot of Croyland, by John de Poynton, his atorney, ſued ſeveral perſons in Lakebourn, of which the jury returned that abbot Edward t. H... was ſeized of it, and abbot Richard diſſeiſed of it t. E. II. and accordingly the abbot was reinſtated.

Abbot Richard was ſummoned into the duke of Lancaſter's court at Bolingbroke, to do ſuit for his lands in Bokynhale, again at Belchford for lands in Halyngton and Gerynthorp, and fined for neglect of appearance: he appeared at Bolingbroke 6 H. V. and proved grants of theſe lands by king Edred to Turketyl, confirmed by letters patents of H. IV. in and perpetual alms free of all ſervice, from which the abbot was accordingly diſcharged. fol. 121.

45 E. III. An indictment for ſtealing nets and fiſh value xl s. "infra clauſum dni Johis de Spaldyng coſiner de Croyland," 33 E. III.

45 E. III. William de Thorp, ſon of Sir William de Thorp, ſued Thomas abbot of Croyland, &c. for forcibly taking his goods at Peykirk, to the value of xl.

1352. Compoſition between John (Gynwell) biſhop of Lincoln and the abbot and convent of Croyland, concerning tithes of 23 acres of land in Chercheringcroft and Thurgcroft, Holbech, tithe of wool and lambs there. fol. 125.

Bounds *(Diviſe)* of the pariſhes of Holbech and Whapplode, ſettled by the biſhop and abbot aforeſaid, 1353. fol. 125.

N° XLII.

MULTON.

From the Abbey Regiſter, fol. 228. b.

Arbitrium mag'ri William Witham archid'i Leiceſtr' in decretis d'ris, Tho' Kyme, arm', & Will'i Huſſe juriſperiti, int' Joh'em Lyttlyngton abb'tem Croylandie & William Watſon, vicar' de Multon, & Joh'em Redeſdale de Multon, yoman, de diverſis nucionib's & procuroib's notorie & malicioſe fiendis per inhabitantes de Multon & Weſton in procinctu Croylandie.

"TO all Criſten people whom yis p̃ſent wrytyng ſhall come unto, maiſter William Witham, archedechen of Leiceſtr', Tho' Kyme, eſcuiere, and William Huſſe, ſend gretyng in our Lorde Godde eṽlaſtyng. Wher it is ſo y^t diṽſe variaunts, contro ṽſies, and debates, were moved and dependyng betwen John abbot of Croyland of yat one parte, and William Watſon, vicar of Multon, and John Rediſdale of Multon afforeſeid of the other parte, as well for diṽſe p̃curyngs, moevyngs, and ſteryngs, ſurmyttyd to be don by the ſaid vecare and John, to the inhabitants of the townes of Multon and Weſton, riotouſlie to have entered into a mariſſe of the ſaid abbot callid Purcent in Croyland, therein to have both co m̃n of paſture and of fyſhyng, and alſo for other hurtes and greves ſurmitted to be doon by the ſaid vicare and John, to the ſaid abbot, as is ſpecified in a bill ſuyd by the ſaid abbot byfore the kyng in his chauncerie ayenſt the ſaid vicare and John, which parties in appeaſyng of the ſaid variauntz have compromitted them to ab^ci and p̃forme thawarde, ordinaunce, and jugement of us, the ſaid archedekyn, Thomas, and William, of and in the p̃miſſes. Whereupon we the ſaid arbitroures takyng upon us to make the ſaid arbitrement of and upon the p̃miſſes, fyrſt heryng and rypelie undreſtonding the compleints, anſweres, replicacions, and rejoindres of both ſaid parties, awarde, arbitre, ordein, and deeme in man' and forme following: Firſt for a plener reformacion of verrey goode herte and wyll to be hadde and continuyd hereafter, betwen the ſame parties, which by occaſions of the ſeid variaunce have been eſtraunged in tyme paſſid we awarde and deme yt beforn the feſt of Eſtern next comyng, at ſuch tyme we the ſaid arbitrours ſhall appere and aſſemble, and comyng togyddyr of both the ſame parties ſhal be hadde in the abbeie of Croy-

land, at which tyme the ſaid vicare in p̃ſence of the ſaid abbot ſhal upon his honeſte declare in excuſe of hymſelfe toward the ſaid abbot, accordyng to the anſueres and declaracions of the ſame vicare yeven befortyme to the bill of the ſaid abbot in the kyng's chauncerie and yt the ſeid vicar in all his demenyng touchyng the ſeid matier hath eſchewid the offenſe of Almyghty Godde and hath not yeven reſonable cauſe or occaſion of diſpleeſure of the ſaid abbot.

Item, we awarde that the ſaid John Rediſdale in p̃ſence of the ſaid abbot, at the ſaide tyme ſhal ſwere upon a booke, and declare that his anſuere to the ſaid bill yeven is trewe in ſuch poynts as touch toward hym: aft' which declaracions ſo made everych of the ſaid p̱tiez ſhall be quiet and diſchargid ayenſt other of all man' of accions p̱ſonall, by reaſon of the p̃miſſes.

In witnes whereof we the ſeid arbitrours have put to our ſeales."

William Witham was archdeacon of Leiceſter from 1458 to 1472.

N° XLIII.

G E D N E Y.

Pl'ita ap' Lincoln' in craſtino clau' paſch' cor' R. Abb'e de Croyland & ſociis tunc ibid' itinerantibus anno regni reg' H. fil' reg' Joh'is XXIX.

From the Abbey Regiſter.

"JUR' ven' r' utrum IX acr' t̃re cum p̱tin' ſint liba elemoſina p̱tinens ad eccl̃iam de Gedeneye unde Thom' eſt p̱ſona, an laicum feodum Joh̃is Picot & Luc' ej' uxor'. Et Joh̃es & Luc' p̱ attorn' ſuos p̱ br̃e d̃ni regis ven' in banco ap̃d Weſtm' & voc' inde ad war' Warinum de Burgo & Johan' ux' ejuſd' Warini fil' Hug' & Alic' ux' ejus & Herveum de Stanhowe & Elen̄ ux' ej' qui venerunt cor' juſticiar' ap' Lincoln' & warr' quantum ad eos p̱tinet ſcil' vi acras & conc' ſunt Et eſt concordia talis, q̃d ip̃s rec' p̃dc̃as VI acras t̃re eſſe jus p̃dc̃e eccl̃ie & illas ei reddunt. Et ideo h̃eat ſeyſinam ſuam, & p̃dc̃i Warinus & Alic', Herveus & Elena fac' p̃dc̃is Joh̃is Picot, & Luc' ux' ej' excambium ad valenc', &c. Et p̃dc̃us Th̃o dat' d̃i marc' p̱ licenc' concord'. P̱ſt venit p̃dc̃us Reynerus de Burgo & Joh̃a ux' ej' & war' ei p̃dc̃as III acras, & concord' ſunt p̱ licenc'. Et eſt concordia talis, q̃d Reynerus & Joh̃a reddunt ei p̃dc̃as III acras. Ideo h̃eat ſeyſinam ſuam & fac' excambium, &c." fol. 131. b.

This

This fine ſhews that abbot Richard, 1245, was one of the king's itinerant juſticiaries for Lincolnſhire, not mentioned by Dugdale in his Chronica ſeries at the end of his Origines Juridiciales, as alſo the little dependence there is on original MSS. as to the true names of perſons. In this ſhort deed *Warinus* de Burgo, who is called ſo two or three times at its beginning, is ſtiled *Reynerus* de Burgo at full length twice at the end.

xv^{a} paſch' 7 E. III. Abb' de Croyland sūm fuit ad reſpond' Jacobo de Ros de plito qd pmittat ipm pſentare ydoneam perſonam ad eccliam de Gedeneye qe vacat' & ad ſuam ſpectat donacoem, &c. Thomas Homer had been preſented by Fulk de Oyri and inſtituted t. H. III. The advowſon went in purparty between his three daughters. A fine was levied by their repreſentatives, who preſented alternately Roger de Thurkilby, who had been enfeoffed with one third part, "incipiendo turnum & uſurpando ſup comparticipes ſuos," preſented Thomas de Thurkilby his clerk, who was inſtituted in the ſame reign, and after his death William le Coneſtable, in his turn, preſented William le Coneſtable his clerk, as did afterwards Giles de Gouſil his clerk John de Kirkeby, who vacated it on being promoted to the ſee of Ely. Then abbot Ralph, "ut in turno qui ipum & pdcum Robtum de Burguylon contingere deberet uſurpando ſup ipm Robtum preſentavit quendam Johem de Ciriaco clcum ſuum," admitted t. E. I. After this man's death Robert and his wife preſented John Pykard in the ſame reign. Giles's heirs next preſented William de Raſene on Pykard's death, t. E. II. and on Raſen's death Simon, predeceſſor of the preſent abbott, uſurping a right, preſented Rob' de Bardelby, in the ſame reign, on whoſe death the abbot kept up his claim to the prejudice of the ſaid Ros, to the amount of 200 l. fol. 131. 132.

This record is curious for the ſucceſſion of vicars of Gedney from H. III. to E. III.

16 E. III. The abbot ſued Reginald, abbot of Thorney, &c. for ejecting him out of a free tenement in Gedney, and charged him with taking from them VIII acres of marſh there. It was proved on oath that the latter had been before unjuſtly taken by the abbot of Thorney, but a doubt being raiſed whether the abbot of Croyland had any right in the VIII acres, as the ſtatute of mortmain had provided, &c. it was ſaid that Ralph abbot of Croyland, t. E. I. had before the paſſing of that ſtatute purchaſed two parts of the third part of Gedney manor, which included theſe acres, which he and his ſucceſſors and tenants held till they were diſpoſſeſſed as above. So he recovered poſſeſſion. fol. 133.

John Pykard parſon of Gedney claimed the preſentation of the vicarage thereof, to which his predeceſſor Kirkby had preſented William de Welton, who was admitted and inſtituted. The abbot of Croyland denied the facts. A writ iſſued to John (Gynwell) biſhop of Lincoln, 33 E. III. who directed the dean of Hoyland to inquire into the matter, who reported that the ſaid vicarage was vacant 12 kal. Apr. 1316, by the death of William de Swyneſheved, who had been preſented by the biſhop of Lincoln on a lapſe during the diſpute between the abbot of Croyland and Pykard, and that the ſaid abbot and convent have the right to preſent whomever the ſaid rector nominates and none other. "Non eſt litig' sd penſionar'

eſt abb̃i & conventui in XL ſ. annuatim ſolvend'. Perſona vero ad eam preſentata eſt vir bone cõvẽcõis & honeſte & in ſubdiaconum ordinatus, 1317."

Robert de Malden, deacon, preſented by the abbot, &c. of Croyland, on the nomination of Robert Bardelby, rector, on the death of Swineſheved, admitted 4 kal. Jun. 1317, at Stowe park. fol. 134.

William de Calthorp, knight, claimed the third part of the third part of Gedney manor, againſt the abbot; who produced an agreement 55 H. III. between his predeceſſor, whereby a fine had been levied to confirm the gift thereof to his convent, and referred to records in "Rõ ccxxii. de cõi banco," whereof a copy was in the abbot's "cartarium." fol. 134. 135.

8 E. III. Abbot Henry recovered a meſſuage and lands in Langtoft and Baſton againſt John Hale, vicar of Sutton. fol. 137.

13 E. III. The abbot recovered arrears of VI ſ. rent of a mill in Wyvelſtorp. fol. 144.

10 E. III. He recovered poſſeſſion of a tenement in Kirkby Leithorp. fol. 146.

6 E. III. Henry Caſewicke ſued William de Couton, prior of Durham, for a yearly rent of 108 l. arrears of 9 marcs granted to abbot Simon by prior Jeoffry t. E. II. the convent of Croyland having at Stirling 1107 given up all right to the town and church of Edertun * in conſideration of 9 marcs of ſilver in money *(in denar')*, to be paid yearly in St. Leonard's church in Stamford, in half-yearly payments of 60 ſ. each. The prior pleaded the illegality of the agreement, as made out of the realm of England; but the abbot recovered the annuity and 27 marcs of arrears, and 10 l. damages. fol. 148.

11 E. III. John Kele claimed a right of preſentation to Weſterkele againſt the abbot, but loſt it. fol. 149.

N° XLIV.

RATHBY.

The abbot claimed preſentation to Ratheby church in an undated proceſs, which ſeems not to have been determined "quia dubitat' de fraude."

Nicholas de Ratheby preſented
Ralph abbot of Croyland, by grant of Nicholas Ratheby.
Abbot Richard.
Abbot Richard.
William de Romare, earl of Lincoln, t. R. I. gave it to Croyland, and Ranulph earl of Cheſter confirmed it.
Robert Brian, t. H. III.
Richard Fordyngton, t. John, died.
John Hardy, died.
Richard Oſney.
Hugh fitz Nicholas de Ratheby.

* Or *Ederham*.

N°

N° XLV.

WELLINGBOROUGH.

From the Abbey Regiſter.

3 E. III. THE abbot claimed in Wellingborough a market every Thurſday, by grant from king John, view of frankpledge twice a year, and wayf from time immemorial, gallows, tumbril, pillory, aſſize of bread and beer, infangtheof, ſuit of court, exemption from toll, paſſage, and all cuſtoms. The juſtices itinerant at Northampton diſputed theſe claims, but the jury found all but infangtheof, and they were allowed. fol. 157—159.

He was at the ſame time preſented for having for the laſt 15 years raiſed (*exaltavit*) his mill pool at Wylewach upwards of four feet, ſo that the waters overflowed the meadows belonging to the towns of Cotes and Rawndes, &c. f. 159.

He made out his right to the church of Eſton, by fine levied between his predeceſſor Ralph and Simon de Lyndon. 4 E. I.

Denar' levand' de eod' abbe de catall' ſuſpens' & fugitivor' in Wendlinburgh.

De abbe de Croyland de catall' Rici de Riſle de com' Bed' ap' Wendlingburgh infra lib' ips abb' ſuſpenſi, xviii s. iv d.

De eod' abbe de cat' Willi de Wydeweſon p felonia ap' Harwedon in com' Northampton ſuſpens'. iii s. 1d. ob.

De vic' de cat' Walt' le Tinkere & Johis Scot ſuſpenſi, iii s. v d.

De eod' vic' de cat' Willi atte Willę de Tudington ſuſpenſi, xxi d.

De eod' vic' de valore trar' ejuſdem Willi Attewelle, ſingłis annis, p an' ix d.

De eod' vic' de anno & vaſto tre ejuſdem, xxi d.

De eod' vic' de exitbs tre ejuſd' p medium tempus, xiv s. iii d.

De eod' vic' de cat' Walti le Taillour de Wendlingburgh fugitiv', v d. ob.

It' dicunt qd decima feni eccłie valet p an' c s. & ſic dimittitur ad firmam ſolvend' ad fm Gul' Auguſti.

It' eccłia valet in puro fro cōibs annis xx qrt', pc' qrt' iii s. vi d. & in ſiligine & fro ſimil mixt' & vocant *Rednoc* xl qrt', pc' qrt' ii s. Itm de ordo $\frac{xx}{v}$ qrt', pc' qrt' iii s. Item de drageto x qrt', pc' qrt' ii s. It' xx qrt' aven', pc' qrt' ii s. It' de *Bolemong* l qrt', pc' qrt' xx d.

Summa valoris eccłie xxx ł. xiii s. iv d.

Extenta manerii 16 June 12 E. & a S. abbis xvi in ſitu manerii ſunt cum foſſatu & muris circumcingentibus, vii acr' iii rod' vi daywerks dī. x daywerks faciunt qrtā pte unius acre, et iv perticate faciunt unum daywerk. Omnes ſokemanni reddunt p an' ad fm Gule Auguſti de quad' conſuetudine vocat' *Frangroar*.

Here

Here were 25 *toft ſokemen*, who held certain tofts in ſokna, finding men to plow, harrow, mow, reap, and carting. "It' invenient ap' Croyland IV *Av'agia* p an' & valent p an' XIId. ſolvend' ad ffm Pent'." They were to find the abbot about once a year three horſes; "quo ipſe eos ducere voĺt infra Angliam;" and this cuſtom is called *Longav'ge*, and is worth IIs. This ſokna was to pay four hens worth Id. apiece; and if they had a cock (*maſculum pullum*) they could not ſell it out of the abbot's fee without forfeiting IVd. They were to give for their daughters *Leirewyk & Gerſum*, and one penny for every pig above a year old (*porcum ſup' annatum*) killed or ſold from Michaelmas to the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin.

Suma Sokemannor' 34 ad conſuetud'.

Suma Arurar' de toft ſokemen CII ſi ad plenas carucas fuerint et tunc valet LI s. p̄c' arur'. VI d.

Suma Hericatur' p̄dc̄or' LXVIII ſi equos h̄uerint & valent h̄ciatur' VIIIs. VId. p̄c' h̄ciatur' Id. ob̄.

Suma oper' Sarlac̄ois 34 & valent XVId. p̄c' opis ob̄.

Suma oper' Autumpnal' 34 & valent IVs. IIId. p̄c' opus Id. ob̄.

Suma denar' de Wodeavage Xd.

Suma denar' de Longavage IIs.

Suma oper' falcac̄ois 34 et valent VIIIs. VId. p̄c' opis IIId.

Suma avagior' 136, et valent XXXIV s. p̄c' avag' IVd.

Suma gallinar' 93 & valent VIIs. IXd. p̄c' gallin' Id.

Nativi operarii 36, holding 18 virgates in villenage, half a virgate each, at different rents and ſervices; their rents paid at different terms, St. Andrew's, St. Guthlac, St. Bartholomew, and St. Michael, and at Whitſontide *Lodeſilver*. Richard Poketo was to cart ſeven loads (*ſummæ*) of corn at Croyland at XVIII d. per load, to help the lord with his carts for a dinner (*ad gratiam abbatis*) and IVd. in money *ultra repaſtum*; to reap the corn that was left unreaped by the ſokemen "& illud pratum ſpgent & levabunt, adjuvabunt & ad manerium carriabunt, & illud taſſabunt ſimul cum illo prato q̄d ſokemanni falcarunt," valued at VId. to each tenant. He was to come with his men to the great *Bedrip* *, for which they were to have one repaſt (*repaſtum*) worth II d. to the ſecond *Bedrip* for a repaſt worth Id. or to find at one *Lovebone* a man *ſine reſumpcione*; which work was worth II d. ob̄. to cart all the lords corn till it was all carried away, worth XII d. carriage of half a virgate. If they brewed they paid a flaggon (*lagena*) of ale to the cuſtom called *Tolceſtr'*, *Leirwyc* for daughters and *gerſuma* "pro filiis *coronandis* †, et pro ingreſſu tenementi ſui et talliagium."

Suma redd' iſtor' naivor' XIIl. XIIs.

Suma de cuſtum' voc' *Lodſilver*, LIIIIs.

Suma arur' XXXVI. & val' XII s. p̄c' arur' IIIId.

Suma opum falcac̄ois XXXVI. & val' XVIII s. p̄c' opis VId.

Suma opum autumpnal' D. $\frac{XX}{IIII}$ & XII & val' IIII l. XVIII s. p̄c' opis IId.

* Work done by the tenant for his lord in harveſt, which ſervice he is bound to perform when called upon; from the Saxon words bibban, to aſk or command, and ꝑppan, to mow or reap.

† This is expreſt afterwards by "pro filiis & filiab's *ordinand'* & *maritand'*.

Sum̃a opum prime Bedrip cviii. & valet vi s̃.
Sum̃a opum ſecunde Bedrip xxxvi. & val' iii s̃. p̃c' opis i d̃.
Sum̃a opum unius Lovebone xxxvi. & val' iiii s̃. vi d̃.
Sum̃a redd' iſtor' werkm̃anor' cum opib' eor' appreciat xxiiii l̃. iii s̃. ii d̃.

35 *Molmen*, each holding half a virgate in villenage on the ſame ſeveral terms. The amount of their rents xiiii l̃. vii s̃. iv d̃. of their work at the firſt Bedripe cv. and value v s̃. x d̃. at the ſecond Bedripe xxxv. and value ii s̃. ii d̃. at one Lovebone xxxv, and value iv s̃. iv d̃. ob̃. Total xiv l̃.—v ob̃.

Three *five acremen*, who held that quantity of land by the ſame ſervices and rents, paying foleſanes, ſwynanes, toleceſtr', leyrwyc, gerſuma, and tailliage, as the other naifs. Their rent was xxxvii s̃. work at the two bedripes xvi s̃. each xvi d̃. at the Lovebone viii s̃. each xii d̃. Total xxxix s̃. iv d̃.

Cotſettes, or holders of cottages on the ſame terms, at iii s̃. a year, each amounting to vi l̃. x s̃. iii d̃. i q̃. and their work in autumn to lxii s̃. at v s̃. ii d̃. p̃c' opis i d̃.

All the tenants that had herbage in Wellingborough fields paid the lord at Midſummer xiii s̃. iv d̃. becauſe he had not "ſufficienciam unius hide paſture ſue in paſtura ſua vocata le Hay."

Ordinacio Vicarie de Wendlingburgh.

"UNIV' p̃ſentes l̃ras inſpecturis Joh̃es * p̃miſſione divina Lincoln' ep̃us ſalt̃m in d̃ño Salvatore. Univerſitati v̄re notum facimus p̃ p̃ſentes q̃d examinato reg̃o de ordic̃oib̃s vicar' eccl̃iar' ñre dioc' tempe bone memorie d̄ni Hugon' de Welles f̄cis comptum eſt in eo int' ceť ꝑut ſequitur contineri. Vicar' in eccl̃ia de Wendlingburgh que eſt abb̃is & convent' Croyland conſiſtit in toto alteragio ipſius eccl̃ie & in dimid' virgata t̄re cum p̃tinent'. In cuj' comp̃c̃onis teſtimonium ſigillum ñrum p̃ſentib̃s eſt appenſū. Dat' ap̃d Bugden non' Marcii, anno Dñi Mill̃o ccc^mo octavo decimo." fol. 168.

It looks as if the abbot had a houſe at Wellingborough, to which he ſometimes retired.

The churchwardens *(gardiani eccleſie)*, 1497, having "velut homines juris ignari," and without conſulting abbot Richard, then rector, cut down all the trees in the church yard, to the great prejudice of the abbot and his church; they came next year with Henry Durant, their vicar, Henry Topping, clerk, curate there, ſeveral farmers, and others, to the parlour of abbot Richard at Wellingborough, who had with him brothers Lambert Foſſdyke, batch. in divin. ſteward of Croyland, Eden Thorpe, ſcholar of Croyland, and making their ſubmiſſions, the abbot graciouſly forgave him, and they publicly aſked his pardon, and paid him vii s̃. fol. 168.

* D'Alderby.

N° XLVI.

ADYNGTON.

17 E. III. The abbot claimed the lands and hereditaments of Edmond de Veer, of *Great Adyngton* in the county of Northampton, held of him by military ſervice, and the wardſhip of his daughter, all which were claimed by John, ſon and heir of Ralph de Vere. John died *pendente lite*, and ſo the abbot probably gained his cauſe. Abbey Regiſter, fol. 169.

The abbot and Baldwyn de Vere had between them the pool between Adington and Adington Waterville, with right of fiſhery therein as far as the abbot's mill pool. Ermenrarda de Bidun, and others were ſued by Baldwyn for hindering him from fiſhing there. The jury gave it for Baldwyn, and that a certain iſland, which ſhe claimed, belonged to the abbot of Croyland. Ibid.

Some of the Vere family lie buried in this church.

N° XLVII.

PEAKIRK.

Breve vocat' Recordar' pro tenentibus noſtris de Peykyrk.

EDWARDUS, Dei gr̃a, &c. vic' Northampton ſalutem. Precipimus tibi q̃d aſſumpt' tecum quatuor diſcret' & legal' milit' de com' tuo in ꝑ̃pia ꝑſona tua accedas ad cur' ab̃bis de Burgo Sc̃i Petri Hundredi ſui de Rennyngton infra Naſſum burgum & in plena curia illa recordari facias loquelam que eſt in ead' cur' ſine br̃i ñro inter Will̃m Walger de Glynton al' dict' Will̃m Walcot & Rob̃tum Fo de Peykyrk & Henr' Smyth de ead' de debito ſex ſolidor' q̃d idem Will̃s a p̃fato Robto & Henr' exigit, &c. xxiiii die April', a. r. n. xviii. &c. Abbey Reg. fol. 215. b.

N°

Compoſicio inter nos & Abbatem de Cruland de mariſco de Peykirk in finibus de eodem ibidem ſequentibus.

HEC eſt conventio fca inter dñm abbatem & convent' de burgo Sci Petri ex una pte & dñm abbem & convent' Croyland ex alia ad utriuſque domini pficuum, s' qd idem abbas & conventus de Burg conceſſerunt abbi & convent' Croyland non obſtante cyrographo f'co inter eos in cur' dni regis apud Leſſington ſitum molendini cum calceto inter molend' & villam Croyl' cum clauſo adjacente continente xv acras in mariſco cujus mete deſcripte ſunt in pdco cyrographo ex occidentali pte Croyl' ſup ripam que dicitur Weland. Ita quod liceat abbi & convent' Croyl' dcm clauſum circumcingere foſſato put melius voluerint, nec contra formam; dci abbas & conv' Croyland remiſerunt abbi & conv' de Burg licenciam accenv' pratum in mariſco de Peykirke, licentiam qm huerunt ſcdm formam dci cyrographi, & licebit abbi & conv' de Burg' illud qd redigerint in pratum in pdco n anſcio claudere foſſato, non obſtante ſepedco cyrographo, ſalva & conv' de Croyl' & hoibs ſuis de Peykirke comuna paſtura ammota veſtura de pdco prato. Et ut hec conventio recta & ſtabilis pmaneat cyrographo penes abbem & conv' de Burg reſidenti abbas & conv' de Croyland ſigil' ſua appoſuerunt. Teſtibus de Rameſeia & Thorneya abbatibus Hug' & Robert'.

Finalis Concordia inter eoſdem.

HEC eſt finalis concordia fca in curia dni R. apud Lexint' die lune prox' poſt pur' beate Marie, anno r. r. J. 7, coram ipo dno rege, Simone de Pateſhull archidiac' Stafford, Jac' de Poterna juſtic' & aliis fidelibus dni R. ibidem tunc preſentibus inter Akar' abbem & convent' de Burgo petentes & Henr' abbem & convent' de Croyland tenentes de una virgata tre cum ptin' in Peykirke & de quod' mariſco cujus tales ſunt mete; s' ab aqua de Croyland que dicitur Nen uſq; ad locum qui dicit' Finſet, & ab illo loco uſque ad Greines, & a Greynes uſque ad Folevvard Stockinge, & inde uſque ad Suthlake ubi Suthlake cadit in Weland, & inde ſicut aqua de Weland currit uſque ad Croyland, & ibi cadet in Nen, ubi placit' fuit inter eoſd' in ead' cur' & quod predcus abbas deCroyland recognovit & conceſſit predcam tram & pdcum mariſcum cum ptin' eſſe feod' abbis & eccle Sci Petri de Burg. Et p hac recognicoe & conc' fine concord' idem abbas & conv' de Burgo conceſſerunt predictis abbi & conv' de Croyl' prefat' virgat' terre cum ptin' in Peykirke hend' & tenend' ſibi & ſucc' ſuis de abbe & moño de Burg, & ſucc' ipſius abbis p ſervic' qd ad eandem terram ptin' ſicut plita eſt inter illos que eam tenent' s' de thofto cum tra in camp' qd regis faber inde tenuit p unum diem arare in hyeme & p 1 diem in XL cum tanto quantum ille qui toftum illud & terram tenuit habebit in caruca. Et debet p 1 diem ſarclare & p 1 diem fenum levare & pare in prato de Makeſeye in dnico prato abbis de Burgo cum hoibs ipſius abbis de Burgo, & debet in autumpno di acr' tre metere & blad' ligare & ſup eandem terram taſſare. Et oia pdca debet facere ad

cuſtum ſuum, & debet in autumpno ad cibum ipſius abb̄is de Burgo p̄ 1 diem metere cum 1 hō̄e blad' ipſius in camp' de Peykirke vel de Glynton. Et ſi abbas de Burgo eum non paſcat eo die non debet metere niſi uſque ad nonam. Et toftum cum terra quod Gocelinus filius Godvini inde tenuit debet facere ō̄ia predicta ſervic' & predictas conſuetudines. Similiter toftum cum terra in camp' quod Will' fil' Rad̄i tenet. Et toftum cum terra in camp' quod Will' fil' Sennen tenet. Et toftum cum terra in camp' quod Petrus Palmerus tenet. Et toftum cum terra in campis quod Regin' Carpentar' tenet. Et toftum cum terra in camp' q̄d Ric' fil' Alurici tenet debet facere ō̄ia p̄dc̄a, & preterea debet bis in hieme arare & bis in XL. Ita quod ter arabit in hieme & ter in XL ad cuſtum ſuum, & debet ducere 1 carucatam boſci a mariſco uſque in cur' abb̄is Burg' apud Burg' Sc̄i Petri ad f'm Sc̄i Mich. Et preterea ō̄ies hō̄ies p̄dc̄am terram tenentes debent ſequi hundr' abb̄is de Burgo p̄ quolibet XV dies, & debent VI d. & ob' p̄ acris de hidag'. Et debent monſtrare abb̄i de Burgo vel ballivo ſuo francum plegium, & debent facere vigilias cum aliis hominibus provincie ad debitum & ſtatutum locum ſicut facere conſueverunt inter f'm Sc̄i Mich' & f'm Sc̄i Martin'. Hec autem ſervic' & t̄ras conſuet' habebunt p̄dc̄i abbas & conventus de Burgo & ſucc' eor' de p̄dc̄a t̄ra ita q̄d illas non poterunt augere nec mutare, nec amplius de t̄ra illa in aliquo exigere. Abbas quoque & conventus de Burgo conceſſer' eiſdem abb̄i & convent' de Croyland p̄dc̄um mariſcum sc̄d' quod p̄ p̄dc̄as metas diſtinctum eſt, h̄end' & tenend' ſibi & ſucc' ſuis de ipſis abb̄e & convent' de Burgo & ſucc' eor' in p̄pet' reddendo inde p̄ an' in eccl̄ia Sc̄i Petri de Burgo IV petras cere infra oct' Ap̄lor' Petri & Pauli p̄ omni ſervicio & exactione. Ita quod abbas & conv' de Burgo h̄ebunt commod' herbagii de ō̄ib̄s averiis tam propriis quam hō̄im ſuor' quam etiam averiis quorumlibet alior' qui intrabunt illud mariſcum, preterquam de d̄nicis averiis conventus & abb̄is de Croyland & hō̄ium ſuor' de Croyland & Peykirk. Et ſciend' q̄d licebit abb̄i & conv' de Croyland & hō̄ib̄s ſuis de Croyland ſine occ̄oe & contradicc̄oe & impedimento abb̄is & conv' & ſuor' ſervient' ibi turbam fodere, & ubi turbam foderint ſub turba argillam & zabulum capere & falcare ros* & junc', glacellam† & bindingam, ita tamen q̄d non removeant averia que ibi fuerint a paſtura ſua; poterunt tamen colpare‡ & habere ramiliam § & ō̄ia genera arborum que in eodem mariſco fuerint. Preterea de alio mariſco de Peykirke qui eſt extra p̄dc̄as metas conven' inter eoſdem abb̄es & conventus q̄d licebit abb̄i & conv' de Burgo ſine imped' & contradicc̄oe abb̄is & conv' de Croyland & ſervient' prioris in eo pratum facere sc̄d' quantitatem feodor' ſuor' qui comunicant in ead' paſtura, & ſimiliter licebit abb̄i & conv' de Croyland pratum facere in eod' mariſco sc̄d' quantitatem feodor' ſuor' qui communicant ibi ſine impedimento & contrad' abb̄is & conv' de Burgo & ſervient' ſuor'.

* Ruſh.
† Quere. *Glagellum* oſiers or withs, from *glaia* a hurdle. Du Cange.
‡ *Cut*, from the French *couper*.
§ Spray, or ſmall branches of wood for firing.

Finalis Concordia inter nos & Abbatem de Cruland de una virgata terre in Peakirk.

HEC eſt finalis concordia facta in cur' d̄ni regis apud Northton a die S̄ci Johis Baptiſte in unum menſem anno r. r. H. fil' r. J. xxxi°, coram R. de Thurkelby, G. de Preſton, Mag̃ro Simone de Walter, & J. de Colbarn, juſtic' itinerant' & aliis d̄ni R. fidelibus tunc ibi preſentibus inter Ric' ab̄bem de Croyland querent' & Willm ab̄bem de Burg' deforc' de una virgat' t̃re cum p̄tin' in Peykirke & de quodam mariſco qui jacet infra metas ſubſcriptas, s' ab aqua de Croyland que vocatur Nen uſque ad illum locum qui vocat' Finſet, & ab illo loco uſque ad Greynes, & a Greynes uſque ad Folkennar de Stoking, & deinde uſque ad Suthlake ubi Suthlake cadit in Weland, & ſic ſicut aqua que vocatur Weland currit uſque ad Croyland, & ibi cadit in Nen, unde finis factus fuit in cur' d̄ni R. J. p̃ris p̄dc̄i d̄ni R. coram ipſo d̄no rege J. apud Lexinton inter Akarin q̄d̄m ab̄bem de Burgo S̄ci Petri predec' ejuſd' ab̄bis de Burg' petent' & H. q̄d̄m ab̄bem de Croyland predec' p̄dc̄i ab̄bis de Croyland ten' & unde idem ab̄bas de Croyland queſtus fuit quod p̄dc̄us ab̄bas de Burgo contra p̄dc̄um finem impedivit ipſum p̄ ho͞ies & ſervient' ſuos quominus poterunt capere ſtallagia & facere attacheamenta infra quand' p̄tem ville de Croyland que eſt infra p̄dc̄as diviſas, & ſimilit' cuſtodire quendam pontem in Croyland infra p̄dc̄um mariſcum quominus ipſe & ho͞ies ſui potuerunt h̃re tranſitum ſuum cum averiis ſuis ultra p̄dc̄um pontem, & ſimiliter quod ipſe extirpavit & eradicavit arbores plantatas in p̄dc̄o mariſco, & quod cepit averia ipſius ab̄bis de Croyland & ho͞im ſuorum de Croyland & de Peykirke in p̄dc̄o mariſco contra p̄dc̄um finem, & unde placitum finis f̄ci ſummonitus fuit inter eos in eadem curia, s' quid prædictus ab̄bas de Burgo conceſſit p̄ ſe & ſucc' ſuis & eccl̄ia ſua p̄dc̄a quod p̄dc̄us ab̄bas de Croyland & ſucc' ſui de cetero ſine contradic͞oe vel impedimento ipſius ab̄bis de Burgo vel ſucc' ſuor' vel ho͞ium ſuor' vel ballivor' ſuor' lib̄e poſſint capere ſtallagia & theolon' & o͞ia attachiamenta facere ubique in p̄dc̄a villa de Croyland que ſita fuit infra p̄dc̄as metas die quo hec concordia facta fuit quam alibi in ead' villa. Ita quod p̄dc̄i ab̄bas de Burgo vel ſucc' de cetero nulla attachiamenta poterunt facere in ead' villa de Croyland, nec aliquid aliud in ea capere vel exigere, nec etiam aliquid impediment' p̄dc̄o ab̄bi de Croyland vel ſucc' ſuis vel ho͞ib̄s vel averiis eor' ad p̄dc̄m pontem facere in imp̄p̄m. Et preterea idem ab̄bas de Burgo conceſſit pro ſe, ſucc' ſuis & eccl̄ia ſ̃ua p̄dc̄a q̄d ipſi nec ho͞ies ſui poterunt aliquam feriam ſive vendic' averior' vel aliquor' alior' levare vel habere extra p̄dc̄am villam de Croyland quamdiu nundine de Croyland duraverunt p̄ quam idem ab̄bas de Croyland vel ſucc' ſui aliquid amittant in p̄dc̄is nundinis ſuis de Croyland imp̄p̄m. Et pro hac conceſſione, fine, & concordia Ric' de Hotot ad petic͞oem p̄dc̄i ab̄bis de Croyland conceſſit p̄dc̄o ab̄bi de Burgo & ſucc' ſuis & eccl̄ie ſue p̄dc̄e p̄ manus Rob̄i de Weſton & Ric̄i fr̃is Aelrici de o͞ib̄s tenementis que ipſis Rob' & Ric' tenuer' in villenag' de p̄dc̄o Ric̄o de Hotot in ead' villa die quo hec concordia facta fuit, & p̄ om̃ii alior' qui in poſterum tene-

ment' illa tenebunt ad dicos terminos imppm s' medietatem ad fm Sci Mich' & alteram medietatem ad Paſch', ſalvis eid' Rico de Hotot & heredibus ſuis oibs aliis ſervitiis & ꝓventibs de eiſd' tenementis ꝓvenientibs. Et hec concordia fca fuit inter eos, ſalvis eid' abbi de Burgo & ſucc' ſuis & eccle ſue pdce & pdco abbi de Croyland & ſucc' ſuis & eccle pdce oibs aliis articulis in priori fine inter predeceſſores pdcor' abbum de pdca terra & mariſco contentis.

Conventio inter nos & Abbatem de Cruland de foſſato circa Turbariam & de Gurgite.

CONVENIT inter dnm abbem de Burgo & dnm abbem Croyland & eor' convent' ſup controverſia mota inter eos, s' de foſſato fco circa turbariam & de gurgite fco inter Finſet & Namanneſlound, s' qd aqua & piſcaria inter Finſet & Namanneſlound remanebunt quiete dno abbi de Burgo, convent' & eor' ſucceſſorbs ad faciendum inde quicquid voluerint, hoc ſolo excepto qd nunquam inter pdcas metas aliquem gurgitem levabunt. Et tota aqua & piſcaria a Nomanneſlound uſque Croyland remanebit quiete dno abbi de Croyland & conv' & eor' ſucc' ad faciend' eis quicquid voluerint, & de foſſatis fcis contra cyrographum in dni regis cur' fcm dns abbas de Croyland faciet emendare infra menſem poſt ſubmonitionem dni abbis de Burgo, & ſciend' qd de eo qd ꝓviſum eſt de predcis aquis debet fieri cyrographum inter abbes & convtus ſignatum ſignis conventuum infra fm Sci Thome Apli a. r. r. H. fil' r. J. xv°. Uterque autem abbas ꝓmiſerunt in verbo veritatis hoc firmiter obſervare, adjecta etiam pena xv marcar'. Hoc autem ꝓmiſerunt priores utriuſque domus pro conventibus ſuis.

Ex Regro Cartar' Abbie Sci Petro de Burgo, given by the Earl of Exeter to the Society of Antiquaries, 1778.

The ſecond of theſe articles is a more correct copy of the agreement exhibited N° XXI. p. 35, 36.

N°

N° XLVIII.

HOKINTON.

Diſpute between the Abbot of Croyland and the Prior of Barnwell concerning tythes here.

HOKŸTON.

"UNIV' ſ̄ce matris eccl̄ie filiis preſentib̄s & futuris has l̄ras ñras inſpecturis. Frat' Johan', Dei g̃ra abbas mõſtii Sc̄i Bñdicti de Croyland ordĩs Sc̄i Bñdicti Linc' dioc' & ejuſd' loci convent eccl' ꝑoch̄ S̄i Andree de Hokynton Elien' dioc' in ꝑp̄os uſus canonice optinentes ſal̄tm in eo quem nob' pep̄it uſ̄us virginalis. Ad v̄rm noticiam ſing̃lor' deducim⁹ ac ꝑ nb̄s ac ſucceſſorib̄s ñris & dc̄o ñro mon' in ꝑpet' vos o͞es ſcire volumus ꝑ p̄ſentes q̃d inſpectis inſtrumentis & monumentis app̄c̄oꝭ eccl̄ie ñre de Hokyton p̄dc̄is & aliis legitimis documentis ex ꝑte religioſor' vir' prioris & conventus prioratus de Bernwell ord' Sc̄i Auguſtini canonic' dc̄e Eliens' dioc' nob' ſufficienter oſtenſis, concepimus evidenter q̃d porcio garbar' viz. due ꝑtes decimar' bladorꝫ & fructuum ꝓveniencium de terris d̄nicis quondam Pagani Peverel in Hokyton p̄dc̄a infra ſcript', vid̄l̄t, &c. & ſpecificent' ſingul̄æ t̄ræ ſingulatim quam id' prior & convent' infra ꝑoch' dc̄e eccl̄ie ñre de Hokyton ꝓcip̄e conſueverunt ac poſſident & ꝓcipiunt pacifice & quiete in p̄ſenti ac eiſd' & eor' dc̄o prioratui juſte & canonice ꝑtinuit ab antiquo & ant' edic͞onem conſilii Lateranens' & q̃mcumq; ap̄p̄c͞oem dc̄e eccl̄ie ñre nob' f̄cam, eandemq; porc͞oem garb' vid' due ꝑtes bl̄ador' & fructuum p̄dc̄or' iidem prior & convent' & p̄ceſſores & p̄dceſſores eorund̄m ꝑ ſe & miniſtros ſuos a temꝑe & ꝑ tempus cuj' contrarii memoria ho͞ium non extitit & hucuſq; jure ſuo & ejuſd' ſui priorat' pacifice & quiete ꝓcep̄unt ſcientib̄s ſing̃lis ep̄is & archid̄is eccl̄ie cathedral' Eliens', nob' & dc̄o ab̄b̄e mon' de Croyland ac p̄ceſſorib̄s & p̄deceſſorib̄s ñris abbatibus ejuſd' ñri mon' o͞ib̄s & ſingulis qui pro tempe fuerunt ſuis ꝑtib̄s ſucceſſivis ꝑmiſſar' tolerantib̄s & approbantib̄s tam tacite quam expreſſe ex dc̄a ſcientia toto tempe ſup̄dc̄o. In qua quidem porc͞oe nichil juris habemus nec nos habere p̄tendimus niſi ꝑ dimiſſionem prioris & conv' de Bernwell p̄dict̄or' nob' inde f̄cam & firmam ꝑpet' ſolvend' eiſd' p̄ori & conventui & prioratu ſuo de Bernwell ſing̃lis annis in ꝑpetuum IIII l. ſterlingor' vel ſaltem in moneta uſuali que ꝑ t̄ꝑe fuerit ad tantam eſtimac͞oem ad f̄m Pentecoſtes ſing̃lis annis durante firma p̄dc̄a prout in q̃od' ſcripto ꝑ p̄latos priorem & conventum nob' inde confecto & eor' ſigillo c͞oī conſignato plenius continetur. Que o͞ia & ſing̃la ex certa ſcientia recognoſcimus & confitemur ꝑ habito ſup̄ hoc tractatu & deliberac͞oe ſufficiente in capit̄lo

ñro mon' de Croyland ne aīq̄ ſucceſſores ñri in poſterum p occupac̄oem fructuum p̄dc̄or' & continuac̄oem tempis diuturni p p̄ſcipcion' confect' vel alio modo q... rius ẽ exp̄ſſum fugata vīate in p̄fata porc̄oe jus aliq̄d ſe habere p̄tendant in injuriam prioris & convent' p̄dc̄or' ac ñrum & ſucceſſor' ñrum g̃nde pīc̄lum aīar'. Ad quam quidem ſoluc̄oem loco & termino annuatim fideliter faciend' ut p̄dicitur obligamus nos, ſucceſſores ñros, ac eccl̄iam ñram de Hokyton juriſdic̄oe ep̄i Eliens' qui pro tẽpe fuerit loci ordinarii, ita q̄d p̄dc̄us ep̄us ordinarius loci poſt trinam requiſic̄oem & annunc̄oem puplice in eccl̄ia de Hokyton p eund' priorem vel alium ex p̄te prioris eid' abbati faciendam cum ceſſatum fuerit p abb' vel ſuos in ſolvend' c s̄. poſt menſem t̄mi ejuſd' Pentecoſtes elapſum in eccl̄iam p̄dc̄am de Hokyton int̄dc̄i ſententiam valeat fulminare donec moram ſuam in non ſolvendo dc̄us abbas vel aliquis nō̄ie ſuo curaverit ſufficienter purgare. Et ſi contingat dc̄os religioſos monachos in ſoluc̄oe vel circa ſoluc̄oem c ſolidor' poſt lapſum menſis ſup̄dc̄i p tres annos immediate tunc ſequentes malicioſe difficultatem q̄ovis colore cauſari, ex tunc liceat dc̄is religioſis canonicis de Bernwell decimas ſuas de Hokyton ſic ut p̄mittitur ad firmam p̄petuam dimiſſas recoligere, cariare & abducere & ad eor' canonicor' libitum & voluntatem p̄put eis melius videbitur diſponere & in utilitatem ſuam convertere abſq; p̄dc̄or' monachor' quavis contradic̄oe. In quor' o̅ium teſtimonium ſigillum ñrnm c̄oe unanimi aſſenſu ñro p̄it' & conſenſu hiis t̄ris fecimus apponi. Dat' ap' Croyland in capit̄lo ñro hora capit̄lari more ſolito congregato. Et fiat dies ſine tempus. Dat' anno d̄ni M° CCC° XLI° p̄p̄t' illam conſt̄uc̄oem editam a bone memorie d̄no Joh̄e de Stratford q̄ndam Cantuar' archiep̄o que ſic incipit, Licet Otto & Ottobonus, &c.

Cloſe by this part is written in the margin, in an equally old hand, "Mđ q̄d non erat finaliter concluſum in maī̄a p hoc q̄d dicit & fiat dies."

Henry de Caſewyk was abbot from 1324 to 1358, yet nothing is plainer than J. Dei gr' abbas, &c. and the date 1341.

Queen's College, Cambridge, purchaſed the impropriation (the only one they have) about 1591, and in about five years after they paid about XIII l. for a new purchaſe of it. It founded about twelve ſcholarſhips, which are ſo ſmall that they are of no real uſe to the college. The college purchaſed about XIII l. p an. ſoon after the living. The late Mr. Guy Sindry, alderman of Cambridge, was their leſſee here, upon whoſe widow's death, 1772, his eſtates were divided between his heirs at law.

Names of pieces of land held by the abbey tenants of the fee called *Petite* in Hokynton, anno H. abb̄is 23°.

Le Waty.
Herynglond.
Drythowe.
Stonypynde.
Le Ston.
Bandole.
Tohoweye.
Cutte de balk.
Brokfurlong.
Littlewell brook.
Le Caſt.
Langfurlong.
Emeſmere.
Toftweyeſende.
Toftweye.
Hodewyneſcroft.
Stratfurlong.
Rodelond.
Ruſchefurlong.
Rededole.
Thorn Dayte.
Haweye.
Pytfurlong.
Schortefurlong.

Made-

Madefurlong.
Le Slade.
Eldeda.
Le Hil.
Gryttonhalu.
Gryttonmere.
Metelond.
Stanwelle.
Netherthorn.
Wranglond.
Bandole.
Le Toftis.
Boukys.
Sandhill.
Middilfurlong.
Watrifurlong.
Goſedale.
Striveybalk.
Wrongbek.
Langdychweye.
Le Depſlade.
Toftbrok.
Stantorweye.
Hobbeſcroft.
Tenſerd.
Metelond.
Stanwell.
Bradeweye.
Eſemere.
Raveneſwelle.
Dychfurlong.
Le Morpait.
Le Smethe.
Credis.
Sebrondych.

The whole number of acres $\frac{xx}{xii}$.v acr' dī rod'. fol. 175—179.

A precipe of E. III. to his eſcheator for Cambridgeſhire, to reſtore to the abbot of Croyland a meſſuage in Hokyton.

Controverſy between the abbot of Croyland, as rector of Hokynton, and William Fraunceys, rector of Cotenham, about tythes in Weſtwyck field, a hamlet of Cotenham, which the former refuſed to pay, but demanded as their due, 1315, at the archbiſhop's viſitation of Ely dioceſe, held in St. Andrew's church at Hiſton, 4 non. Jul. 1315, by John de Ros, archdeacon of Salop, &c. who paſſed no definitive ſentence, but left it to the archbiſhop and his council learned in the law, who determined, That the hamlet and field of Weſtwyck were within the bounds and limits of the parochial church of Hokynton, appropriated to the religious of Croyland, as had been fully proved by nine of their witneſſes, " ſenes & valitudinarii," and eighteen others.

That the religious have taken tythes there time immemorial.

That the pariſhioners of the ſaid hamlet receive the ſacraments, are baptized and buried, and pay their tythes in Hokynton church.

That the rector of Cotenham only ſet up a mill, called Lowe Mill, which he ſhould not introduce on the occaſion, and that his witneſſes both to this and his poſſeſſion of the tythes contradict each other.

This proceſs takes up 19 folios, from 175 to 198. 4 R. II. the abbot recovered ſeizin of a *placea* in Hokynton againſt Thomas Moraunt of London, and John Bond of Freſton. fol. 198.

N° XLIX.

COTENHAM.

1343, 18 E. III. the abbot of Croyland and John de Liſle of Cotenham ſettled their diſputes in relation to the partition of agiſtments in ſix parts of Cotenham fen, viz. Smithyfen, Northfen, Segchawfen, Charfen, Tappyngmore, and Grekenhilfen. The monies ariſing therefrom to be kept in a box in the cuſtody of the bailiff of the manors of the ſaid John, or the bailiffs of the abbot and of Burdeleys. fol. 171.

Mem̃d' q̃d xv kl̃n' April' ſcilicet die Jovis px' poſt medium quadrageſime, a° Dñi mill̃mo cccxliiii, & anno regni reg' E. tcii poſt conqueſtum xviii, collocutum fuit int' ab̃bem Croyland ex una pte & đnum Joh̃em de Inſula de Cotenham ex alt̃a pte in p̃ſencia đni Simonis de Drayton & đni Warini de Baſſingb' & alior' pbor' & legalium hoīum in eccl̃ia de Cotenham tunc tēpis p̃ſencium ſup̃ diverſis controverſiis tangentibus ſex mariſcos in Cotenham, videl̃t q̃d ille mariſcus qui vocatur Smithyfen a modo ſing̃lis annis jaceat in defenſo a tēpe pur' b̃e Marie uſq; poſt falcac̃oem & carriac̃oem ejuſd' & q̃d idem mariſcus ſit partitus p̄ duas virgas unius & ejuſd' menſure ſcil̃t p̄ virgam ſexdecim pedum & dī per baillios dc̃or' đnor' ab̃bis & Joh̃is in Cotenham racione đnii utriuſq; eor' in Cotenham & non racione alicuj⁹ alteri⁹ manerii & q̃d nullus alius ibidem portet virgar' rac̃one alicuj⁹ đnii alterius quam dc̃or' ab̃bis & Joh̃is quoad lib̃ac̃oem faciendam. Poteſt tamen balł̃s le Burdeleys ibidem portare virgam menſure ſup̃dc̃e ad tēpa tand' an' dñs ſuus habeat q̃d ſi debetur ex conſuetudine. Poteſt ē balł̃s rectoris de Cotenham temptare p̄ virgam conſimilem an' dñs ſuus & lib̃i tenentes ejuſd' ville. Qui eciam mariſcus ſit p̄titus p̄ quarentenas xl perticar' in longitudine p̄ virgam ſup̃dc̃am. In quibus oīb̃s & ſingulis quarentenis capiet đnus Joh̃es de Inſula primum caſt & đnus abbas sc̃dum caſt lataliter juxta ip̄m equalis menſure & condic̃oīs. Et poſtea unuſquiſque de villa capiat ſuam porc̃oem quam deberet habere sc̃d' antiq' conſuetudinem illius ville. Et q̃d denarii qui erunt recepti ex agiſtamentis in aliis quinque mariſcis de Cotenham, ſcil̃t Northfen, & Seghchawfen, Charfen, Tappyngmore, & Grekenhilfen, fidelit' ponent' una pixide & ex̃haut' in conſpectu ballior' đnor' ab̃bis & Joh̃is ſup̃dc̃or' & in conſpectu balł̃i de Burdeleys. Que quidem pixis erit in manerio & cuſtodia balł̃i p̃dc̃i Joh̃is ſub ſerura tamen dc̃or' trium balł̃ior'. Et q̃d ſemper a x denar' exiſtentes in ead' pixide rac̃oe agiſtamenti p̃dc̃i p̃ciant' in tres partes, ſcil̃t q̃d p̃dc̃us Joh̃es habent quatuor den' & p̃dc̃us abbas alios iiii^or den' & q̃d le Burdeleys habeat nonum denarium. Item q̃d nullus tenens in Cotenham novit' fc̃s citra tempus memoria aliq̃d capiat in p̃dc̃o mariſco poſito in defenſo niſi duntaxat de porc̃oe đni ſui. Item q̃d p̃dc̃i

balł̃i

balli dcor' Johis & abbis de maneriis eor' de Cotenham in oibs execucoibs de rebs supdcis faciend' & in quocunque officio in ea pte faciendo sint eqalis potestatis & condicois: ita tamen qd unusquisque dnus ville supdce capiat proficuum amciamenti de tenentibus suis ppiis p transgressione fca in quocunq' dcor' mariscor' & qd nullus dnor' ville de Cotenham in cur' sua amciet tenentem altius dni racoe transgressionis fce in aliquo dcor' mariscor'. Et continget aliquem lib' tenent' vel alium extraneum amciari in cur' dcor' dnor' Johis & abbis racoe alicuj⁹ transgressionis in pdcis mariscis fce pficuum inde pveniens equalit' dividit' int' pdcos dnos Johem & abbem. Quos oes & singulos articulos supdcos dnus abbas Croiland tolerat quousq; melius fuerit consultus & edoctus de pdcis, videlt an aliquis dcor' articlor' tollerator' ab abbe sit in pjudicium dnii sui in Cotenham. fol. 171. b.

Names of the Abbot's demesne Lands here, to be measured by the Perch of sixteen Royal Feet *.

On Threrodehull.
In the Buttes at Aldeburghhaye.
In Bradmedoru.
On the Heldland.
In Mikelhaldeburgh.
In Littlehaldeburgh.
In Holm medow.
In Flegydole.
In Holmhutt.
In Nortlong.
Foulfen.
Fritfen.

Grant of Lands in Cambridgeshire by King Stephen

STEPHANUS rex Angl', epo de Ely & justiciar' vicecom' ministris & oibs fidelibs suis de Cantebrigschire sal'. Sciatis me concessisse & donasse eccie Sci Guthlaci & mochis in ea Deo servientib' in ppet' elemos' quietanciam de Dangelt, de Hydag', & de Murdred, & de oi sclari consuetud' & exacoe xiii hyd' & di hyd' tre sue in Cantebrigschr, vid' in Cotenham v hid' & di. in Hokynton iii hid', & in Draiton v hid', p salute mea & puor' meor' & p aia reg' Henr' avunculi mei & p aiabs pdecessor' meor' regum Angl' & p aia Matild' reg' uxis mee & Eustachii filii mei & p aiabs oium fidelium defunct'. Quare volo & pcipio qd eccla illa & monachi in ea Deo serv' xiii hid' & di bene & in pace, libe & quiete teneant ab oi seclari consuetud' & exacoe imppetuum sicut eis concedo & hac psenti carta confirmo. Test' Henr' de Essex & aliis.

27 E. I. 1299, the abbot justified his claim of view of frank pledge, weyf, and infangtheof, in Cotenham, Hokynton, and Drayton, before the justices itinerant at Cambridge. fol. 174.

* xvi ped' reg'.

N° L.

MONKS HOSTLE in CAMBRIDGE.

Mortiſacio Collegii Monachorum ſtudencium Cantebrig', Anno Joh'is *Abb'is* ij°.

HENRICUS Dei gr̃a, rex Angl' & Franc' & d̃nus Hibernie, oĩbs ad quos p̃ſentes l̃re ꝑvenerint ſalutem. Monſtraverunt nobis & conſilio ñro abbas & conventus de Croyland ordinis S̃ci Benedicti qualiter gentes ejuſd' regionis ꝑ majori ꝑte infra regnum ñrum Anglie juxta diſcrecioẽs ſuas certos commonachos ſuos ad ſcolas univerſitatis Cantebrigg ibidem in jure canonico & ſacra ſcriptura informandos utuntur invenire, qui quidem abbas & conventus nec aliquis de ordine p̃dc̃o aliquod hoſpicium ſive manſionem de ſuo ꝑp̃io infra dc̃am villam Cantebrigg' ordinat' pro commonachis ſuis ꝑ ipſos ad ſcolas univerſitatis p̃dc̃e taliter deſtinatis niſi cum ꝑſonis ſecularibus in hoſpiciis ſuis commoratur non habentes, ſicq; monachi p̃dc̃i tam religioſe sc̃d̃m formam & regulam ꝑfeſſionis & ordinis ſuor' tractari ſeu gubernari non poſſunt prout deberent in caſu quo ipſi in certo loco exiſtent' inhabitantes. Nos conſiderantes q̃d abbatia p̃dc̃a de fundacione nobilium ꝑgenitor' ñror' & ñro p̃ronatu exiſtit & ꝑ eo q̃d dicti abbas & conventus & ſucceſſores ſui ꝑ ſtatu ñro dum vixerimus & pro aĩa ñra cum ab hac luce migravimus ac ꝑ aĩab⁹ dc̃or' nobilium ꝑgenitor' ñror' sp̃alius exorabunt, de aviſamento & aſſenſu conſilii ñri, & ꝑ duodecim marcis nobis ſolutis in hanaꝑio ñro, conceſſimus & licenciam dedimus venerabilibus p̃ribus Thome Dunolm' & Will'o Norwicen' ep̃is ac Joh̃e Hore de Chyderle q̃d ipſi duo meſuagia cum ꝑtin' in ꝑochia S̃ci Egidii in dicta villa Cantebrigg' que de nobis in burgagio tenentur, & que valorem quadraginta & ſex ſolidor' & octa denarior' ꝑ ann' non excedunt, ſicut ꝑ quandam inquiſicionem coram Will'o Walker eſcaetore ñro in com' Cantebrigg' de mandato ñro captam & in cancellar' ñra retornatam eſt comꝑtum dare poſſint & concedere p̃dc̃is abb̃i & conventui habend' & tenend' ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis imꝑpetuum & eiſdem abb̃i & conventui q̃d ipſi meſuagia p̃dc̃a cum ꝑtin' p̃fatis ep̃is & Joh̃e recipere poſſint & tenere ſibi & eiſd' ſucceſſoris ſuis imꝑpetuum tenore p̃ſencium ſimiliter licenciam dedimus ſp̃ialem: ſtatuto de t̃ris & ten' ad manum mortuam non ponend' edito aut aliquo alio ſtatuto ſive ordinacione in contrarium f̃co non obſtantibus. Proviſo ſemper q̃d omnes monachi dc̃i ordinis S̃ci Benedicti infra regnum ñrum p̃dc̃m aut alibi ſub ñra ſubjeccione exp̃ſſe ꝑfeſſi ſcolas exercentes in meſuagiis p̃dc̃is inſimul commorantes exiſtunt sc̃d̃m ordinacionem in generali capitulo ejuſd' ordinis inde faciend': nolentes q̃d p̃dc̃i ep̃i & Joh̃es & h̃edes ſui aut p̃fati abbas & conventus aut ſucceſſores ſui rac̃oe ꝑmiſſor' ꝑ nos vel heredes ñros, juſtic', eſcaetores, vicecomites aut alios ballivos ſeu miniſtros ñros vel heredum ñror' quoſcunque inde occaſionentur, moleſtentur

tur in aliquo, ſeu graventur. Salvis tamen nobis & heredibus ñris ſerviciis inde debitis & conſuetis. In cujus rei teſtimonium has ſras ñras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo ap' Weſtmonaſterium ſeptimo die Julii, anno regni ſexto. fol. 215.

Mr. Cole queſtioned whether this curious deed be ſtill exiſting any where elſe. It is written in the hand of the time. William Alnewyk was biſhop of Norwich 6 H. VI. 1428, at which time Thomas Langley was biſhop of Durham.

Seven pages of this regiſter, from fol. 199 to fol. 206, contain Domeſday for Huntingdonſhire, or, in the words of the regiſter,

" Hic annotantur terre de Huntingdon ſcher' ſicuti annotant' in magno rotulo de *" Wynton'."*

From thence to folio 213 other records of lands in the ſame county held by different religious houſes.

N° LI.

MORBORNE, co. HUNTINGDON.

" ABBAS Croiland tenet manerium & villam de Morburn in liḃam, puram & ꝑpetuam elemoſinam de dono d̄ni regis Edgari quondam regis Angl'. Et curia dc̄i manerii cum gardino continet in ſe xxx acras. Ad totam dc̄am villam ꝑtinent v hide t̄re & dī & una virgata t̄re: quor' quelt hida continet IIII virgatas t̄re & quelt virgata t̄re continet in ſe xxx acras. De quibus hidas dc̄s abb' tenet in d̄nico unam hidam & unam virgatam t̄re que continent ut ſup'. It' habet ibid' VI acras p̄ti. It' ħt ibid' paſturam ſepal' que continet unam acram. It' ħt ibid' unum molend' ventrit'. Lib' tenent' * d̄nus Henr' ꝑſona de Morburn tenet unum meſuag' & dī virgat' t̄re ad volunt' abb̄is Croyland reddendo inde ꝑ an' dc̄o abb̄i VIII š."

[By the ſide of this in a very old hand, " M'd q'd hida continet IIII virgatas t're & virgat' continet xxxta acras." This authority ſettles the ſtandard of the hide and virgate, at leaſt for this part of the kingdom, and confirms Mr. Agard's conjecture, that a hide contained ſeven ſcore acres, though as to his ſuppoſition, that a hide and carucate were the ſame, it is eaſily confuted by this Domeſday for Huntingdonſhire, where in almoſt every article mention is made of both. In his Dimenſions of Land in England, publiſhed in Hearne's Collection of Curious Diſcourſes, 1720, p. 75—78. he ſays, that in *Fenton*, a town, I think, in Huntingdonſhire, a virgate was taken for thirty acres. Hearne, in his preface, p. lxxxi. ſays, the roll of *Winton* was made by order of Alfred, ſo that the red letter title before noticed muſt refer to ſome other " great roll of Wincheſter," as it mentions both Edward and William the Conqueror. Domeſday Book got its name from being lodged in a houſe at Wincheſter called Domus Dei. This may therefore be a tranſcript from that book. Mr. Hearne (loc. cit.) laments there are no more boundaries of counties, ſuch as that publiſhed by him at the end of Sprot's Chronicle between Cambridgeſhire and Huntingdonſhire. This Croyland Regiſter furniſhes another between Cambridgeſhire and Lincolnſhire. Mr. COLE.]

* The number of tenants was never put down, but a blank ſpace left for them.

The jury of Normancros hundred, 13 E. I. preſent that the abbot of Croyland "ſubtraxit unam ſectam com' de menſe in menſē & hundr' p̄dc̄i de III ſeptimanis in III ſeptimanas que fieri debent p̄ ten' q̄d id' ab' teñt in Morburn jam quadraginta & quinqūe annis elapſis ſine licentia & voluntate, &c." The abbot denied the charge, and was acquitted. The ſheriff returned that the ſuit was due for the ſheriff's aid, and that the hundred of Normancros was in the hands of the abbot of Thorney, "qui non ſequitur verſus p̄dc̄m ab' de Croiland, ideo quod ſectam hundr' nihil ad p̄ſens, ſalvo ſive d̄ni regis cum tempus hoc popoſcerit, &c." fol. 209.

Among the abbot's tenants in Morburn was the rector. The farmers, neifs, and cottagers, of that place and Oggerſton, did the accuſtomed ſervices beforementioned under Wellingborough. Some of their payments were made twice a year on the feſtivals of St. Bartholomew and St. Guthlac.

N° LII.

BASTON, co. Linc.

THE abbot having ſued John Witham of Baſton, gentylman, for the damages hereunder ſet forth, and brought it to an outlawry, he made his ſubmiſſion in the following bond. See p. 67.

"This bill made at Donedyke the xx^{ti} day of May, in the yere of our ſov̄aign lorde kyng Herry Sext xxxiii, witneſſeth, that wher I John Witham of Baſton, ſquier, have claymed to have weyfe and ſtray in the waſtys of the town of Baſton, and as hit ſurmitted by my lord John abbot of Croiland uppon on me yt I ſhuld now late ha... in the waſt of the ſayd town II horſe be the ſame cauſe, of the which II horſe, forſothe, I ...,. that I tooke one, for the wich I offir me to ſatisfie my ſayd lord by his advice and Ri..... Benynton his ſtuard. And as towching the tother horſe, forſothe, I toke noon nor hadde noon, and yt I offir ... declare me in ſuch wyſe as ſhall be acceptable to my ſayd lord. And wher my ſayd lord hath ſurmitted uppon me yt I ſhuld do felle and carrye away certen welowes, grovyng in the waſt of the ſaid town, I knowlege and confeſſe yt the ſayd welowes ware filled and caried away lyke as my ſayd lord hath ſeyd; bot truly I hadd noon of them, nor no.. nor vayle of them, bot the kyrkgreves of the town of Baſton hadde them. And ſo as touching that poynt I will declare me ſo to my ſeid lord yt he ſhall hold hym content. And as touchyng a p̄cell of ground of my ſeyd lorde of Croyland, conteynyng by eſtimacion halfe an acre, the which I have takyn into my place in Baſton and cloſid hit, I pray my ſeyd lord yt hit lyke hym to take another parcell therfor of myn in eſchaunge by the advice of his lerned counſell. And as touch-

yng

yng holdyng of my courte in the chapel of Baſton, the which ſtandeth on the waſt of the ſeyd toun, I graunte to my ſeyd lord of Croyland, and to his ſucceſſoures fro hens forward for me and myn heyres never no courte to hold in the ſeyd chapel, for as much as I confeſſe and know by this p̄ſent wrytyng that the waſtys of the ſeyd toun longe and appteine of ryghte to hym and not to me. As touchyng yt my ſeyd lord claymeth homage of me and ſute to his courte in Baſton, fro III wekes to III wekes and II pound of white incenſe for a place of londe called Boicotegrene, I ſey that oon Herry, p̄deceſſor of my ſaid lordes, by a lre undyr his covent ſeale, of the which lre the copy foloweth hereafter.——

[Here a grant in Latin from abbot Henry to Simon de Drieby and heirs, of Boicotegrene, on the ſame terms as his father Robert held it, paying as above, &c. &c.]

graunted to oon Simond Drieby, oon of whoſe heyres I am, to pay to hym and to his ſucceſſoures II lb. of white incenſe for all man' s̄vice. And ſo I undirſtond not that my ſeyd lord will clayme any homage or ſute to courte of me in this caſe as for Boicotegrene, and that I will reporte me to his lerned counſell. And as touchyng the incenſe I will truly content hym therof with the arrerage of the ſame, beſechyng hym of a day of payment unto the feſte of Seynt Barthelemewe next comynge. And yf ther be any other offence, treſpace, or grevaunce doon by me to my ſeyd lorde, and alſo as touchyng expens and coſtage of certen ſuyde agayn lorde of Croyland I offyr me by this p̄ſent wrytyng ob the rule & ordinaunce of my ſeyd lorde and Ric to this p̄ſent wrytyng John Witham.

fol. 217. 218.

Capella Sancti Johannis Evangeliſte de Baſton.

UNIV', &c. Ric̄us Dyklim' in decretis licent' p̄ſidens conc' Linc' ſal'. Cum p̄m ſit & meritorium ac conſonum equitati ibi p̄cipue teſtimonium veritati p̄hibere ubi de dedicacione alicujus loci ad cultum divinum deputati in dubium valeat revocari v̄re igitur univerſitati tenore p̄sēt' innoteſcimus quandam capellam ab antiquo eſſe conſtructam ob honorem Sc̄i Joh̄is Evangeliſte in villa de Baſton, Linc' dioc', optenta primitus licencia de relig' viris abb̄e & cov' de Croyland ordinis Sc̄i Bn̄dci rac̄oe d̄nii ibid' p̄tinent' ad eos in quor' quid' fundo d̄ca capella dinoſcitur edificari. Et quia antedc̄a capella de novo eſt ſufficienter dotata ad ſuſtentac̄oem p̄ ppetuo II capellan' ad minus celebraturor' in quad' capella in hon' Nativ' B. Marie inibi edificate & annexa p̄fate capelle Sc̄i Joh̄is Evangeliſte igitur Aldermannus cujuſd' gilde ſive fraternitatis tente ibid' in hon' Nativ' B. M. V. cum fr̄ib̄s ſuis multipliciter inſtevit penes rev. in X° patr' & d̄nm dompnum Joh̄em abb' de Croyland p̄dict' & ejus' covent' quatinus dignarentur impendere eor' aſſenſum & licenciam ut p̄fata capella dedicari valeat in hon' Sc̄i Joh̄is Evangeliſte cum veriſimilit' non redundabit in eor' p̄judic' ſive gravamen ſed pocius iu futuris ip̄bus magnum emolumentum ſive commodum deveniet p hoc i̊m ipſor' vicario."

On their conſenting Thomas Balſcote alias Cleforde, Doctor in decrees, ſuffragan to John abp. of Canterbury, the ſee of Lincoln being vacant by the death of Marmad. Lumley (whence correct Willis) did it as above, Sept. 15, 1451. fol. 218.

Abbot Henry had, in 1347, agreed with John the vicar, that he ſhould celebrate all maſſes in this chapel except on Eaſterday, and thence on Sundays and feſtivals to October 1, and the great daily maſs (magna miſſa de die cum nota S ꝑ proximos dies dominicales) and on feſtivals (& in dieb' profeſtis ꝑ ann' miſſa licet non cum nota), which were to be celebrated in the pariſh church. fol. 218.

N° LIII.

HOLBECHE.

Robert Littlebury, knt. and his anceſtors held lands here and in Whaplode of the abbot of Croyland, as of the ſoke of Gedney from long before the reign of E. III. when they began to intermit payment for 12 years and incurred an arrear:

For his own and his men's table with the abbot of Croyland,	XL ł.
farm of tythes in Whaplode,	IX ł.
denariis mutuo receptis, (money borrowed,)	XII ł.
ſeveral horſes borrowed and not reſtored,	IV ł.
trees bought, IV marcs.	
his funeral legacy,	X ł.
	LX ł. XIII s. IV d.

John Littlebury gave the abbot divers jewels in payment of the above rents and debts. On his death the eſtate came between his widow and ſon Robert. She regularly for her time paid X s. ꝑ ann. and on her death, 29 H. VI. her ſon came into the whole, and having never paid any rent from his firſt taking it, 20 H. VI. to 32 H. VI. was diſtrayned on for the rent. fol. 219.

N°

N° LIV.

WHAPLODE.

The Value of the Vicarage.

Quære. Whether the vicar may advance *(extendere)* it to XIX ſ. III d. more. It appeared that he received,

From VI ſtone *(petræ)* of butter at VIII d. each, IV ſ.
From IIIIlx ſtone of cheeſe, tythe of $\frac{xx}{v}$xi cows, at IV d. p ſtone, XX ſ.
Tythe of $\frac{xx}{vi}$xvii cows and a half, at IV d. each, XLV ſ. X d.
Tythe of $_{viii}^{xx}$ix cows, at I d. each, XIV ſ. I d.
Tythe of XV tytheable calves, at XX d. XXV ſ.
Tythe of *Oddys* for xv_{iii}^{xx} and VII calves, each calf $\frac{1}{2}$ d. XV ſ. VIII d. ob.
In Cokwax and Romepeny of $\frac{xx}{xi}$ and XII. LXVII ſ. VIII d.
Domicil' conjugat', each III d. II q̃.
XLIX *domicil' vidual' & aliar' perſonar'*, a II d. X ſ. II d. II q̃.
Several acres of hay, at III d. II d. ob. II d. and I d. each.
XX virgates of hay, for tythe of $\frac{xx}{v}$ acres, each XII d.
Tythe of honey and wax and *ſuarmys apum.*
Tythe of oddys, fleeces, and lambs.
Tythe of $\overline{xl}$ccc reeds, at a halfpenny p c.
Tythe of colts.
Tythe of pigeons.
Tythe of pigs.
Tythe of geeſe I d. each. & *oddys aucarum*, each *odde* a halfpenny.
Eaſter offerings, on Eaſter Sunday and the two principal days following, of perſons then firſt communicating a halfpenny each.
Mortuaries, living and dead.
Alterage *in purific' mulier' nubencium.*
Alterage *ſoleniis anniverſar' ſeptenis & trecentar' dieb's.*
Alterage *ac diebus ſepultur'.*
Wax on the Purification of the Virgin Mary, VI ſ. VIII d.
Offerings in the chapels of Holy Trinity, St. Catherine and St. John Baptiſt.
Money *oblac' in baptiſmate, viſitac' mulier' & in nupciis.*
Every Sunday in the year except Eaſter Sunday, cum pane benedicto I d. ob. in the year VI ſ. VIII d. II q̃.
Rent *camerar' presbitorum parochial'*, VI ſ. VIII d.

Allowance for horſe hire for the ſaid prieſts to viſit the ſick, vi s. viii d. p an.
Sma xxviii l. xvii s. xx d.

Charges on the vicar, for two chaplains vi l. a table for them civ s. rooms at vi s. viii d. a horſe to viſit the ſick vi s. viii d. and out of the fees for baptiſms, viſiting lying-in-women, and ſick, and for weddings and confeſſions xl s.
Sma xiii l. xvii s.

Synodals and archdeaconal procurations,	xiv s. vi d.
Tenths,	xl s.
Viſitations of the ordinary,	xiii s. iv d.
Bread and wine at Eaſter,	v s. iv d.
Wax and *factura ejuſdem*,	xiii s. vi d.
Entertaining three clerks and others that may come on the three principal days,	xiii s. iv d.
Repairs of the vicarage, one year with another,	xxxiii s. iv d.
Repairs of the chancel nothing in his time.	
	vi l. xiii s. iii d.

Then follows the abbot's exceptions: the vicar differs from his *conteſtes* as to perſonal tithes, of which they ſay nothing, alſo as to the value of the offerings in the three chapels, of the wax on the purification, the pay, &c. of the two prieſts, the number of the pariſhioners. The witneſſes on the abbot's part gave in a lower valuation, amounting to xxxiii l. xi s. o d. ii q. The abbot, however, was willing to allow the ſaid vicar, for each of the prieſts vi d. per day, on each of the principal days and for their table xlvi s. and viii d. each, and for their lodging xiii s. iv d. Total of the vicar's charge xv l. xviii s. Remains clear to him xix l. xviii s. viii d. fol. 219—222.

Aid to be payed to the abbot of Croyland in the fifth yeare of abbot Litlington among others by the receiver of Croyland, and the keeper of one lady's light. Total lxiii s. iv d.

Then follow various fines levied by the ſheriffs of Lincolnſhire, and warrants to apprehend offenders, &c. to the bailiff of the abbot's liberty in the reign of E. IV. The following is curious as it ſhews who was chancellor of England for the ſhort period of poor king Henry VIth's reſtitution which is omitted by Sir William Dugdale in his Chronica ſeries:

" Johes Aſcough, armig', vic' Linc', ballio ville de Croyland, &c. tibi mando q̃d capias Johem Nutkyn de Croyl', ſen', yoman, ita q̃d habeas corpus ejus cor' dno rege in cr° Sc̃i Hill' ad reſp' veñabili patri archiep' Ebor' cancell' dni regis Angliæ de plit' tuo. Dat' ſub ſigillo officii mei xvi Jan. anno ab inchoac̃oe r. r. Henrici Sexti xix, & readep̃c̃onis ſue poteſtatis anno primo."

Diſ-

Diſpute between the Abbot of Croyland and the Pariſhioners of Whaplode about Trees growing in the Church Yard at Whaplode, 1481.

FEB. 13, 1481, 21 E. IV. came Alan Dawſon, the abbot's bailiff, to abbot Richard to inform him that the pariſhioners of Whaplode intended to come and aſk leave to cut down all the trees in their church yard, "ad relevacõem cujuſd' nove fabrice," in the ſaid church. The abbot replied, "They are mine as patron and rector of the church, and I will not have them taken down. I know not if they be fit for the purpoſe. I think they are but lately grown, ſince the laſt fall. *(Arbitor enim quod non ſunt niſi novelle creſcencie a tempore ultime ſucciſionis.)* If they are conſiderable enough to be ſold I will diſpoſe of them, and apply them according to my diſcretion, to improve your church." Alan, who had been privy to the ſale *(vendic'o'is conſcius)* immediately confeſt he had ſold the trees to different perſons in the name of the whole town. The abbot poſitively forbad the cutting them down till his ſteward could certify about them. Alan alledged the bounty of former abbots who had given the pariſhioners the ſaid trees. The abbot ſaid they had given away only a certain number, and he ſhould do the ſame. Alan went away diſſatisfied, and told his neighbours what anſwer he had received. Shortly after three of them came to the abbot to aſk in the name of the pariſhioners and neighbours for trees for the new work of the church, but received the ſame anſwer. On the Thurſday after Aſh Wedneſday [a] Richard Keele, vicar, William Haltoft, eſq. and Robert Andrewe, of the ſame town, came to the abbot to ask his leave in the name of their neighbours to cut down all the trees for the benefit of the church, as they had heretofore done. The abbot promiſed his final anſwer after his ſteward had viewed them next day, and that he would make them as handſome an allowance out of their value towards the repair of the church, as any of his predeceſſors, reſerving to himſelf one quarter of the money they might ſell for, or part of them ſtanding, as a mark of his right. They replied they could not anſwer for the people, and were afraid the trees would be cut down before they got home, or if they had not actually begun they would in defiance of them: therefore it would be better to proceed on the old preſcriptive plan. The abbot anſwered, "Where is the conſiſtency of your conduct, to ask my leave, and then alledge a preſcriptive right? Let my ſteward or one of my ſervants view them to-morrow, and ſee how or to whom you have ſold them, and when the money is to be paid, and he ſhall excuſe you from paying more money for them, only reſerving to me one fourth to keep up my right." This laſt article was to much for them to digeſt, and they ſaid publicly in the abbot's hall that the trees ſhould come down whether he would or no. Next day the abbot ſent Lambert Foſſedike, his ſteward, with John Okeley and Simon Herris, to view the trees and claim his ſhare of them, giving up the reſt to the pariſhioners for the uſe of their church. The ſteward in his riding

[a] *Poſt diem cineris.*

dreſs

dreſs [b] with his companions turned into the church to hear maſs, which being ended they went to the people who were cutting down the trees in the church yard ſaying to them *God ſpeede felows.* They replied *God ſo do.* The ſteward asked by what authority they did this; they anſwered, By the conſent and order of the townſhip. The ſteward calmly rejoined, I, in the name of my maſter, the abbot of Croyland, rector and patron of this church, in whom the right is, forbid you to proceed till I have had ſome further converſation with the pariſhioners, and then you may proceed as we direct. They looked askew at him, and ſaid "*What ſeys yon monk?* "By the Lord's wounds we would go on though the abbot himſelf were here, and "we tell you if he were here we would cut his head off." The ſteward making towards the church for his ſafety, the woodcutters left their work, and made at him with their ſharp hatchets and axes to drag him into the ſtreet and cut off his head. One of them, better adviſed than the reſt, went to the vicar, who was hearing confeſſions in the church, to tell him how angry the people were; he came out with the reſt of the prieſts and people to reſcue the ſteward, and get him within the church. The enraged populace to the number of about ſixteen ruſhed on him and dragged him ſo furiouſly by his riding hood [c] that they almoſt ſtrangled him, tore his coat in pieces, and took away his purſe, containing gold and ſilver to pay ſeveral perſons, a ſilver ring, and other records [d] from his ſide before the chancel door. One of them threw a hatchet at him, which being warded off by another man's arm, wounded the foot of a third who ſtood by. At the earneſt entreaty of ſeveral of the pariſhioners, the vicar, and other prieſts, he was reſcued and ſafely lodged in the veſtry, and the reſt returning to work gave the key to the vicar and William Haltoft, with a ſtrict charge not to let him out till he had written a letter in his own hand to ſend to the abbot to the following effect and ſhewn it to them:

"Rigth worſhipful fadre, pleiſeth your goode fadrehode to undreſtond that I was in point to have bien ſlayn by the comenalte of the town of Whaplode, for that yei have not yeire deſire according as of old yei have hadde. Wherfor pleaſe it yow to ſend the cõen ſeale that thei may have the tres in peſible poſſeſſion to the ꝑfite allonly of the chirch of Whaplode, and thei to aske a licence of you and your ſucceſſors, and that ye nor your ſucceſſors ſhall not vex non of the town forſeid for fellyng of the trees at this tyme, nor troublyng of me, or els I can not departe nor cum home from them unto ſuch tyme as ye ſeale them according to this diſire."

This letter, having been read to them by the vicar, was ſent away to the abbot by Alan Dawſon beforementioned, who was to bring back a deed ſealed wsth the abbey ſeal by ſix o'clock that day, or two ſacks, one for the ſteward's head, and the other for his body. Alan got to Croyland with the letter before three, and delivered the letter to the abbot. The convent was immediately ſummoned, and, being alarmed for their ſteward, they ſent back the following deed under their common ſeal:

[b] *In equitatorio apparatu.* [c] *Capa equitatoria.* [d] *Recordis.*

"Richard,

"Richard, by the permiſſion of Godde, abbot of Croyland and the convent of the ſame, to the comenalte of Whaplod ſend grètyng in our Lorde. For as mych as we undreſtonde that ye wolde have the trees growing in the chirch yerde of Whaplode, of the which we be pſons and patrones, to whom by the law the ſeid trees belong of right, and by licence asked of us ye have had them of us, to your cherch werk allonli, we therfor now as we intendid wyll graunt the ſaid trees in like forme as at oȳ tymes when thei ſhall be felled, with this condicion, that at ſuch tyme as thei be ſale worth iii or iiii of the piſhoners of Whaplode cum to the abbot of Croiland, at that tyme beyng, and his ſucceſſors, praying hym of licence to have the ſeide trees to the church werk, and we ſhall not trowble you for the fellyng of the trees at this tyme, nor for the ſteward alſo. In witnes wher we have ſett to oure comen ſeale.

Yeven at Croilan I the xvii day of February, in the reyne of kyng Edward the IIIIth the xxi^te."

This letter, extorted from us by our apprehenſions for our brother and ſteward, was forthwith diſpatched to the townſpeople by Alan, who reached Whaplode by ſeven, and delivered the extorted deed into the cuſtody of William Haltoft. The ſteward was immediately releaſed, and ſpent the night at the vicar's houſe. The inſurgents armed with jakkes, ſaletts [e], and other offenſive [f] weapons, ſurrounded it for fear he ſhould force his way out, while others, for the ſame reaſon, ſat up till midnight in the ſteeple. In the morning, being ſatisfied with the reſult of their meſſage from Croyland, the ſteward and his companions were releaſt and made the beſt of their way back to the abbey, he riding with his hood [g] as torn by the rioters, and his purſe emptied of its contents by them. Being asked what would have been the conſequence if the abbot had been in their hands as the ſteward was; he anſwered that he certainly would not have got away till he had infranchiſed under the common ſeal all the lands in the pariſh held by his naifs [h], for they had ſet ſcouts in the ſteeple to ſee if any of the abbot's ſervants were going to a juſtice of peace that they might kill him if they could catch him. After this, in order to puniſh this daring riot, the juſtices of the peace in Holland met on purpoſe. The jury choſen by the bailiff of Ellow wapentake acquited the people of Whaplode, but found the abbot and his ſteward guilty of occaſioning the affray, and maliciouſly endeavoured to indict them for it. The juſtices ſeeing their temper, appointed another meeting at Spalding, in order to obtain a more diſcrete verdict. The ſame jury by the great exertion of two of the former, found two men of Whaplode guilty of the fray, and indicted William Lombe and Thomas Echard. The abbot by advice of his counſel [i], in order that the violence offered to his ſteward might not eſcape unpuniſhed, went to John [k] biſhop of Lincoln at Sleford, to requeſt that he would lay them under excommunication. The biſhop ſummoned them to Torkeſey 1482, and after ſeverally examining them, paſt that ſentence on Thomas Milner, William Harecroft, Thomas Echard, and William Joyner, enjoyning them to go in proceſſion at Whaplode on Palm Sunday, in their ſhirts,

[e] *Jakkes, ſalettis.* [f] *Invaſivis.* [g] *Capa.*
[h] *Nativi tenias.* [i] *Adhibito conſilio.* [k] Ruſſel.

barefoot,

barefoot, holding wax lights before the vicar, and to receive three ſtrokes of a rod; and that Harecroft, Miller and Joyner, ſhould go to Croyland on Eaſter day, carrying the extorted writing with the ſeal. When their arrival was notified, they were conducted in their gowns without their girdles [l], barefooted, with wax candles in their hands, to the high altar of the conventual church, the abbot ſitting with his paſtoral ſtaff and robe [m], his convent and townſpeople attending, they on their knees confeſſing their crime, beſought his pardon in the name of his ſteward, and abſolution, laying the writing with the ſeal on the altar, and offering the candles to Saint Guthlac. The abbot granted them abſolution on their promiſing never more to lay violent hands on the clergy. He declared his intention of proſecuting the richer of his tenants in Whaplode, for threatening the life of his ſteward, which they finding out, privately applied to William Bryde of Holbech, ſervant to Thomas Burgh, ſteward general [n] of Croyland, and a mortal enemy to the monaſtery. He promiſed to lay the whole matter before the biſhop of Lincoln and Thomas Burgh, for which they made him a handſome preſent. Away he goes to London to T. Burgh, intreating him to go to the biſhop of Lincoln, and get him to write to the abbot at his own and Burgh's deſire to leave the whole affair in their hands till he could come there. The biſhop granted his requeſt, and thinking he ſhould ſoon come into this part of his dioceſe, to bring this matter to a happy iſſue, ſent the following letter to the abbot by William Bryde.

To my right worſhipful and well beloved brother abbot of Croyland.

"Well beloved and right worſhipful brother, I comaund me unto you. It is don me here to underſtond, that ye intend to make foryer ſute ayenſt yem of Whaplode, for yeire ungoodlie demenyng againſt y^e^ ſtywarde y^r^ brother. It is ſo y^t^ as ferre as I can fele here, ye ſhall more do better to abide the direction of M. Burgh and of me, for yf ye matire cum hidder y^r^ wyll be ſo many intremedlers grete perſones in favor of y^e^ parties y^t^ peraventur, it ſhall turne yow to more byſynes and coſty an ſhall be neceſarie. Ye know wele y^t^ ſume of ye perſones have be wele handiled and have don yeir penaunce; yf profe can be had agenſt oyer yei ſhall be delt with in like wyſe to your worſhip by maſter Burgh and me, and yr for I pray you to abide yt, and Almighty God p fite you. In haſt from Holborne ye 27 day of April."

Thomas Burgh alſo wrote to the following effect.

"Worſhipful Sir, I recom̃aund me unto you. And when I undreſtond that my lorde of Lincoln writes to you as for the riot that was don to your ſtiward by them of Whaplode, wherwith neither his lordſhip nor I hold us not content, howbeit his lordſhip and I have now of late cõend in the ſame, and for divers conſiderations we think it not good that ye as yet rave not eny fery in ſuying, again the ſaid perſons ſeeing they have don their penaunce enjoyned to them by

[l] *Togati ſine zonis.* [m] *Stola.* [n] *Seneſchallus generalis.*

my

my ſaid lorde, and alſo divers of them have been indicted for the ſame riot, wherefore I will adviſe you to late it reſte to ſuch time as due profe may be had againſt other of the miſdoers, at the which time I ſhall be gladde as feyre as in me is to ſee it puniſhed both to your honor and hearts eaſe. And Sir I advertiſe you as your friend to follow the weys of my ſaid lordes advice, which is compriſed in his writing directe to you by this berer, which I dout not but it ſhall be to your hearts eaſe and worſhip; and of your diſpoſition in this premiſſe I pray you I may be aſcertained in writing be this berer. At London the xvii day of April, yours &c. frende T. Burgh Chr."

The abbot's anſwer to the biſhop's letter.

" Right reverend fadre in Godde and mine eſpeciall goode lorde, after my dute with recommendation hadde. Pleaſeth it your lordſhip to wit that I received your letter concerning the matier betwix my monaſterie and the townſhip of Whaplod, for the which letter and advertiſement I and my brethren are ever bounde to pray for you. My lorde, divers tymes the ſaid folkes of Whaplod have moved me for to trete in the ſame, by the advice of ſuch folks as there be of my counſel, my bredre and I remmembring that in that town we have much lyvelode, and alſo be parſones of the churche, and the diſpoſicion of the comen peple where they continue in hatred in their tithinges and other dutes be of large conſcience, wherefore I and my brethryn will condeſcend to fall to aggrement with them, the right of my church ſavid, and the worſhip of my houſe, which they agreed them to. My lorde, this was paſt me and my brethryn by promiſe, or the letter of your lordſhip com to me. I know it wele, the fere which they hadde of your lordeſhip cauſid them to make me ſo large offre. Wherefor pleaſe it your goode lordeſhip to know that ſuch folkes as I and they were aggreed of to be menes to bringe them to me to perform ſuch pointementes as we were aggreed of wyl not now dele in the matier conſidering your wrytyng, for your diſpleaſure, and alſo the townſhip and I which is a great noumbre muſte mete for the performyng of the ſame apoyntment, it were too greate labor for your lordſhip and maiſtre Burgh to mete nere the cuntry for this matier, that it wolde pleaſe your goode lordeſhip to remitte the matier to them that now have it in hand, or els to ſuch as ye wyll aſſigne, for the great gruge hangyng bytwix them and me may turne to me ſhorth to greate hurte of my duties as knoweth our lord, &c."

The towns people fearing the anſwer to this letter beſought Richard Welby, in ſo far as the abbot and convent would refer this matter to him, to put an end to it for ever by arbitration. He firſt conſulting the biſhop of Lincoln, and having our conſent, the day was fixt for that purpoſe, and an arbitration made to the following effect May 18th, 21 E. IV. by Richard and Thomas Welby, arbitrõs indifferently choſen between Richard abbot of Croyland, on the one party, and John Carman prieſt, Herry Legerdown, William Felow, Thomas at Ash, Gilbert Markham of Whaplod, and all other inhabitants within the ſame town, the bondmen of the ſame abbot within the ſame town only excepte, on that other part to arbritrate and deme of and upon all manner of matiers, contraverſies, debatis and demaundes hadde and movid betwen the parties aforeſaid, from the beginning of the world to the day of making this award.

"They award that Carman and the others having wrongfully felled the trees wher nevir nor eny of the inhabitants within the ſame town ſyth tyme of mynd fellid eny trees growyng within the ſame church yard without leave of the abbot, and divers of the inhabitants made aſſawte and affray againſt the king's peace upon Dane Lambert Foſſedik, bachiler of lawe, and monke of Croyland, ſtywarde of the ſame to the abbot, becauſe he came in meſſage from his ſaide abbot to the ſaid inhabitants inhibiting them to fell the trees, they ſhall, in their own name and of all the inhabitants, come before the abbot, and acknowledge their offence, beſeech of him to be their good lord, and remit his diſpleaſure and promiſe never hereafter to offend him, to pay him ten pounds for the trees, and ten pounds more to the ſteward for damages, and promiſe never more to fell the trees in the church yard. The arbitrators undertake to make their peace with the abbot, and prevail on him to return the ſaid ten pounds to be applied to the uſe of the church, and ten marks of the other ten pounds awarded to the ſteward. And to prevent future grudges and diſputes, the abbot agreed to grant to William and Thomas Haltoff, and John Sergeant of Whaplod, gents. at their requeſt, to them the parties beforementioned and all other inhabitants of the town except the bondmen inhabiting therein, to them and their heirs and to all tho that herafter this tyme ſhall inhabyt within the ſame town for ever to endure, that at all tymes after this when eny trees of xxtie years growth and more be growing within ſaid church yard, if four of the beſt men of lyvelod and goodes of the ſame with the church reves aſk the abbot's leave to fell them for the uſe of the church, ſhewing him the day when they are to be felled, he ſhall ſend his *debite* to the church yard and chooſe four of the ſaid trees to fell them at his pleaſure, and convert them to his own uſe, it ſhall be lawfull to fell the reſt to the church uſe. And if the abbot neglect to do as above, it ſhall ſtill be lawfull to fell them, leaving four of the beſt unfelled for him. Provided always, that the ſaid trees be applied to the uſe of the church." One part ſealed by the arbitrators and the convent, and the townſmen beforementioned: the other by the arbitrators and townſmen only.

Theſe letters being read by the abbot to the convent, and to Richard Welby and his brother Thomas, their opinion was aſked how we ſhould ſatisfy ſuch diſtinguiſhed perſonages. After mature conſideration, it was reſolved to return them for anſwer, that we would refer the matter to the ſaid Richard and Thomas Welby, which would have been immediately done had not William Bryde perverſely told Richard Welby, that he was directed by Mr. Burgh to ſay that he himſelf was to tranſact the whole buſineſs, which was afterwards found to be abſolutely falſe.

John Ruſſel was at this time biſhop of Lincoln. Richard Croyland, abbot of Croyland, died next year 1482, and was ſucceeded by Lambert Foſſdyk the ſteward, who had been ſo ill-treated by the Whaplodians, and died about two years afterwards. Mr. Cole imagines that Thomas Burgh, who ſigns *Cbr* after his name, was chancellor of the dioceſe of Lincoln.

This whole debate is written in a large print hand, and very neat, and at the time the affair was tranſacted, very different from every part of the manuſcript. Below it, it being the laſt leaf of the regiſter, is a ſcrawled tranſcript of ſome canons of archbiſhop Stratford againſt felling trees in church yards.

Fol.

Fol. 140. is abbot Lyttlyngton's account of the iſſue and profits of tythe corn at Whapplode from 26 to 32 H. VI.

N° LV.

Concerning repair of cauſeys, &c. in Holand.

From the Abbey Regiſter, fol. 41. 42.

Iſta inquiſicio fca fuit coram juſticiar' dni regis, viz. dnis Martino de Littelbury, Galf' de Leukenore, Waltero de Berſtide, Rico de Hemmington, apud Linc' iiiitbs die Mart' pox ante Pentecoſt. a. r. r. Henr. fil' Johis quadrageſimo ſeptimo.

"D'NUS rex mandavit juſtic' itiner' hic qd cum ex relatu fide dignor' intellexit qd grave dampnum & maximum picl̃um imminet ptibus Hoyland & eciam villis, tris, & ten' dilecte regine ſue & dilecti & fidelis ſui Petri de Sabaud' * ibm occõe calcetar' & poncium de Hoyland, Northdyk, & Pekebrigg, dirutor' & confractor'," ſo that no acceſs could be had for men or merchants to bring their goods to the markets and fairs; he therefore orders that a jury be impanneled "qui dicunt qd antiquitus tempore Willi de Rumare com' Lincoln' ſenis contigit qd duo hoies deferentes corpus cujuſd' defuncti de Stikeneye uſq; ad Cibeceye ad ſepeliend' in cimiterio ibm ſubmerſerunt in calceto de Northdyk ita qd pdcus Wills de Rumare hoc intelligens tantum locutus fuit cum abbate de Reveſby & conventu qd ipi repare & ſuſtentare deberent calcetum pdcum ſumptibs ſuis in ppetuum p duabs placeis de tra & de prato quas idem comes eis dedit vocat' Heyholm & Weſtſerwro, & continet circiter centum acras & valent p an. vi l. & qd abbas & con' receperunt pdcam tram de dono comitis ad ſuſtentacõem pdci calceti in ppetuum & ſic ſuſtinuerunt pdcum calcetum p longum tempus quouſque quidam Robtus de Hayles, archidus Linc', ad peticõem pdcor' abbis & con' pdicare fecit p totum archidiaconatum ad ſuſtentacõem pdci calceti, & ſic denarios p quiſitos p predicacõem illam ſuſtentaverunt pdci monachi pdcum calcetum uſq; jam decem annis & amplius elaps' qd abbas & monachi amplius calcetum illud repare noluerunt; immo illud õio incidere pmiſerunt: unde dicunt pciſe qd pdci abbas & conv' debent repare & ſuſtentare calcetum, & nullus alius. Et requiſiti ſi pdci abbas & conv' poſſint ſuſtentare calcetum de valore pdce tre dicunt qd ſic. dicunt enim qd quidam Willus de Rumare poſt mortem ipſius Willi patris ſui confirmavit pdcis abbi & conv̄tui pdcam tram quam huerunt de dono patris ad ſuſtentacõem pdci calceti in puram & ppe-

* Peter earl of Savoy was uncle to Henry the Third's queen.

tuam elemoſinam non obſtante ꝑdca confirmac̃oe eis fc̃am in puram elemoſinam, ſed fecit ipos ab̃bem & conventum jurare q̃d calcetum illud ſuſtentare & repare deberent ſicut ꝑus facere conſueverunt. Et dicunt q̃d ꝑ defectum repac̃ois ꝑdc̃i calceti ſunt plures h̃oies quolibet anno ſubmerſi." Croyland Ab. Reg. 41. a. b.

It ſeems probable that the abbot of Reveſby pleaded, that as this land was given *in puram elemoſynam*, it ought not to be ſubject to the ſervice, and therefore prevailed with the archdeacon to collect through his juriſdiction, which was the method I ſuppoſe commonly made uſe of to repair and build bridges and mend highways. W. Cole. This is printed in Dugdale's Hiſtory of Imbanking, p. 219. 1772.

"Et ꝑdc̃i jur' de wapent' de Kirketon, Ellowe, & Avelond electi ad requirend' de calceto de Hoyland & ponte de Pekkebrigg dicunt q̃d revera quidam Rob̃ts Jallain de Horbeling antiquitus dedit priori de Sc̃o Salvatore ad capud ꝑdc̃i calceti & canonicis ejuſd' loci unum meſſuagium & unam bovatam t̃re ſcil' ſitum juxta priorat' ejuſd' domus in villa Sc̃i Salvatoris in ꝑpetuum," who were to repair and keep up the ſame "de capite illius calceti verſus Keſtevene uſq; le Innome de Donington. Et dicunt q̃d ipi canonici poſtea impetraverunt q̃dam l̃ram papalem ad ꝑdicand' ꝑ patriam in ſubſidium ſuſtentac̃ois calceti & ſic ꝑ ꝑdicac̃oem illam plures denarios ꝑquiſierunt & tam de ꝑdc̃is meſſuag' & t̃ra & de den' in legatis de div̄ſis magnatibus defunctis ſuſtentare ſolebant calcetum uſq; jam viginti annis elapſis q̃d ꝑ inundac̃oem aque impediti fuerunt q̃d calcetum illud repare non potuerunt, & interim emerunt plures t̃ras & ten' de ꝑdc̃is denar' eis legatis & de ꝑdicac̃oe ꝓvenientib̃s. Unde dicunt ꝑciſe q̃d canonici debent ſuſtentare calcetum, &c. Dicunt eciam q̃d ad pontem de Pekkibrigg q̃d nunquam fuit ibi aliquis pons ante fundacionem priorat' de Spauding & q̃d quidam prior de Spalding antiquitus fecit ibi ꝑdc̃um pontem & ipſe & ſucc' ſui ſemp illud ſuſtinuerunt, & ceperunt ita theolonium de extraneis tranſeuntib' & adhuc faciunt, &c." fol. 41. b.

Bp. Tanner, p. 279. calls St. Saviour's priory *Holland Brigg*.

It' de eod' & de t̃ris & ten' & Maroth' in Spalding & de tol apud Spalding & apud Croiland de q̃b̃s contencio erat int' ab̃bem Croiland & priorem Spalding.

"Quia ꝑ inundac̃oem maris & mariſci & ꝑ defectum repac̃ois calceti de Hoyland, walliar', foſſatar', guturar', &c. Dn̄s rex mandavit Joh̃i de Vallibus & ſociis ſuis juſticiar' itiner' in com' Linc'," that they would ſcrutinize the rolls and look into the inquiſitions before "Martin de Littlebury & ſocios, Gilb' de Preſton & ſocios ſuos, & alios juſticiar' t. H. regis patris ſui," who ſent them, and which "remanent in cuſtodia d̃ni R. de Hengham in ligula recordor' de a° regni regis nunc xx^mo:" but that on their evidence they could not proceed to judgement: wherefore it was judged proper, as it was difficult for the parties to attend the king, that he ſhould order John Beek, Nicholas de Stapilton, and Roger Loveday to inquire after what diches, banks, and bridges were to be repaired, and the repairers of them. "Qui primo inquirentes de ponte de Pekkebrigg & de duob̃s pontibus in Spalding inveniunt q̃d abbas de Croiland, prior de Spalding, & oc̃s h̃oies t̃ras tenentes in Spalding tenentur," according to their ſeveral proportion to repair and maintain them. Whereupon they were all ſummoned, and all appeared except the abbot, who refuſed to do ſo according to his proportion. "Et quia ꝑdc̃us abbas abſentavit ſe, & reclamavit, ꝓceptum fuit vic' q̃d veniri fac̃et coram eis apud

Scum Bothum in vigilia Sci Laur', qui venit & in eor' preſencia & in preſentia R. de Hengham, J. de Metingham, W. de Brumpton, & Rogi de Leyceſt' conceſſit p ſe & ſucc' ſuis ſicut pdcus prior prius conceſſit qd ipi p auxilium liborum hominum de Spalding," that each ſhould do as his proportion was. " Ita qd quolbt acra ſit par alteri dnicis tam novis quam vetbs quam villenag'. Et ſi ſchoppe vel ſtallag'" be built on any of theſe bridges, the profit ariſing from them ſhould go to the proportion of them. Abbey Regiſter, fol. 41. b. 43. a. Dugd. Hiſt. of Imb. 221.

Contencio inter Abbatem Croyland & Priorem Spalding de div'ſis tris & maroth in Spalding, & de tol apud Spalding & ap' Croyland de q'bus contencio erat.

From the Abbey Regiſter, fol. 43.

" CUM g° plures eſſent contencoes inter eos de una acra re quam prior petiit vſus abb' in Spald' & de IV acris re quas prior &c. & eciam prior clamavit hoies ſuos eſſe quietos de theloneo, & eciam de hoc qd abbas clamavit capere ſtallagiu pdci prioris in nundinis ſuis de Croyland & ecia de quod maretto de quo abb' queſtus fuit qd prior non pmiſit ipm capere herbagium in falcando & paſcendo in foſſatis, qd quidem capere vel paſcere dicetur *Marroth*." It was agreed before the juſticiaries at Boſton, that the prior ſhould give up all claim to ſaid acre, and for the four acres if they could not be proved to belong to the prior, for peace ſake an exchange ſhould be made: the prior gives up alſo the *Marroth:* the abbot exempts him and his people from toll in Croyland fair of things bought for their own uſe, " ſalvo thelonio mercator'," as the abbot and his people were free in the prior's fairs: " ita tamen qd res venales portantes in dorſo vel brachiis vel ſup equos nullum dant ſtallagium: hoc ſalvo qd non fiat fraus ducendo carrectas ppe nundinas," &c. fol. 43.

Between this and the next leaf are inſerted in two quarto leaves on vellum, not originally belonging to the book, but in an equally old hand with the chief part of it, and might probably belong to the officer who took the tolls, a liſt of the ſeveral ſorts of merchandiſes brought to theſe fairs and their tolls. It is curious not only in ſhewing the few delicacies our frugal anceſtors were contented with in reſpect to the unbounded luxury of this ſenſual age, but in ſpecifying the names of the groſs numbers of each article and other very curious particulars. As many of them are now very obſcure, we have ſubjoined from fol. 55, 56. an explanation, probably for the uſe of the convent, before printing and other helps were introduced, of various terms of art made uſe of by mechanics in their ſeveral trades.

Pre-

Pretextu de Thrughtol quod Prior Spalding clamat ut ſup' tangit' ipſe p'cipit prout infra ſcribitur, viz.

Pro 1 dolio vini, iiii d.
Pro 1 dolio cinerum, iiii d.
Pro centum cere, iiii d.
Pro centum pipis, iiii d.
Pro centum cumini, iiii d.
Pro tarke de alum, iiii d.
Pro 1 ſacculo de alum, 1 d.
Pro 1 wayo ſepi, iiii d.
Pro 1 wayo caſei, iiii d.
Pro 1 wayo butiri, iiii d.
Pro 1 calo aceri s ſtel, iiii d.
Pro 1 tine de ſope, 1 d.
Pro centum ferri, iiii d.
Pro carectata plumbi, iiii d.
Pro centum aree, iiii d.
Pro 1 fraelle patellar', 1 d.
Pro 1 fralle capell', 1 d.
Pro cauda pavonis, ob.
Pro forcip' ad pannum tonſand', iiii d.
Pro iiii porcis, 1 d.
Pro x bidentib', 1 d.
Pro x agnis, 1 d.
Pro ſacco lane de hoĩbs Angl', ii d.
Pro centum pell' lane, iiii d.
Pro 1 bind peltis, iiii d.
Pro xii cordubalis, iiii d.
Pro 1 bove, ob.
Pro 1 equo, 1 d.
Pro 1 laſt alecis, iiii d.
Pro qualbt carrecta alecis, ii d.
Pro mille alecis, 1 d.
Pro c morup', iiii d.
Pro piſce recenti ad valenc' xvi d. 1 d.
Pro 1 nave q̃ dr Flotbot, iiii d.
Pro 1 nave q̃ dr Kelebot, 1 d.
Pro 1 q̃rt' bras', ob.
Pro 1 q̃rt' fabar', ob.
Pro 1 q̃rt' frumenti, ob.
Pro 1 q̃rt' ſiliginis, ob.
Pro 1 q̃rt' ordei, ob.
Pro 1 q̃rt' avene, ob.
Pro 1 q̃rt' ſeis lini, 1 d.
Pro 1 pakke cordata, iiii d.
Pro 1 pakke priked, 1 d.
Pro 1 horſpakke, 1 d.
Pro c pell' de ſcorder, iiii d.
Pro 1 pume linee tele, ob.
Pro item ſi ſint cordata, iiii d.
Pro c carentivelli, iiii d.
Pro 1 pakke lini, 1 d.
Pro 1 parvo pakke lini, ob.
Pro 1 tva lini, q̃.
Pro 1 xii toralori, 1 d.
Pro 1 torale, ob.
Pro 1 chef de fuſtayne, ob.
Pro 1 king corei rubri, 1 d.
Pro 1 c. de braſil, iiii d.
Pro cent' de greyn, iiii d.
Pro cent' de taſſell, iiii d.
Pro q̃rt' nucium, ob.
Pro 1 pinnock de pmuſe, ob.
Pro 1 panno integro, 1 d.
Pro 1 pakke veter' pannor', ob.
Pro 1 horſis pakke, 1 d.
Pro 1 c. duri piſcis, iiii d.
Pro charg' 1 hoĩs de pice, ob.
Pro 1 dolio de ter, iiii d.
Pro 1 dolio olei, iiii d.
Pro 1 dolio mellis, iiii d.
Pro 1 carecta de bord, 1 bord.
Pro 1 carecta ferrata, 1 d.
Pro 1 carrecta non ferrata, ob.
Pro qualib' carrecta ſalis, ob.
Pro qualib' nave in nundinis in qua vendunt cereviſiam, xii d.
Pro m anguillarum, iiii d.
Pro 1 trunke, 1 d.
Pro c de ſamoun, iiii d.

Pro

Pro quaĺt ſelda locata infra, ob.
Pro quaĺt ſelda extra, q̃a.
Pro quaĺt ſelda de Hellebothe in nundinis locata, IIII s.
Pro quaĺt ſelda locata ad ſpicers, IIII s.
Pro quaĺt ſelda locata ad mercers, IIII s.
Pro quaĺt ſelda locata pris mercaſb', VI d.
Pro quaĺt ſelda loc' ad cordubatum, XII d.
Pro quaĺt ſelda loc' ad capell', XVIII d.
Pro ſelda loc' ad Knipulos, XVIII d.
Pro quaĺt ſelda locata ſub muro lapideo, IIII s.
Pro quaĺt ſelda locata ex oppoſito, II s.
Pro quaĺt ſelda locata ſub muro ad p̃mẽtam, IIII s.
Pro quaĺt ſelda locata ex oppto,

ITEM oĩs de villa de Croyland debent toll p̱ q̇ndenam an' ſĩ Sci Botĥi & p̱ ſeptimanã poſt, & ido debent toll pacare p̱ menſem; ſcilt ad ſĩ Sci Nicĥi incipiendo ad ſĩ Sci Edmundi. Iĩm iidem dicunt tollon' ſolvend' ad Paſch' p̱ q̇ndenã, vidlt p̱ ſeptĩam ante & p̱ ſeptĩam poſt.

De Nominibus ſignificantibus certa pondera ſeu certum numerum rer' venal'.

NOTAND' q̃d carra plumbi conſtat ex XXX formall' & quodlt formall' continet VI petras, II libr' minus: & quelt petra habet XII libr' & quelt libra conſtat ex pondere XXV s. Sĩma librar' in le formal' LXX l. Sĩma petr' in carra $\frac{XX}{VIII}$ & XV & p̱bet' p̱ ſexies triginta que faciunt $\frac{XX}{IX}$ ſed in quolt formal' ſbtrahant' II l. a p̃dc̃a multiplicac̃one q̃e ſunt LX l. conſtituentes V petr' & ita ſunt in carra $\frac{XX}{VIII}$ & XV petr' ut ſup̃dict' eſt.

Sc̃dm vero alios quoſdã conſtat carra ex XII wayhes, & hoc eſt sc̃dm ponderac̃one Troni, & tunc eſt ſuĩma petr' in carra $\frac{XX}{VIII}$ & VIII, & probetur p̱ duodecies quatuordecim: wayha tam plumbi quam lane, cepii vel caſei, ponderat XIIII petr' & II wayhes faciunt I faccum & X facci lane faciunt I laſt.

Laſt vero alecis continet X milia, & q̃dlt mille conſtat ex decies centum. c ex $\frac{XX}{VI}$.

Iĩm laſt' coreor' conſtat ex XX dakers & quelt daker ex decem coreis.

Iĩm daker cirotecar' conſtat ex decem paribus.

Iĩm daker ferrorum conſtat ex XX ferris.

Iĩm duodena cirotecar', pargameni, & al * continet in ſuo geñe XII pelles vel paria cirotecar': duodena vero ferri tantummodo ſex pec'.

Iĩm centena cere, zuchari, piperis, cimini, amigdalor', & alumpnie, conĩt XIII pet' & dĩ & q̃elt petra cent' VIII libr. Suĩma libr' in centena c & VIII, & conſiſtit c ex $\frac{XX}{V}$ & q̃lbt libr' ex XXV s. Et ſciend' eſt q̃d lib' denar' & ſpecier' confectar' utpote electuariorum, conſiſtit ſolummodo pondere XX s. libra vero omnium aliar' rer' pondere eſt XXV s.

In electuar' confectionib̃s libra cont' XII uncias. In aliis reb' libra cont' XV uncias & uncia tunc inde pondere eſt XX d.

Iĩm centum bordi, canabi, & linei panni conſiſtet ex ulnis c & q̇dlt c ex $\frac{XX}{VI}$: c vero ferri & ſolid' conſtat ex $\frac{XX}{V}$.

Garba quidem calabri cont' XXX pecias ſcil' *Gaddes*.

* Sic Orig.

Iĩm

Sem vit' conſtat ex xxiiii petris, & q̃liꝺ̃t petra ex v libr' & ita continet le Sem $\frac{xx}{vi}$ libras.

Sem vero ferri cont' xii duodena & q̃liꝺ̃t duodena, vi pecias; & ita ſunt in le Sem lxxii pec' ferri p̄ totum.

Bynd vero anguill' conſtat ex x ſtikkes & q̃liꝺ̃t ſtikkes ex xxv ang̃s.

Stikke vero groſſar' anguill' conſtat ex xii ang̃s.

Bynd vero pellium cont' xxxii pelles.

Tymber vero de pelliꝺ̃s cuniculor' & griſovenor' conſtat ex xl pellibus.

Chef de Fuſt conſtat ex xii ulnis.

Ras allie conſtat ex xxv *glenes* vel manipło & q̃lt manip̃ls cõtz xxv capita.

Myd vero ſalis conſtat ex ii q̃rt' & ii liz.

Tria *grana ordei* unius digiti *trⁿiſo'ſio* eſt; & x digiti unum *pedem* efficiunt: duo pedes & dī faciunt *greſſum*, & duo greſſus faciunt *paſſum*, & xxv paſſus faciunt *ſtadium*, & viii ſtadia *mille paſſus* terminant; duo autem millia paſſuum unam *leucam*: unde verſus,

Quinque pedes paſſum faciunt, paſſus quoque centum
Viginti quinque ſtadium ſi millia des re
Octo facit ſtadia dupplicata dat unam leucam.

Meaſures of Land uſed in this neighbourhood.

In Spalding, 16 ft. 6 in. = 1 perch, *pertica*, or pole.
40 poles, 1 rood, *perticata*.
4 roods, 1 acre.
2 ſelions *cum omnibus furlongis faciunt unam acram.*
10 acres, 1 *ferdella*, ꝑeopꝺ, quarta dele, *pars*.
4 ferdellæ, 1 virgate or yardland.
28 virgates, 1 bovate or oxgang.
8 bovates, 1 *carucata* or ploughland.
8 carucates, 1 *feodum militare*.
Commonly 60 acres a carucage.
100 acres a hide, hyde land, *familia*.

Minutes of the Spalding Society, from Spalding Abbey Regiſter.

N° LVI.

Compoſicio inter Abbatem Croiland & Priorem Spalding de judicio faciend' de Piſtoribus Abbatis in Curia Prioris.

SCIANT ōēs p̄ſent' & futur' q̄d ita convenit int' dñm Henricū abbatem Croilandie ex una p̄te & dñm Simonem priorē de Spalding ex alt̄a, de juſticia facienda in curia ip̄i⁹ prioris de hōib̄s ip̄i⁹ ab̄bis piſtorib̄s panē vendentib̄s in m̄cato ip̄i⁹ prioris in Spald' unde idem abbas queſtus fuit in cur' d̄ni reg' q̄d p̄dc̄us prior injuſte fecerit duos hōies ip̄i⁹ ab̄bis ſubire judiciū pillorie in Spald' & unde pl̄itū fuit int' eos in p̄fata cur' d̄ni reg' ſcilt q̄d idē prior p̄ ſe & ſucc' ſuis conceſſit dc̄o abbati & ſucc' ſuis ut de dc̄o q̄ndo aliquis hōium ip̄ī ab̄bis vel ſucc' ſuor' non demiſit aſſiſſam panis in p̄dc̄o mercato infra lib̄tatem ip̄i p̄oris ſtatim mandetur ballivis ip̄us ab̄bis & ſucc' ſuor' in cujus preſencia ſi venire volūit videatur in curia ip̄i prioris utrū panis legat' ſit s̄cum aſſiſam t̄re, temp̄is hila vel falſus: & ſi convincatur q̄d falſus ſit, judiciū ip̄i t̄nſgreſſor' prima vice & caſtigac̄o remaneat ip̄i ab̄bi & ſucc' ſuis; & ſic fiat de ſingul' hōib̄s ip̄us ab̄bis & ſucc' ſuor' piſtoribus, ſcilt de prima t̄nſgreſſione aſſiſe panis in p̄dc̄o m̄cato non ſervate. Et ſi ballivus venire nolūit p̄pt' hoc non remaneat. Et p̄ hac conceſſione idem abbas recognovit & conceſſit p̄ ſe & ſucc' ſuis q̄d ſinguli hōies ſui priores poſt p̄mam t̄nsg̃eſſionē eid' ab̄bi & ſucc' ſuis remiſſam ſecd̄m q̄d p̄dc̄um eſt proñe p̄dc̄i mercati de t̄nſgreſſione aſs' panis non s̄vate in eod' inperpetuum deducāt̄ p̄ judiciū cur' ip̄i prioris in Spald' p̄ſent' ballīo ip̄i ab̄bis ſi enſee reſidet & vider' q̄d judicia de eiſd' ſicut de aliis piſtoribus t̄nsg̃ſſonb̄s in eod' m̄cato ut in aliis locis ad d̄ct' m̄catum sp̄tantib̄s; ita t̄n q̄d occ̄oe illus m̄cati dc̄s prior vel ſucc' ejus manum non appcñet in t̄ram ip̄us ab̄bis vel ſucc' vel hom' ſuor' in t̄rā ip̄us ab̄bis alibi q̄m in dc̄o m̄cato vel in locis ad m̄catum illd p̄tinentib̄s p̄ p̄dc̄a t̄nſgreſſione. Et ſciend' q̄d ſi aliquis contradic̄e velit p̄mā t̄nsg̃ſſionē ei fuiſſe remiſſam inde exigatur recordū curie ip̄us prioris & ſucc' ſuor' & q̄d recordatū fuerit a p̄dc̄a curia de prima t̄nsg̃ſſione remiſſa ut non remiſſa teneatur ſine fraude & alicuj' contrad̄cc̄one. Et ne aliquis ip̄or' vel ſucc' ſuor' contra hoc venire poſſit in poſterū firm' eſt hoc ſcriptum int' eos in modo cirographi ita q̄d uterq; ip̄or' ab̄bis & p̄oris huic ſcripto ſigilla ſua & etiam ſigilla conventus ſui alternatim appoſuerunt. Acta in ecc̄a de Multon die ſab̄bi p̄xa ante d̄nicā qua cantatur Quaſimo concerti, A.r.Henr' reg' fil' reg' Johis XVII (17 H. III. 1233.) Hiis teſt', d̄no Will̄o de Raley, d̄no Rad̄o de Raleigе, d̄no Rob' de Raleg, Joh̄e de Braitoſt, Rog̃o de Thurkilebi, Reg' de Welle, Nich̄o de Flore, Henr' le Moine, Walt̄o de Fulne, Simone fil' Joc' Jolano de Bradon, Thom' de Bhewelle.

De Aſſiſa Panis & Cereviſie, Vini & Carnium.

Qñ q̃rt' frumenti venditur pro xii d. tunc panis q̃drantis de waſtello ponderabit vi ł. xvi s̃.
Panis autem de Coket de eod' blado ponđt plus quam waſtellum p̄ ii s̃.
Et Panis de blado minoris precii ponđt pluſq; waſtellum p̄ v s̃.
Panis vero de Symnell' ponđt minus quam waſtell p̄ ii s̃.
Panis integ' q̃drantis de frumento ponđt unum coket & dī.
Panis vero franciſcus purus ponđt minus q̃m ſymnell p̄ ii s̃.
Panis vero de Cble qui dicitur Wangats ponđt waſtell' & dī.
Panis de omnimodo blado ponđt ii Coketts.
Panis vero de Treyt ponđt ii waſtell'.
Qñ q̃rt' fr̃i venditur pro xviii d. tunc panis Waſtell q̃drant' ponderabit iiii ł. x s̃. vii d.
Qñ pro ii s̃. ponderabit lxviii s̃.
Qñ pro ii s̃. vi d. ponderabit liiii s̃. iiii d. ob̃.
Qñ pro iii s̃. ponderabit xlviii s̃.
Qñ pro iii s̃. vi d. ponderabit xlii s̃.
Qñ pro iiii s̃. ponderabit xxxvi s̃.
Qñ pro iiii s̃. vi d. ponderabit xxx s̃.
Qñ pro v s̃. ponderabit xxvii s̃. ii d. ob̃.
Qñ pro v s̃. vi s̃. ponderabit xxiiii s̃. viii d.
Qñ pro vi s̃. ponderabit xxii s̃. viii d.
Qñ pro vi s̃. vi d. ponderabit xx s̃. xi d.
Qñ pro vii s̃. ponderabit xix s̃. v d.
Qñ pro vii s̃. vi d. ponderabit xviii s̃. iii d. ob̃.
Qñ pro viii s̃. ponderabit xvii s̃.
Qñ pro viii s̃. vi d. ponderabit xvi s̃.
Qñ pro ix s̃. ponderabit xv s̃. q̃a.
Qñ pro ix s̃. vi d. ponderabit xiiii s̃. iii d. ob̃. q̃a.
Qñ pro x s̃. ponderabit xiii s̃. vii s̃. q̃a.
Qñ pro x s̃. vi d. ponderabit xii s̃. xi d. q̃a.
Qñ pro xi s̃. ponderabit xii s̃. iv d. q̃.
Qñ pro xi s̃. vi d. ponderabit xi s̃. x d.
Qñ pro xii s̃. ponderabit xi s̃. iv d.

Sciend' eſt q̃d Aſſaium debet fieri sc̃dm vendicionem mediocris frumenti, & non debet mutari niſi ad incrementum vel decrementum vi d.

Sciend' eſt autem q̃d q̃ndo q̃rt' fr̃i venditur pro iii s̃. vel pro xl d. Ordeum pro xx d. vel ii s̃. Avena pro xvi d. tunc debet & bene poſſunt braciatores vendere in civitatibus ii galones cerviſie ad denar', & extra iii galones ad denar'; & burg' vendere debent iii galon' ad denar' & extra iiii galon' ad denar'. Et hæc eſt aſſiſa đni regis p̄ totam Angliam p̄ ipsum đnum regem.

Sciend'

Sciend' eſt q̃d vendicio galon' non debet mutari niſi ad incrementum vel decre-ment' vi d. vel prope circa.

Et ſciend' eſt q̃d piſtor poteſt lucrari in q̃olibet q̃artio fr̃i ut probat' eſt per piſtorem d̃ni regis iii d. & furſur i d. & ii panes de furnag' & tribꝫ ſervientibus i d. ob. & ii garcionibꝫ q̃a & p̄ ſale ob. & pro geſt ob. pro candela q̃a pro boſco iii d. & pro bukello conducto ob.

Et ſciend' q̃d braciatrix non accreſcet q̃drant̃e in lagena niſi pro xii d. creſcent' in q̃rt' bras'.

Aſſiſa ſive pondus fiat panis p̄ mediam vendic̃oem fr̃i, & tunc non mutab' pondus panis niſi p̄p̃t vi d. creſcent & decreſcent' in vendic̃oe q̃rt' fr̃i.

Piſtor ſi inveniat' panis ſuus de quadrante in defectu ponderis ii ſ. vi d. aut infra amerciet', & ſi numerum illum excedat' ſubeat judm̃ pilor' & non redimat' judicium delinquentis neq; pro auro neq; pro argento.

Aſſiſa vini ſecd' aſſiſam d̃ni regis obſervet', ſcil' ſextar' ad xii d. & ſi tabernarii aſiſm illam exceſſerint per majorem & ballios oſtia ſua claudant' & non p̄mittant' vinum vendere donec a d̃no rege licenciam ob'inuerint.

Carnifex qui vendiderit carnem porcinam ſuperſemiatam vel carnes de morina, vel emat carnes de Judeis & vendiderit Xtianis poſtquam convictus fuerit primo amerciet' g̃vit', ſec̃do convictus paciatur judicium pilor', tercio incarceret' & redimat', q̃rto abjuret villam.

Et idem fiat de totis tranſgreſſionibus, viz. de furcheto hiis q̃ m̃catoribꝫ extraneis cum reb' venalibus obviant offerent ſe vendic̃oni rer' ſuar' & ſugg̃ent eis q̃d bona ſua non carius vendere po͂unt q̃ vendere p̄ponebant. Hoc judm̃ fu͂it de foro uniṽo & ſcil' de hiis q̃ conſilium & auxilium p̃ſtit̃int & favorem.

Standardu͂ buſſell & ulne ſigillis d̃ni regis ferreis ſignent' diligent' & ſalvo cuſtodient' ſub pena c ſ. Et nulla menſura fiat in villa niſi menſure d̃ni regis concordet, & ſigno communitatis ville ſit ſignata. Et ſi quis emat vel vendat p̄ menſuram non ſignatam p̄ majorem & baillivos non examinatam graviter amerciet'. Et o͂es menſure ville majores & minores bis in anno videant' & examinent'. Si quis autem inventus fuerit cum duplici menſura majore ſcil' ad emend' & minore ad vendend' tanq' falſarius incarceretur & graviter punietur. Nullum genus bladi vendetur p̄ cumulum vel camell', preter aven', braſeum, & farinam.

Tolnetum ad molendinum sc̃dm conſuetud' regni & sc̃dm fortitudinem curſus aque capiat' vel ad viceſimu͂ granu͂ & viceſimu͂ q̃rt̃u͂ granu͂. Et menſura p̄ quã tolnetum capi debeat ſit concordans menſure d̃ni regis: & capiat' p̄ raſum & nichil p̄ cumulum vel camell'. Et firmarii inveniant molendinum neceſſariu͂ ita quod nichil capiant niſi debitum tolnetum: & ſi aliter fecerint graviter amercientur.

Si quis aut̃e vendere preſumat farinam aven' ſophiſticam vel alio modo fallaci graviter puniatur; sc̃do convictus amittat totã farinã; tercio ſubeat judic' pillor'; q̃to abjuret villam, &c. Ex Reg̃ro Croyland. fol. 55. 56.

N° LVII.

FENNS.

THE boundaries both of the Iſle of Croyland and its fenns are ſtated by Sir William Dugdale in his Hiſtory of Imbanking, cxliv. from the ſeveral charters of Bertulph and Edred, kings of England, here printed, N^os V. and VIII. but, notwithſtanding the aſſurance of theſe grants, we find the Fenns frequently invaded. Of the invaſion by the people of Holand and the prior of Spalding, in the reign of Henry II. ſee before p. 50, 51; again t. John, p. 54; the abbot of Peterborough, in the ſame reign, p. 55; and Appendix, N° XXI. In the ſame reign of H. III. the jurors of Ellow wapentake preſented the abbot of Croyland to the juſtices itinerant at Lincoln, for obſtructing the water-courſe by planting willows.

" Jurat' de wappent' de Ellow p̃ſentant q̃d duo fuerunt curſus aque in cō̃i ripa de Croiland, unus curſus remocior eſt & alius ꝑpinquior, & dicunt q̃d curſus ꝑpinquior fuit rectus curſus & ſatis ꝑfundus, ubi navigantes aiſiament' cum navibus & batellis ſuis potuerunt p̃terire. Et dicunt q̃d abbas Croilandie plantando ſuꝑ ripam illam ſalices obſtruxit & artavit filum p̃dc̃i recti curſus & ꝑpinquioris, unde tranſeuntes impediuntur habere navigac̃oem ſuam ſicut habere conſueverunt. Ideo ad judicium de abb̃e Croiland. Poſteaquam convictus eſt ꝑ p̃fatos XII juratos & ꝑ juſtic' tunc commorantes in com' iſto quia tranſitum ꝑ ripam illam fecerunt q̃d curſus aque p̃dc̃e ripe commodior & decentior eſt loco quo nunc eſt quam loco veteri quem ipſi jur' p̃ſentaverunt, non tamen curſus aque illius adeo largus & profundus ſit ſicuti nunc eſt q̃d curſus iſte rectus eſt & non obliquus veluti curſus antiquus; & ideo curſus iſte novus fiet in eod' ſtatu in quo nunc. Et abbas eſt inde quietus." Regiſter, fol. 60. Dugd. Hiſt. of Imbank. p. 212.

Maurice Johnſon, eſq. ſteward of the manor of Croyland, ſhewed the Spalding Society a very antient entry on velom from the Court Rolls of the manor of Croyland, ſetting forth the bye laws made at that court for fixing rates on ferrying from Clote to Croyland 1d., thence to Walranſhall 1d., and as much returning, and double of ſtrangers in fair weather, and treble in ſtormy and tempeſtuous; made A. D. 1330, 3 Ed. III. and 6 of the prelacy of Henry de Catewick, 26th lord abbot of Croyland, then lord of that manor, and a proſecution by way of preſentment in that lord's court againſt 17 licenſed ferrymen *(naute)* for diſobeying thoſe bye laws in taking more *in ſcandalum d'ni abb'is* 1338. From Clote, where there is a barr erected on the bank, to Croyland is now a road on that bank, and a toll taken at that barr, the repairing that bank being at the charge of

of the lord. The *mala tolneta*, or exceſſive tolls taken for paſſage or ferries were always an article of enquiry, and hereby ordered to be given in charge to the leet jury; for the proceſs is againſt the offenders, being *naute de Crouland qui naves habent ad de..ment comitat' allocat'* that were licenſed by the lord in his court there, and therefore there reſponſible.

10 E. III. a petition was exhibited to the king and council in parliament, ſetting forth the perils and loſſes ſuſtained by badneſs of the road between Croyland and Spalding, and greater miſchief likely to enſue, which might be avoided by making a new cauſeway between the town of Croyland and a place called the Brother Houſe, by the ſaid abbot on his own ground, for which he was to be allowed to take toll. The abbot objected to the length, three miles of fenny ſoil, and low ſituation, liable to be overflowed in winter, and broken through by bargemen and mariners, and high winds, and the number of bridges: the toll to be xii d. a barge in tempeſtuous weather, xii d. a loaded cart, vi d. a loaded horſe, ii d. a loaded man, every horſe without a load iii d. and every man i d. and in great ſtorms and floods double for water carriage, for ſeven years, and after that time half price. This remained unanſwered two years, when, on a freſh application of the inhabitants of Keſteven and Holand to parliament, a writ of enquiry iſſued, but what was done therein Sir William Dugdale ſays he found not. (Ib. 213. Pat. 10 E. III. p. 2. m. 8. in dorſo.)

But in Eaſter term at Lincoln, 23 E. III. the jurors for divers wapentakes in this county preſented, among other things enumerated by Dugdale (Ib. 214.) that there had wont and ought to be a certain common highway from Spalding to Brotherhouſe, and from thence to Croyland, which ought to be repaired by the abbot and town of Croyland, with the bridges over the trenches, whereas it was now obſtructed by a dunghill laid there by the abbot's ſervants, and that abbot Henry and his convent had appropriated to themſelves the part of that highway at the end of Croyland town, and planted there willows and other trees, to the great hindrance of the paſſengers. The jury, however, found that there was no ſuch road for all paſſengers from Brotherhouſe to Croyland, but only for all paſſengers in barges and boats in the river Weland, and the abbot and town of Croyland were not bound to repair any way there, nor make or maintain any bridges, and the abbot and convent were diſcharged of the preſentment in this and the other points. Regiſter, f. 27. a. Placit. coram rege, term. Hil. 24 E. III. rot. 34 Linc.

40 E. III. the jurors preſented the town of Spalding for neglecting to ſcour the river Weland, from the houſe of William at Townefende of Spalding to Brotherhouſe. They replied it was an arm of the ſea ſubject to the tide, and therefore they were not liable, and deſired a jury might be ſummoned. Dugd. 215. ex bund. de brev. & record. Wallias, &c. tangentib. n. 10.

Memorandum, that from the time of the foundation of this abbey until the days of Sir John Wake, who lived t. E. II. and III. nothing was done againſt the abbot of Croyland for raiſing a bank in Gokeſland marſh in Holand. But in the time of Thomas Wake, ſon of Sir John, the ſaid bank was made, and the abbot of Croyland made it from Kenulphſton to Croyland town, alias Dykeend (from which place the lordſhip of Depyng began and continued to Wodelade)

till the time of the duke of Somerſet. Then the ſaid duke by his own power removed the ſaid abbot from that bank, and compelled him more by riot than by any reaſon to make a bank from Dykeend to Wodelode, which banks the ſaid duke and his lordſhip ought to have made, by reaſon whereof the ſaid abbot and his tenants were charged more than they ought to be by three parts. Dugdale, 214. ex Regiſtro.

3 H. V. there was an award made between the abbot of Croyland and the inhabitants of Spalding and Pinchbek by John Woodhous, chancellor of the dioceſe of Lincoln, John Leventhorp, receiver, and William Babington, one of the counſel of the ſaid duke, with the aſſiſtance of Richard Norton, chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, and the reſt of the juſtices of that court, who decreed to the ſaid abbot and his ſucceſſors all the ſoil of Goggiſlound, together with the whole fiſhing and fowling therein, and that the ſaid inhabitants of Spalding and Pinchbek ſhould be excluded from taking any other profits therein, excepting common of paſture. Ib. 218. ex Chron. de Croyland compoſitis, t. H. VII.

17 H. VI. the abbot was indicted for not repairing a certain bank in Croyland, extending from Brotherhouſe to the Clote, thence to the triangular bridge in that town, and ſo to Dovedale Clote in Croyland; another bank in Croyland called Sharpeſdyke within a certain marſh there called the Purceynt, which bank reached from Brotherhouſe to Plantefeld in Thorney: a third bank in Croyland called Winterdyke, within the ſaid Purceynt marſh, from the Clote to the ſide of Croyland abbey; and a fourth bank within the Purceynt marſh on the weſt ſide of Shepes Ee, from Dovedale Clote, near the diviſion between Multon and Whaplode; and a fifth called Moredyke, alſo in the ſaid marſh from Shepes Ee to Aſendyk. The jury proved that the abbot and convent repaired theſe banks only for their own private conveniency. Dugd. 217. ex Regiſtro, f. 79. b.

In the ſame reign the abbot was indicted for not repairing a certain clough, called Shipley in Dovedale in Croyland pariſh, then broken down, from 36 H. VI. by reaſon of which the lands were overflowed. The abbot appeared by attorney at Deping, 2 E. IV. and pleaded not guilty; but becauſe he would not conteſt therein with the king, he ſubmitted and deſired to be admitted to pay his fine, which the court aſſeſſed at vi s. viii d. Ib. 217. ex Reg. f. 110. in cedula.

"Memd', q̄d a° r. r. Henrici VI. xxxi° Willus Roce de Deping & Willus Flaket de eod' venientes ..... ad Croyland vert' ꝑpriis & voluntariis innoteſcebant Joh̄i Witlyſſey de Croyland p̄dca de ..... corpore mortuo cujuſd' hō̄is ignoti jacente infra limites & bundas de Gokyſland, que eſt ꝑochia de Croyland & infra limites & ꝑochiam ejuſd' & ſic ꝑ relatum dc̄i Joh̄is Witlyſſey ad aures Joh̄is abb̄is Croyland, qui mittens Ric̄um Slynge & Simonem Andrew tunc confr̄es cum Ric̄o Walles balivo ac aliis tam de villa quam familia ſua ad numerum quatuordecim ꝑſonar' corpus ſurſum levari fecit deferend' ad eccl̄iam Croyland in cujus cimiterio ꝑ viſum & licenciam coronatoris traditum fuit ſepulture." Reg. Croyl. fol. 1.

7 H. IV. John Pykrell was found drowned in Alderlound marſh two furlongs from the windmill towards Southlake, over against the ſtone croſs, and being carried to Croyland, was, on view of John Bayly, coroner, buried in the church yard.

13 H.

13 H. VI. John Hardy of Croyland coming from Deping in his own boat *(in limbo proprio)* was drowned half a rood on this ſide *(citra)* the ſtone croſs called Kenulphſton, and after view of Thomas Harriſon, coroner, in Holland, was buried in Croyland church yard.

1 H. VII. Simon Pygg, of Cowbit, naif of the prior of Spalding, coming from Croyland in a little boat *(navicula)* with his ſon John, a lad about 10 years old, fell into the Weland at Wodelode, and was drowned beyond Wodlode near Whyghthous; and after view by John Stevenſon, then the abbot of Croyland's coroner, was buried in Croyland church yard.

"Q'd cuſtos cignorum dni regis non habebit wayffs neq; ſtrayffs cignorum infra dnium apd Croyld'.

Memd' qd Willus Bride cuſtos cignorum dni regis in ptibs de Holland in com' Lincoln' p tras dni regis patentes ptendens habere ad uſum dni regis oes cignos volatiles & volantes & non ſignatos necnon & extratuvras & veivatos tam infra precinctum Croyland quam extra infra dnium Croylandiæ, viſis ab eo & intellectis divſor' regum cartis abbi Croyland conceſſis & poſſeſſione annua talium cignor' volatilium non ſignator' veivator' & extratuvrar' in dnio ſuo Croyland contingentium oiu pdcor' expers & vacuus receſſit inde quietus, & dnus abbas Croyland in pacifica poſſeſſione oiu taliu cignorum pdcor' exiſtens & regum Anglie libtatibs ſibi conceſſis libere & pacifice gaudet. Acta ſunt hæc 11 die in Julii a. r. r. E. IV. 17. (1478) Wm. Bride." Of him ſee in the Whaplode riot. p. 98.

In the ſame regiſter, fol. 19. a. is a copy of a perambulation between the counties of Lincoln and Cambridge, to determine to which county the fen between Wisbech and Hoyland belonged, about the time of H. III.

Fol. 21—27. Two perambulations between Holand and Keſteven, 13 and 18 R. II.

9 E. I. The abbot indicted certain perſons for diſpoſſeſſing him of lands in Gedney, a ſea wall caſt up, half on his land and half on that of Peter de Gonſhill, who had carried off the creſt of a dyke *(creſtam foſſati)* which the abbot and his predeceſſors uſed to feed. The abbot carried his point. fol. 131. a.

Fol. 20. a. b. Proceſſus factus in trailbaſton occaſione fractionis & deſtructionis guttur' ex parte oriental' crucis apud Brothhous. 11 Jul. 2 E. III. 1328.

"Henri abbe de Croilaund ſe pleynt de William de Well de Multon, Reynaud de Welle de meſme la ville, Adam Kede de meſme la ville, Bertelmew Pynder de meſme la ville, & John le fuitz Nichol de Multon, de ceo qe meſmes ceux, William, Reynaud, Adam, Bertelmew, & John, p aſſent & pcurement des toutz les comuners des villes de Spaldyng, Weſton, & Multon, le meſkerdy en le ſymaigne de Pentecoſt l'an du regne le roy qore eſt ſecunde, a force & armes une guttere d'une ſewere de meſmes celuy abbe pres de Brothhous en Croiland p qele la preceynte de ſa abbaie fuſt enſewe," &c. by which means the precincts of the abbey were ſurrounded by water, "& le dit abbe perdit le profit de cynk cents acres de pre & de

de paſture" to the damage of 100 marks; whereupon a jury gave him 20 ſhillings damages.

Proceſs about a ſewer at Shepee, 24 E. III. ſaid to have been firſt obſtructed by one abbot Richard, and maintained by abbot Henry, to the great damage of the lands. fol. 110, 111, 112.

Agreement between John abbot of Croyland and Robert prior of Spalding, on the one part, and Sir William Bonevyle and Elizabeth his wife on the other, about making and repairing, for forty years, a new dyke, "p le Oldhee," within the precinct, as it extends from Brotherhous as far as Cachcoold, 11 H. VI. fol. 40. See Dugdale on Imbanking, p. 216.

Proceſſus de foſſatis infra & circa procinctum non reparand' a. 13 Johis abbis. fol. 79—81. See Dugdale on Imbank. 217.

Fol. 28. a. Inquiſition about a fiſhery from Brotherhous to Wodelode, 22 E. III.

Agreement between Thomas abbot of Croyland and John prior of Spalding about the ſaid fiſhery, 1374, 48 E. III. fol. 39. 40.

14 E. . By the preſentment of a jury of Spaldingmen of the holders of land on the Eaſt ſide of Spalding bank, it appears that the abbot of Croyland held there two acres and a half, and in a return of the ſea dykes *(foſſat' maris)* of the fee of the abbot of Croyland on the eaſt ſide of the bank, each acre *ad* III *ped' & di' & II poll'*, the abbot of Croyland and the heir of Simon Montfort for one acre, three feet and a half, and two *pollic'*.

The abbot of Croyland, for one quarter of an acre, one foot and a half, and eight *pollic'*, &c. fol. 115—119.

Agreement between William prior of Spalding and Ralph abbot of Croyland, about 110 acres of wood and 1760 acres of marſh in Weſton, Multon, and Spalding. Imperfect.

On Saturday, Feb. 19, 1763, the bank broke againſt Brotherhouſe, by which means Poſtland was laid upwards of three feet under water. The breach was attempted to be ſtopped at the beginning by ſinking a lighter, which was immediately carried away and broken to pieces by the violence of the ſtream, and another was deſtroyed in the ſame manner. The ſudden diſtreſs of the tenants was ſo great that they were obliged to remove their families immediately to Croyland, and their cattle into the high country or any riſing ground they could find. The breach running eight days ſucceſſively before it could be taken, the water was happily ſtopped on Sunday, Feb. 27.

Peterborough abbey, being firſt founded, was endowed with lakes and watercourſes, which extended, as they thought, into the territories of the abbey of Croyland. Hence frequent diſputes between them, which were ſettled by the fine, N°XXI. p. 55. levied 1206. 7 John, between Acharius abbot of Peterborough, and Henry Longchamp abbot of Croyland, of certain lands fens in Peykirke and S. to Croyland. Another was levied within a month after, June 24, 31 Hen. III. 1247, after certain infractions into the former by Peterborough, between Richard Bardeney

deney abbot of Croyland, complainant, and William Hotot abbot of Peterborough, and for adjuſting the plaintif's right to a bridge and fair. To evince their rights and prove the infraction, was added to the end of this inſtrument a covenant between both, Robert Lindſey, abbot of Peterborough, and Henry Longchamp, of Croyland, anno ab inc. 1216. (18 John and 1 Hen. III.) under the ſeals of both theſe prelates and their convents. The originals of theſe ſeveral deeds were ſhewn to the Spalding Society, 1746.

N° LVIII.

Abbot *Lytlyngton.*

Pardonacio Regis Henrici VI.

HENRICUS, Dei gr̃a, &c. õĩbs ballivis & fidelibus ſuis ad quos p̃ſentes ĩre pvenerint ſal'. Sciatis q̃d de gr̃a ñra sp̃ali & ex certa ſciencia & mero metu ñro pardonavimus, remiſimus, & relaxavimus Joh̃i Lytlyngton ab̃bi de Croyland & ejuſd' loci conventui õĩmodas tranſgreſſiones offenſas, miſpriſiones, contemptus, & impetiẽces p̱ ipſos ab̃bem & convent' ante nonum diem Aprilis ultimo p̃teritum contra formam ſtatutor' de lib̃atis pannor' & capicior' f̃cos, &c. Teſte meipſo ap' Weſtmonaſt' 9 Julii, a. r. n. 24. P̱ ipſum regem in parĺto. Abbey Reg. fol. 216. a. b.

H. VI. a. r. 38. granted abbot Litlyngton all fines, amerciaments, redemptions, iſſues, and penalties, of all tenants and reſients in Croyland, in all the king's courts, writings, mandates, bills, &c. and execution thereof by their own bailiff within the town, ſo that no ſheriff, eſcheator, coroner, feodary, bailiff, or other king's officers ſhall interfere, nor clerk of the market of the houſehold *(mercati hoſpicii n'ri)* enter the town. He alſo granted all chattels of felons, outlaws, fugitives, *waĩnar'*, &c. fol. 136. b.

N° LIX.

Ex MSto Harl. 604, fol. 3.

SEXTO idus Junii, anno regni E. III. 3°, Henricus de Caſewyk abbas de Croyland fecit dño Robto de Rameſey abbti de Burgo Sancti Petri fidelitatem apud Singleſole pro ter' quam tenuit in Paykirke de abbate de Burgo, &c.

Die Veneris prox' poſt feſtum Epiphanie anno Edwardi Tertii 33, Thomas de Bernak, abbas de Croyland, fecit Robto de Sanſey, abb' de burgo Sancti Petri, fidelitatem, apud Singleſole burg', pro tenementis quæ tenet in Paykirke.

Die Sancti Michaelis, anno Ricardi Secundi decimo quinto, dus Johes de Aſcheby, abbas de Croyland, fecit dño Nicho de Elmeſtowe, abbati de burgo Sancti Petri, fidelitatem apud Singelſolt burg', pro tenementis, &c. in Paykerke.

Henricus de Stanhowe in martirio Sancti Laurentii, anno quarto Hen. III. dedit monaſterio Croyland ter' in Gedny, Holbeche, & Quapelade. Teſte Egidio de Gonſill.

Willmus comes Albemarle confirmat, &c. totam terram de Gedney Fulconi de Oyry & heredibus ſuis, & Gavinus de Oyri quiete clamavit totum ſuum jus in predictis predicto Fulconi. Teſtes, Galfrid de Capella, Franc' vicecom' Albemarle, Gerard Fanecorut, Anſelm Beſot, Galfrid de Avenis, Euſtac' de Villiers, Galfrid' de Sartun, Illar' de Zeſtenale, Hugo de Galmerevyle, Walt' de Oyri, Stephano fratre Franc' vicecom' Albemarle, Hugo de Oyry, Hugo de Ulundemarkers, & Galfridus de Oyry.

Edwardus abb' Croyland dedit Algaro de Flet tenement' in Holbech & Croyland, &c.

Willus fil' Thomæ de Flet dedit mon' Croyland tenement' in Croyland.

Nigellus fil' Socci de Flet quiete clamavit mon' Croyland de tenemento predicto in Croyland.

Ricardus de Weethorp & Alicia uxor ſua quiete clamaverunt mon' Croyland partem unius tofte & prati quam Henricus abbas Croyland ei dedit & que fuit Jocelini pater Willielmi, &c.

Gal-

Galfridus fil' Hugonis de Valle Dei dedit monaſt' Croyland unam placeam in villa de Croyland.

Henricus abbas Croyland dedit Hugoni de Valle Dei tenementum in Croyland.

Concordia in curia regis anno H. III. 9. inter Reinerum de Burgo & Joannam uxorem ejus, Warinum filium Hugonis & Aliciam uxorem ejus, Herveum de Slanſo & Aliciam uxorem ejus petent', & Ricardum abbatem Croyland tenent' de tenemento in Croyland predict', quiete clamaverunt predicto Rico abbi Croyland totum jus ſuum in predicto tenento.

Nichus de Morburn fil' Osberti de Colario dedit mon' Croyland tenement' in Croyland.

Anno regni Edwardi Primi undecimo, Rcus abbas de Croyland dimiſit Albrede uxori Wilti de Camera cuſtodiam Johis fil' & heredis Willmi de Camera & terrarum que fuerunt Willmi in Langtoft & Croyland. Et ſi contingat predictum Johem diſcedere ante plenam etatem, tunc predicta Albreda habebit cuſtodiam ter' uſque ad plenam ætatem Willmi fratris Johis, &c.

Ricardus de Wadyngworthe abbas Croyland dedit terras in Halington ad opus pauperum.

Ranulphus abbas Croyland (pro decimis garbar' de Gedney quas Thomas de Well predeceſſor ad fabricam ſuſtentand' & emendand' domus de Croyland dedit) dat manerium de Halyngton ad uſum predictum, & preterea conſtituit quod elemoſinarius dabit annuatim duodecim marcas argenti duobus capellanis pro animabus Rogeri de Turkleby, Walteri & Thom' fratrum ſuor' & uxor' predictor' Rogeri & Walteri, &c. Datum in capitulo noſtro Croyland xiiii kalendas Aprilis, anno Dñi 1272.

Ricardus abbas ſecundus anno 1290[3] tertio menſis Septembris, cum conſenſu conventus Croyland conſtituit ſtatuta ad regendum domum de Croyland, &c. que ſtatuta Johes de Dalderby epus Lincoln confirmavit. Datum apud Bugden, 6 idus Novembris, 1313, & conſec' epi 14.

Ricardus abbas Croyland aſſignavit pro aniverſario ſuo quinque marcas percipiendas de manerio de Thurning ad duos terminos anni ad feſtum dni & feſtum Paſce per equales portiones, diſtribui per manus ſervientis de Uterborne & propoſiti de Thurning, &c. Dat' apud Croyland die Sancti Michaelis, 1302.

Ricardus abbas conſtituit unam marcam argenti ſingulis annis percipiendam per manus propoſiti de Thurning diſtribui in anniverſario Robti de Cheſterton.

Henricus epus Lincoln confirmat cartam abbatis & mon' Croyland de inveniendo unum presbiterum ſecularem celebrat' pro anima Ricardi filii Petri de Hoddyle de

Chele dudum ſeneſchalli ep̃i Lincoln & Simonis de Luffenham, & animabus patrum, matrum, ſororis, & omnium defunct' in capella in le Brodedrone juxta & Sowyk in parochia de Quappelad. Dat' Linc', 1322.

Concordia anno 2 Ricardi inter abbatem de Croyland & Godeford Copefrenchis de Spalding de curſu aquæ de Weſtlade.

Hugo fil' prioris de Wyke dedit Joh̃i fil' Gippe terras in Spalding (Iſte prior de Wyk fuit tempore Rob̃ti abbatis).

Willmus fil' Hugonis de Wyk predicti dedit mon' Croyland reditum duoden' denar' in terra predicta in Spalding, &c. Et Eva uxor Hugonis predicti confirmat redditum predictum.

Hugo de Riparia dedit Ade Marvir unam placeam edificatam in Spalding.

Prior de Spalding clamat quoddam telonium quod vocatur Turſol [*Thurtol*] per totum annum in villa de Spalding de omnibus extraneis mercatoribus.

Willus de Dunton, miles, dedit mon' Croyland tenementum & terras in Pikeſale, (Aloyſe fuit uxor Willi predicti) ſicut donationem Radulphus de Dunton frater Willmi de Dunton confirmavit.

Edwardus abbas Croyland &c. dedit Rob̃to de Fraunceys filio Simonis unam bovatam terre in Pincebek, &c.

Concordia anno Hen. II. 28, coram Willielmo Boyſot vicecomite Lincoln' inter Robertum abbatem de Croyland et Galfridum de Helpingham de terra in Pincebek, &c.

Joh̃es fil' Galfrid' de Helpingham concedit Willmo fratri ſuo unam bovatam terre & dimid' in Pincebek.

Henricus abbas Croyland dedit unam bovatam terre in Pincebek Waltero fil' Ulfi.

Amicia quondam uxor Willmi de Lafford quiete clamavit mon' Croyland terram quam Walter' fil' Ulfi de ipſa tenuit.

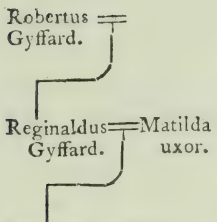
Rogerus fil' Reynaldi de Multon dedit mon' Croyland ter' in Multon.

Thomas fil' Thomæ de Multon pro ſalute anime ſue & Saræ uxoris ſue, &c. dedit mon' Croyland ter' in Muleton quam Bartholomeus avunculus ſuus tenuit. Iſte Thomas fuit tempore Henrici abbatis.

Thomas de Weſton fil' Walteri de Flete dedit mon' Croyland ter' in Weſton.

Ex

Ex MSto Harl. 5855, fol. 113.



Notum ſit quod ego Reginaldus Giffard do, &c. Deo & Sancto Guthlaco & monachis Croyland de proprio feudo meo, &c. concedente & confirmante Rogero filio meo, &c. duo virgatas tre in Drydrayton de feudo regis Scotie, &c. juxta manſionem meam que fuit patris mei Roberti Giffard, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Hugone milit' de Cotenham, Henrico fratre ejus.

Sciant omnes, &c. quod ego Rogerus filius Willi de Draitona do, &c. Deo & Sco Guthlaco & monachis de Croyland, &c. Godwynum Kyng & uxorem ejus & omnes pueros illorum, &c. Iſta autem donacio facta eſt conſenſu Willmi filii Rogeri.

Notum ſit, &c. quod ego Ricus filius Rogeri de Draiton conceſſi, &c. Deo & Sco Guthlaco de Croyland, &c. Godwynum Kyng & uxor ejus & pueros illorum & terr', &c.

Notum ſit, &c. quod ego Rogerus Gyffard filius Reginaldi Giffard dedi, &c. Reginaldo de Well pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo totam terram abſque retinentia quod Ad' filius Wydonis Giffard tenuit de feodo meo in villa de Draiton, ſcil', &c.

Finalis concordia fca in curia dni regis apud Cantabrig' a die Paſche in unum menſem, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johis 12° inter Robertum filium Wydonis petent', & Henricum abbatem de Croyland tenent' de quadringent' novem acris tre cum ptinent' in Draiton.

N°

N° LX.

From the Regiſters of the Court of Augmentations in the Exchequer.

CROYLAND.

MEMORAND' q̄d t̄mino paſche vidl̄t viceſimo ſexto die Aprilis anno regni d̄ni regis nunc Henrici octavi triceſimo ſexto Thomas Coville generoſus venit in cur' dc̄i d̄ni regis augmentat' revencionū corone ſue, & p̄tulit ibidem quoddam ſcriptum ſub ſigillo conventuali nup̄ monaſt̄ii de Croyland in com' Lincoln modo diſolut' fact' & ſigillat', & petit illud allocari; cujus quidem ſcripti tenor ſequit' in hec verba: Om̄ib' Xp̄i fidelib' ad quos hoc p̄ſens ſcriptum p̄veñit Joh̄es p̄miſſione divina abbas monaſt̄ii b̄e Marie, Sc̄orq̄ Bartlei & Guthlaci de Croyland in com' Lincoln' & ejuſdem loci conventus ſal̄t̄m in d̄no ſempit̄nam. Sciatis nos p̄fat' abb̄em & conventum unanimi aſſenſu & conſenſu ñris dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hoc p̄ſenti ſcripto ñro confirmaſſe dil̄c̄o nob' in Xp̄o Thome Coville generoſo p̄ bono ſervicio ſuo nob' & monaſt̄io ñro p̄dc̄o ante hec tempora impenſ' quandam annuitatem ſive annualem redditum triginta triū ſolidor' & quatuor denar' legalis monete Anglie exeunt' de & in mañio ñro de Gedeney, ac de & in om̄ib' t̄ris & ten' ñris cum ſuis p̄tin' in Gedney p̄dict' in com' p̄dict'; h̄end' & p̄cipiend' dc̄am annuitatem ſive redditum triginta triū ſolidor' & quatuor denar' p̄fat' Thome Coville & aſſign' ſuis durante vita ad feſta Sc̄i Mich̄is arch̄i & annunciac̄oīs b̄e Marie Virginis equis porc̄oīb' annuatim ſolvend'; & ſi contingat d̄cam annuitatem ſive annualem redditum triginta triū ſolidor' & quatuor denar' aut aliquam inde p̄cellam a retro fore non ſolut' in p̄te vel in toto ad aliquod feſtum feſtor' p̄dic̄or' quo ſolvi debeat extunc bene liceat & licebit p̄fat' Thome Coville & aſſign' ſuis in p̄dict' mañiū n̄r̄m de Gedney ac om̄es t̄ras & ten' ñra in Gedney p̄dict' intrare & diſtringere & diſtricc̄oes ſicq' ibidem capt' licite aſportare, effugare, imp̄care, ac penes ſe retinere, quouſq̄ ipſe de p̄dict' annuitate ſive annuali redditu viginti triū ſolidor' & quatuor denar' una cum arreragiis inde ſique fuerunt eis plenar' f̄uit ſatisfact' & p̄ſolut' & nos p̄fat' abbas & convent' poſuim' p̄fat' Thomam Coville in poſſeſſionem annualis redditus p̄ ſoluc̄oem ſibi duodecim denar'. In cujus rei teſtimoñm huic p̄ſenti ſcripto ñro ſigillum n̄r̄m c̄oe appoſuim'. Dat' in domo noſtra capitulari apud Croyland p̄dict' viceſimo quarto die Auguſti anno regni Henrici octavi Dei g̃ra Anglie & Francie regis fidei defenſoris d̄ni Hib̄nie & in t̄ra ſup̄mi capitis Anglicane eccl̄ie viceſimo nono. Et quia p̄ debitam exaīac̄oem in hac p̄te fact' & h̄it' videt' cur' p̄dc̄e

ſcriptum

ſcriptum p̃dc̃m fact' & ſigillat' fuiſſe bona fide & abſq; coniva fraude ſeu dolo, ideo ſcriptum illud p̱ cancellar' & conſilm cur' p̃dc̃e allocat' & ordinat' & decretum eſt p̱ eoſd̃m cancellar' & conſilm q̃d p̃dc̃us Thome Coville h̃ebit & gaudebit ſibi et aſſign' ſuis ad t̃minū vite ſue dc̃am annuitatem ſive annualem redditum triginta triū ſolidor' & quator denar' p̱ annū p̱ manus recept' exit' & revencionū dc̃i nup' monaſtii p̱ tempore exiſten' de eiſdem exitib' & revec̃oib' ad feſta in p̃dc̃o ſcripto limitat' p̱ equales porc̃oes ſolvend' q̃dq; Thomas h̃ebit omnia arreragia dc̃e annuitatis a tempore diſſoluc̃ois dc̃i nup̱ monaſtii hucuſq; ei debita ſolvenda eciam p̱ manus recept' p̃dict'; proviſo ſemp̱ q̃d ſi impoſterum debit' modo p̱bat' fuit coram cancellar' & conſilio cur' p̃dc̃e p̱ tempore exiſten' q̃d p̃dc̃us Thomas Coville dc̃am annuitatem triginta triū ſolid' & quatuor denar' ratione & p̃textu ſcript' p̃dict' in forma p̃dc̃a h̃ere & gaudere non debeat q̃d tunc & deinceps hec p̃ſens decret' vacuū ſit ac nullius vigoris in lege, aliquo c̃lo ſive artic̃lo in p̃ſenti decreto content' in contrar' inde non obſtan'.

The following annuities were granted by the ſaid abbot John.

To William Turnour, gent. "pro bono conſilio & auxilio nobis & monaſterio n̄ro p̃dc̃o ante hæc tempora inpenſis aliiſque de cauſis ann' ſive ann' red' LX ſ." from the manors of Elmyngton and Glapthorn co. Northampton. Done in chapter 24 Jan. 30 H. VIII.

To John Browne, clerk, XXXIII ſ. IV d. out of Croyland manor, 10 Oct. 30 H. VIII.

John Mayes, XL ſ. an. from Whaplode, Nov. 5, 30 H. VIII.

William Sympſon, IV marks ſterling, on Beby manor, Leiceſterſhire, Oct. 20. 30 H. VIII.

Thomas Hennege, armig. generoſus de camera privata regis XL ſ. out of Bucknall manor, co. Linc', 16 Sept. 28 H. VIII.

John Celeceſter, gen. XX ſ. from Drydrayton and Hogenton, co. Camb. Oct. 1, 30 H. VIII.

Athelardus Welby of Gedney, gen. XXXIII ſ. IV d. from Gedney, ult. Jan. 30 H. VIII.

Richard Draycottes, XIII ſ. IV d. in Boſton, Feb. 10, 29 H. VIII.

Robert Lyttelbury, gent, XXXIII ſ. IV d. in Claxby, Aug. 28, 29 H. VIII.

Richard Peycok of Croyland, yoman, IV marcs from Whaplod, 10 Dec. 27 H. VIII.

John Wendon de Boſton, "muſico & in medicinis experto, pro bono & fidele ſerviciio ſuo, ac eciam pro conſilio benevolentiaque nobis & monaſterio," XXVI ſ. out of our *cellula* de Freſton modo ſic vocat', and all lands there, 8 Oct. 30 H. VIII.

Walter Graver XX ſ. de firmario manerii de Hokyngton, co. Camb. Sept. 22, 30 H. VIII.

John Bellowe, gen. XL ſ. in Halynton and Legborn, 20 Dec. 30 H. VIII.

Robert Hartopp, aurifaber & civis Lond. XX ſ. on all lands co. Camb. Ap. 28, 30 H. VIII.

John Bawde, gen. XX ſ. on all lands in Crowlande, Sept. 8, 30 H. VIII.

Thomas

Thomas Bowgh of Lond. gen. xl s. in Drydrayton, co. Camb. 10 Sept. 30 H. VIII.

Richard Juſtis "Gromulo Garderobe dne prechariſſime conſortis dci domini regis Anglie regine corrodium ſive ſuſtentacionem in monaſterio p̃dco quod extendit ad valorem v marc' p an' jure & libertate eccle Croyland p̃dce," Sep. 15, 1523, 15 H. VIII.

William Knyght of Spaldyng xxvi s. and viii d. in Spaldyng, Feb. 9, 30 H. VIII.

Anthony Orby, gen. xx s. in Holbeche, 16 Aug. 20 H. VIII. 1537.

George Seynt Poll, xx s. in Langtoft and Baſton, 20 Ap. 30 H. VIII.

Richard Fryſkeney, xl s. in Soterton, co. Linc. Oct. 1. 30 H. VIII.

Robert Bleyk, xx s. in Burthorpe and Wanthorpe, co. Linc. 16 Oct. 30 H. VIII.

Silveſter Todde aurifaber et civis Lond. xxvi s. viii d. in Cravesdale in South Weyborne, co. Hant. Oct. 4, 29 H. VIII.

John Degle, xxvi s. viii d. in Spaldyng, 7 Sep. 30 H. VIII.

James Tyttyngton, xx s. in Croyland, 1 Feb. 29 H. VIII.

To William Parre miles & Robert Tyrwhytt, arm. office of Capitalis ſeneſchalli ſive ſeneſche manerii n̄ri de Wedlyngborowe, co. Northampton, and all others in that county, and an annuity of v marcs out of Wedlyngborowe manor, &c. 18 Nov. 30 H. VIII.

William Parre, mil. & Richard Thorkmorton, gen. xl s. in Wellingborough, 12 Ap. 26 H. VIII.

Richard Pepys, offic' ballive ſive ballivat' & collect' red' maner' n̄r' de Cottenham, Hokynton, & Drydrayton, co. Camb. iv l. vi s. out of the ſaid manors, Jan. 11, 30 H. VIII.

Thomas Walpole, gent. de Whaplod, office of bailif and collector of that manor, and iv mares, 1 Feb. 30 H. VIII.

John Peyke of Wellingborough, yoman, xxvi s. viii d. out of Wellingborough, Jan. 7, 29 H. VIII.

William Parre, mil. one of the king's council, office of ſeneſchall of the manors of Wellingborough, Addyngton in Elmyngton cum Glapthorne, co. Northampton, " cum poteſtate nominand', conſtituend', & inſtituend' in offic' ſubſeneſchor' clicor' curiar' n̄r' baillivor' atque miniſtror' alior' n̄r'." xl s. 20 Sept. 27 H. VIII.

Richard Ogle of Pynchbek, " officium clici cur' n̄rar' in p̄tis Holland & Keſton" iii l. in Gedney, 18 Feb. 30 H. VIII.

He was of the Inner Temple London, and had from Spalding abbey xx s. in Spalding by prior Richard, June 10, 30 H. VIII. and from Robert abbot of Thorney xiii s. iv d. from Woodſton, co. Hunt. Sept. 1, 29 H. VIII. and from Croyland in Gedney xl s. 10 Dec. 30 H. VIII.

Thomas Pulvertoft, xx s. from Whaplode and Holbeche, 15 Nov. 1538.

William Calowe, xx s. in Whaplode, Mar. 7, 30 H. VIII.

Robert Thakker of Holbeche, yoman, leaſſed to him the grange and howſe of Hillaclheo and pert' in the towne, feldys, and paryſshe of Holbeche, with all howſes, edificacions, and buildyngs, for forty years, paying to the abbot and convent, or to the maſter of the workes xli l. at Martynmas in wynter, and the Annunciation

nunciation of our Lady in ſummer from the feſte of St. Phylyp and Jacobbe thapoſtellys next enſuing the date thereof. Oct. laſt, 30 H. VIII.

Thomas Pulvertoft xx s. in Whaplode and Holbeche, 15 Nov. 1538.

Robert Wyngfelde, gent. de Helpſtow xl s. in Gedney, Dec. 10, 30 H. VIII.

George Forſter, office of bailif in Baſton and collector of rents both of the abbot's fee and Beamond's fee in Baſton and Tetfurth v marcs, Jan. 1, 29 H. VIII.

John Dalby, xx s. in Thyrnyng. 29 Oct. 30 H. VIII.

Robert Lyttylbury, gen. bailif of Langtoft, in Keſteven, v marks in Langtoft, Oct. 7, 31 H. VIII.

Roger Wigſton and his ſon and heir apparent William, xx s. in Gedney, Feb. 10, 30 H. VIII.

Thomas Leyton, xx s. in Dowedyck in Sutterton, Aug. 6, 29 H. VIII.

Bartholomew Peycok, xx s. in Whaplod, 1 Jan. 29 H. VIII.

Anthony Wiſſendyn, gen. in lege peritum xx s. in Buckarhall and Halyngton, co. Lincoln 12 Aug. 30 H. VIII.

Gilbert Smyth, archid' Northamton and his aſſigns nomination to Great Addyngton rectory, dioc. Linc', Oct. 4, 1531.

William Browne, xxvi s. viii d. in Baſton, Sept. 7, 29 H. VIII.

William Bogge and Thomas Bogge leaſe of ſcyte of manor place called Dawdickhall in Sutterton, parſonage of the church of Sutterton, tythe of corn, wool, hay, flax, lamb, &c. with a wyndmylne called Dawdickhall mill, tenants & ſutes of Dawdickhall, Sutterton, Alderchirche, and Swinſhed, &c. reſerving preſentation to Sutterton, xxx l. for 46 years, he not to dyke the moate nor repair the chancel, 21 Dec. 20 H. VIII.

Thomas Coape, xx s. in Tetfurthe and Baſton Oct 20, 30 H. VIII.

Thomas Bracayn, xx s. in Drydrayton, 20 Apr. 30 H. VIII.

Edward Gryffyn, gen. xx s. in Wellingborough, Sept. 8, 1538.

Simon Clerke of Gedney, leaſe of the manor (the advowſon reſerved) for 40 years, at xxxiii l. xiii s. on the feaſts of St. Bartholomew and St. Andrew; a ſaltcotte called the Binhon cotte.

John, abbot of Croyland, granted to John Fryſnay de Denyngton, eſq. John Davy of Leke, merchant of the ſtaple of Callais, William Dawne, Richard Fryſnay, of Croyland, gen. the advowſon and right of preſentation to the church of Freſton, 18th Oct. 1538.

Memorandum. Foraſmuche as yt ys duely ꝓved before the chancellour and counſaill of the Cowrte of Augmentaions of the revenues of our ſovereigne lorde the king's crowne, that the chauntrie preſte of the Chauntery, ſometyme called Seynte Thomas' Chauntrie, in Freſton, in the countie of Lincoln, and his predeceſſours, chauntrye preſtes there, have heretofore had and enjoyed one annuytie or annual pencon of v l. vi s. viii d. yerly payable and going oute of certeyne landes in Freſton aforeſaid, parcell of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery of Croylande in the countie of Lincoln, nowe diſſolved. 'Tys therefore ordered and decreed by the ſaide chancellour and counſaill in the terme of Seynte Michaell, that ys to ſaye the 7

daye of November, 36 yere of the reigne of our ſaide ſoverigne lorde Henry VIII. that the ſaid nowe chauntrie preſte ſhall have duringe his life the ſaide annuytie or annuall penc̃on of v l. vi s. viii d. ſterling, togither withe all tharrerages therof due to hym ſithen and from the diſſolucion of the ſaide late monaſtery of Croylande hitherto by the hondes of the receyvour of the revennues of the augmentations of our ſovereigne lorde the king's crowne within the countie of Lincoln for the tyme being of the ſame revennues remaynyng in his handes at the feaſtes of th'Annunciation of our Bleſſed Ladie the virgin and Seynte Michaell tharchaungell, by even porcions to be paied. Provided alwayes, that the ſaid nowe chauntrye preſte ſhall duringe th̄ tyme aforeſaide, ſinge and doo duyte in the churche of Freſton aforeſaid as he hertofore hathe been wonte and accuſtomed to doo.

Copy of the Leaſe to William *and* Thomas Bogge.

This indenture, made the xxi daye of Decembre in the yere of the reigne of Henrye the Eighte, by the grace of God of Englond and Fraunce kynge, defendoure of the faythe, and lorde of Irelonde, the xxvth, betweene the rev̄ende father John, by the ſufferaunce of God abbott of the monaſterye of our bleſſed Lady, Seynt Bartilmewe, and Seynt Guthlake of Croylande in the countye of Lyncoln, and the covente of the ſame of the one p̄tye, and William Bogge of Sutterton in the countye aforſayd, yoman, of the other p̄tye, wytneſſith that the ſayd abbot and covent of one aſſente, conſente, and full agremente, covenanted, graunted, demyſed, and to ferme have letten and by this p̃ſents covenante, graunte, demyſe, and to ferme do lett to the ſayd William Bogge and to one Thomas Bogge hys ſonne, theire executours and aſſignes, all that the ſcyte of the mannour place called Dawdickhall in Sutterton aforſayde, in the p̄tyes aforſayde, with all the barnes, ſtables, and all other theire howſes, edifications, buyldyngs, ſett and beyng opon the ſame ſcyte, with all theire demaynes, londs, medowes, paſtures, fedyngs, and commons, with all theire appurtenances therunto belongyng as holly and as int̄ly as the ſayd William Bogge the p̃miſſes lately helde and occupyed. And alſo the ſeyd abbot and covente of one aſſente and conſente have graunted, demyſed, and to ferme letten, and by thes p̃ſents graunte, demyſe, and to ferme do lett to the ſayd William Bogge and the ſayd Thomas Bogge, theire executours, and aſſignes, the p̄ſonage of the churche of Sutterton aforſayde, in the p̄tyes aforſayd, in the ſayd countye, and all maner of tythe corne, tythe haye, tythe woll, tythe lambe, tythe flaxe, and all other manner of tythes, and what ſoever the ſayd p̄ſonage of the ſayd churche of Sutterton in eny wyſe apperteynyng or belongyng, in like maner as one Thomas Doughtye or the ſayd Wylliam Bogge the ſame p̄ſonage and other the p̃miſes lately held and occupyed as fermours to the ſayd abbot and covente and theire p̃deceſſours with a wynde mylne called Dawdickhall mylne p̄teynyng to the ſcyte of the expreſſed manoure, with all the appurtenances apperteynyng or belongyng to the ſayd wynde mylne, excepted and alwayes reſerved to the ſayd abbot and covente and to theyre ſucceſſours all and ſyngler theire rents, ſervices, and cuſtomes of all and

ſingler their tenants and ſuters belongyng or appurteynyng to the ſayd manours of Dawdickhall, Sutterton, Alderchurche, Swynſhed, and elſewhere, tenants of or to the ſayd manours. And alſo excepted and to them reſerved all fraunes, lybtyes, ryaltyes, to the ſayd manours belongyng or appurteynynge. And alſo excepted and reſerved to the ſayd abbot and covente and to theire ſucceſſours the advowſon and patronage, as well of the parſonage as of the vicarage of the ſayd churche of Sutterton, when and as often, ſo often and as often, the ſayd parſonage or other of them ſhall happen to be voyde by dethe, reſignacõn, ꝑmutacõn, privacõn, ceſſyon, or otherwyſe, or by eny other meane there duryng the ſayd time. And alſo excepted and reſerved to the ſayd abbot and covent, and to theire ſucceſſours durynge the ſayd t̃me all and al maner of letes, courtes, fynes, and amercyaments, wardes, maryages, releſes, eſchetes, villayns, neiffes, weiffes, ſtrayes, tolles, teame, infangtheif, outfangtheif, felons' goodes, outlawes, mennes' goodes, ꝑfetts, advantags, revenues, and emoluments, or lets, courts, and all their ryaltyes, caſuall ꝑfetts, or comodytyes, with ꝑfetts of the ſame that maye or ſhall ryſe or growe, in the ſayd manour of Dawdickhall, or the ſayd townes of Sutterton, Alderchurche, and Swynſhed aforſayd, or in eny other place belongyng to the ſayd manour. Provyded alwayes, and yt ys covenanted betwene the ſayd ꝑtyes, that the ſayd Wyllyam Bogge and Thomas, theire executours and aſſignes, ſhall have the half of all ſtrayes comyng within the ſayd lordſhippe duryng the ſayd t̃me, if that the ſayd William and Thomas and theire executours and aſſignes do truely ꝑſente the ſame at eny lete and courte of the ſayd abbot and hys ſucceſſoures within the ſayd manours holden, and diligently kept them of theire ꝑpre coſtes and charges the ſayd ſtrayes to the tyme they be vared out. To have and to holde the ſcyte of the ſayde manour of Dawdickhall, with the wynde mylne and the ꝑſonage of the ſayd churche of Sutterton and other the ꝑmiſſes with theire appurtenances before letten, except before excepted; and reſerved alwayes to the ſayd abbot and covent and to theire ſucceſſours all thyngs before reſerved to the ſayd William Bogge and Thomas, to theire executours and aſſignes, from the feaſte of the apoſtles Philippe and Jacob laſt paſt before the date herof unto thende and t̃me of fourtye ſixe yeres then next and ymmedyatly folowyng fully to be complete fynyſhed and ended, yeldyng and payeng for the ſayd ſcyte of the ſayd manour and other landes, teñts, and the wyndmylne to them letten xxii l. of good and leafull ſterlinge money of Englond, and for the ſayd ꝑſonage and tythes to the ſame belongynge duryng the ſayd t̃me eight pound of good leafull money of Englond to the ſayd abbot and covent and theire ſucceſſours, at two ſev̄all times in the yere, that ys to ſaye at the feaſts of Seynt Mighell tharchaungell xv l. ſterlyng, and the feaſtes of Philippe and Jacob called comenly Maye daye, xv l. ſterling by even porcions, and by the ſpace of all the ſayd t̃me of fourtye yeres and ſixe. And furthermore the ſaid William Bogge and Thomas covenante and graunte for them, theire executours and aſſignes, by thes ꝑſents, the ſayd William and Thomas, theire executours and aſſignes, ſhall from tyme to tyme duryng by all the ſayd t̃me of xlvi yeres at theire ꝑpre coſts and charges all and every the ſayd howſes, edyficõns, and buyldyngs now ſett, made, buylded, and beyng in or opon the ſayd ſcyte of the ſayd manour of Dowdickhall as well in

ſtone worke called groundeſlynge and underpynnynge, ſplyntynge, thackynge, and doubynge, belongynge to the p̃miſſes, or to eny parte or parcell of them, except one lodgynge called the Warke, buylded of breke, wiche the ſayd abbot and covent and theire ſucceſſours ſhall repayre at all tymes duryng the ſayd t̃me, and alſo to ſtande and beare all maner of tymbre p̱teynyng to the ſayd ſcyte and manour, with all other howſes and edyfyc̃ons to them letten duryng and by all the ſayd t̃me of XLVI yeres at the ꝑpre coſts and charges of the ſayde abbot and covent, and theire ſucceſſours. Provided alwayes, and yt ys agreed that the ſayd Wyllyam Bogge and Thomas Bogge, ner eyther of them, theyre executours and aſſignes, ſhal be charged duryng the ſaid t̃me, with the dykyng of the moote about the ſayd manour, or beare eny part of the ſame, but only at his pleaſure, or to be charged in the repacions of the chauncell of Sutterton aforſayd, but the ſayd abbot and covente and theire ſucceſſours to beare the coſtes of the ſayd chauncell. And alſo the ſayd Wyllyam Bogge and Thomas Bogge, theire executours and aſſignes, covenante by theſe p̃ſents duryng and by all the ſayd t̃me to make, beare, and paye the coſtes and charges of dyches, hedges, and incloſures, belongyng to the ſayd manour of Dawdickhall except the moote as ys aforſayd, and all other outdiches p̱teynyng or belongyng to the ſayd ſcyte of the ſayd manour with theire appurtenances to them letten, the whiche dothe lye next the king's hyewaye, or betwene p̱tye and p̱rye, the whiche the ſayd dyches ſhal be at all tymes duryng the ſaid t̃me diked, fenſed, and encloſed at the ꝑpre coſtes and charges of the ſayd abbot and covent and theire ſucceſſours; and all acar ſylver, the whiche ſhal be leyde or ceſſed by the kyng's commiſſioners of his ſewers for the ſcyte of the ſayd manour with all expreſſed p̃myſſes to them letten at eny tyme duryng the ſayd t̃me to be at the coſtes and charges of the ſayd abbot and covente and theire ſucceſſours. And the ſayd William and Thomas covenante by thes p̃ſentes that they, theire executours and aſſignes, all the ſayd howſes and buyldyngs belongyng to the ſaid manour with the ſcyte of the ſame well and ſufficyently repayred, maynteyned, and tenantable in all thyngs p̱teynyng to them to do as ys above expreſſed, and the ſayd grounds ſufficyently encloſed, fenſed, and hedged, at the end of the ſayd t̃me of fourtye and ſixe yeres ſhall leve at hys and theire ꝑpre coſtes and charges accordyng to the true meanyng and intente of thes p̃ſentes indentures. And furthermore, the ſayd William and Thomas covenante and graunte for them and theire executours by thes p̃ſents, that they, theire executours and aſſignes, from tyme to tyme duryng all the ſayd t̃me, ſhall kepe hys and theire ſtandyng howſe and moſt habitac̃on and abydyng opon the ſayd ſcyte and manour place called Dawdickhall aforſayd. And alſo the ſayd Wyllyam and Thomas covenante for them, theire executours and aſſignees, by thes p̃ſents, that they ner eny of them duryng the ſayd t̃me of fourtye and ſixe yeres ſhall do no waſte in or opon the ſayd ſcyte manour of Dawdickhall aforſaid, nor of nor in eny of the p̃miſſes. And furthermore, the ſayd Wyllyam and Thomas covenaunte for them, their executours and aſſignes, that the ſaid Wyllyam Bogge and Thomas, ner eyther of them, theire executours, admynyſtratours, ſhall not fell or cut downe eny maner of woodes, underwoodes, or trees growynge in or opon the ſayd ſcyte of the ſayd manour of Dawdickhall or eny of the p̃miſſes, wyllowes and thornes excepted, for the neceſſarye encloſyng of the p̃miſſes

p̃miſſes in the ſayd manour duryng the ſayd t̃me accuſtomely as other fermour and fermours heretofore have had and uſed, and to take, and the ſame to be taken in the ſeaſonable tyme of the yere. And if yt happen the ſayd yerely rente of xxxl. ſterling, or eny parte or p̃cell therof, to be behynde and not payde to the ſayde abbot and covent to theire ſucceſſours at the dayes before expreſſed in maner and forme before lymyted by the ſpace of one monethe duryng the ſayd t̃me, that then yt ſhall be leafull to the ſayd abbot and covente and to theire ſucceſſours, and to theire aſſignes, to entre into the ſcyte of the manour and other the p̃miſſes, and into the ſayd p̃ſonage and other the p̃myſſes, and into eny part and p̃cell of the ſame, and there to diſtreyne, and the diſtreſſe there ſo founde to leade, dryve, beare, carye awaye and ympounde, and with hym and them to reteyne to the tyme that the ſayd abbot and covent and theire ſucceſſours of the ſayd rent of xxxl. and ev̄y p̃cell therof, and of the arrerags of the ſame yf any be, with ſuche coſtes, damages, and expenſes as they ſhall be ſuſteyned by the reaſon of withholdyng of the ſame to the ſayd abbot and covente, and to theire ſucceſſours, to be fully contented, ſatisfyed, and payde. And if yt happen the ſayd yerely rent of thirtye poundes, or eny p̃te or p̃cell therof, to be behynde and not payed to the ſayd abbot and covent and to theire ſucceſſours or aſſignes at the dayes before expreſſed duryng the ſayd t̃me in maner and forme byfore lymyted by the ſpace of eight wekes, that then yt ſhalbe leafull to the ſayd abbot and covent and to theire ſucceſſours, as well into the ſcyte of the ſayd manour and other the p̃miſſes to them letten, as into the ſayd p̃ſonage and other the p̃miſſes to them letten to reentre and ev̄y p̃t and p̃cell of the ſame, and the ſame to have agayne and repoſſeſe as in their furſt and pryſtyne eſtate, thes indentures, eny covenante, article, or cloſe, or eny other thyng therin conteyned and ſpecified within the ſame indentur to the contrarye notwithſtonding. And alſo the ſayd William and Thomas covenante for them, their executours, and aſſignes, by thes p̃ſents, that yt ſhall be leafull to the ſayd abbot and covent, and their ſucceſſours and aſſignes, at all tymes hereaftre duryng and by all the ſayd t̃me of fourtye and ſixe yeres, to have free paſſage in, throughe, and by the ſame manour, and the grounds to ſame belongyng, with carts and cariagiags at all tymes neceſſary and covenyent for the ſaid abbot and covent, theire ſucceſſours, the ſtewardes, bayliffs, officers, and other aſſignes, and they and ev̄y of them to have ingreſſe and regreſſe into the ſayd ſcyte of the ſayd manour of Dowdickhall, with all the appurtenances, and into all londes ten̄ts to the ſayd manour belongyng, for the viewyng of the repac̄ons of the ſame, and for the kepyng of the letes and three wekes courtes, and for all other, as fayres and buſynes to be done in and about the ſame, as for eny other cauſe or cauſes for the ſayd abbot and covent and theire ſucceſſours when yt ſhall ſeme to them convenyent. Moreover the ſayd Wyllm and Thomas covenante and graunte for them, theire executours and aſſignes, to and with the ſayd abbot and covente and theire ſucceſſours, by thes p̃ſents, that they and theire aſſignes ſhall fynde to the ſayd abbot and covent and to his ſucceſſours ſr̃vnts, and to the ſteward of the letes and courtes there, as often as eny of them ſhall come to the ſayd manour of Dawdickhall at all theire letes and courtes and all other tymes in the yere, eaſement in the hall chambres, ſtables, and all other howſes and edificac̄ons theire, for them and theire company, and to fynde to them

at

at the ꝑpre coſtes and charges of the ſayd Wyllm and Thomas, theire executours and aſſignes, convenyent beddyng with all other neceſſar' howſeholde ſtuffe, with fewell, heye, and lyter, and greſſe in the tyme of the yere for theire horſes, from tyme to tyme the ſayd ẽme duryng, and ſo longe tyme as the ſaid abbot and covent, theire ſucceſſours, hys ſteward and ſervants, ſhall have cauſe to lye and make theire abode theire. And the ſayd abbot and covent, for a certen ſom̃e of money to them payd at the ſealyng of thes ꝑſents, have covenanted, bargained, and ſold, and by thes ꝑſents bargayne and ſell, to the ſayd Wyllyam and Thomas and to theire aſſignes, all the woode and trees now growyng in or opon the ſayd manour of Dawdickhall, excepte an elme tree growyng agaynſt the hall dore. And the ſayd William and Thomas to have reſpecte, tyme, and leaſure in fellyng of the ſayd woode, and caryeng of the ſame awaye the ſpace and ẽme of ſixe yeres, accomptyng the ſame ſixe yeres from Mighelmas in the yere of oure Lorde God a thouſand fyve hundred thirtye and thre. And aftre the ſayd woode be felled, the ſayd William and Thomas covenante for them, theire heires and executours, by thes ꝑſents, to encloſe, fence, ſave, and defende the ſtowres of the ſayd woode agaynſt all maner of catell, and the ſame woode, underwood, ſo felled from tyme to tyme to kepe fenſed and encloſed, ſo that no hurte ner danger maye come by the not encloſing of the ſame. In wytnes wherof to the one ꝑte of thes ꝑſent indentures remaynyng with the ſayd Wyllyam Bogge and Thomas Bogge the ſayd abbot and covent have putte theire conventuall ſealle. And to thother ꝑte herof, remaynyng with the ſayd abbot and covent, the ſayd Wyllyam and Thomas have putte theire ſeales. Yoven in the chapytre howſe at Croiland aforſayd, the day and yere aboveſayd.

Copy of the Leaſe to Simon Clerke.

MEMORAND' q̃d termino Sc̃i Michis, videlt decimo die Novembr', anno regni Henrici Octavi, Dei gr̃a, Angl', Franc', & Hiber' regis, fidei defenſoris, & intra eccl̃ie Anglicane & Hib̃nie ſup̃m capitis triceſimo quinto, Simon Clercke venit in cur' d̃ci d̃ni regis Augmentac̃onum revenc̃onum corone ſue, & ꝑtulit ibidem quandam indenturam ſub ſigillo conventuali nup̃ monaſt̃ii beate Marie Virginis, Sc̃or' Barth̃i & Guthlaci de Croylande in com' Lincoln' modo diſſolut' fact & ſigillat'. Et petit illam allocari. Cujus quidem indenture tenor ſequitur in hec verba. This Indenture, made the fourth daye of January, in the nyne and twenty yere of the reigne of our ſovereign lorde king Henry the Eight, by the g̃ce of God of England and Fraunce king, defendour of the faith, lorde of Irelande, and in earthe ſupreme headd of the churche of Englande, betwene John abbott of the Monaſtery of our bleſſed ladye, Saynte Bartelmewe, and Saynte Guthlake of Croylande, in the countie of Lincoln, and the convente of the ſame, on the one partie, and Symon Clercke of Gedney in the parties of Hollande in the countie of Lincoln aforſaide on thother

ther partie, Witneſſith that yt ys covenanted, concluded, and fully agreed betwene the ſaide parties in maner and forme following: That ys to ſaye the ſaid abbot and convente, by their hole aſſente, conſente, and full agremente, have covenanted, granted, dymyſed, and to farme have letten, and by theis preſents for theym and their ſucceſſours covenante, graunte, dymyſe, and to farme lett unto the ſaid Symon Clercke their manour of Gedneye aforſaide, with the appurtenances, with all ſuch landes, tenements, medowes, fedings, commons, and paſtures, as hathe bene accuſtomablie letten, granted, and dymyſede with the ſame, in as ample and large maner and fourme and as holely and intierly as the ſaide abbott and convente the ſame nowe holdith and occupieth, or lately held or occupied, excepte and always reſved to the ſaide abbot and convente, and to their ſucceſſours, the advouſon of the churche of Gedney aforſaid when and as often as yt ſhall by any maner of meanes or waye to be voyde or fall during and by all the ſaide terme of this leaſe, and alſo excepted and reſerved to the ſaid abbott and covente and to their ſucceſſours all courtes leets and all maner of royalties belonging to the ſaid lordſhipp, and the ꝓfeites and advantages, ꝓviſions of courtes leets, wayffs, ſtray, ynfanckethefe and outfancketheef, wardes, releefs, eſchets, and all other caſualties, of bondmen, of bloode, vilayne fees, homage, wardes, eſchets, releſſes, wrecke of the ſee, treaſure troave, and all other caſualties to the ſaide manour in any wiſe belonging or appurteynyng; excepted and reſerved to the ſaid abbott and convente, and to their ſucceſſours, the copieholdes which now be in any tenant's handes within the ſaide towne graunted by coppie of courte roll by the ſaid abbot, or by any other of his p̄deceſſours, and ſuch fynes, ꝓfects, and advantages as ſholde, maye, or ought to come or growe to the ſaid abbott and convente, and to their ſucceſſours, after the dethe of eny tenants, alienac̄ons, eſcheets, or any other forfaiture, excepte ſuch coppie holdes as the ſaid Symon nowe hathe by coppie of courte roll of the graunt of the ſaide abbott and of his predeceſſours, which the ſaide abbott and convente covenaunte that the ſaid Symon ſhall have and enioye according to the purporte and effecte of the ſame coppie and graunte to hym made of the ſame, and alſo the ſaid abbot and convente graunte, dymyſe, and to farme lett to the ſaid Symon Clercke all their demeane landes nowe belonging to the ſaid manour of Gedney aforſaid, as well the landes that be in the tenure of the ſaid Symon as in other when they ſhall fall by reaſon of expering of the yeres of any tenants that now hathe any yeres in the ſame when thei ſhall fall. Provyded alwaye the ſaid Symon ſhall put no man frome them nor any of theym during the terme that any tenants hathe in the ſame, excepte it be for a iuſt cauſe. Alſo the ſaid abbott and convente doo graunte and lett to the ſaid Symon all their eſcheete landes that nowe be accepted, reputed, or taken as eſcheete landes forfeited; and alſo the ſaide abbott and convente graunte, dymyſe, and to ferme lett to the ſaid Symon Clercke their Saltte cotte called the Burlion Cotte, with thappurtenants, with the flowres and all the ꝓfeits to the ſame belonging, as largely as the forenamed abbott and convente the ſame lately held or occupied. To have and to hold the ſaid manour of Gedney, with all the demeane landes, tenements, and paſtures, and other the premiſſes with thappurtenances as ys above expreſſed, and all other eſcheete landes, demeane landes, and ſaltte cotte, called the Burlion cotte, with all and ſinguler thappurtenants, as holely and as intierly

ly as ys above expreſſed, excepte and reſerved to the ſaid abbott and convente and to their ſucceſſours all and every thing before excepted and reſerved to the ſaid Symon, to his executours and aſſignes, frome the firſte daye of Marche laſte paſte before the date of theis preſents unto thende and terme of fourtie yeres then nexte and ymmediatelie following fully to be completed, fynyſhed, and eynded, yelding and paying yerly to the ſaid abbott and convente and to their ſucceſſours two and thirtie poundes thirtene ſhillings and four pence of good and lawfull money of Englonde, at two feaſtes in the yere, that ys to ſaye, at the feaſte of Saynte Bartilmewe and Saynte Androwe thappoſtel, by even porcions; and the ſaid Symon Clercke covenantith for hym, his executours and aſſignes, to and with the ſaide abbott and convente and their ſucceſſours, to ſtande with thacke, ſplynte naile, and morter, purteyning and belonging to the ſaide manour with all houſes, edificõns ꝓteyning to the ſame, and the ſalte cotte called Burlion cotte with thappurtenances, ſo that the ſaide abbott and convente ſhall beare all manner of charges of workemanſhipp belonging to the ꝑmyſſes; and alſo the ſaide abbot and convente covenaunte and graunte for theym and their ſucceſſours to ſtande with all maner of tymbre with workemanſhipp of the ſame ꝓteyning to the ſaid manour and to all other houſes there with the ſaltte cotte called the Burlion cotte with their appurtenances, at the ꝓper coſtes and charges of the ſaide abbott and convente and of their ſucceſſours; and alſo the ſaid Symon Clercke covenantith for hym, his executors, admynyſtratours, and aſſignes, by theys ꝑſentes, to and with the ſaide abbott and convente and their ſucceſſours, that he and his aſſignes during all the ſaid terme ſhall receyve the ſaide abbott or any other his mynyſters and officers as ofte as they or any of them ſhall come or repayre to the ſaid manour, ſo that they be nott above the nombre of ſix horſſes, either for keaping of their greate leets and courts there, ſurveying of the ſaide manour, and other landes and poſſeſſions belonging to the ſame, or for any other laufull affaires or buſynes in and aboute the ſame to be made in and by all the ſame tyme as they ſhall ſoo contynwe there, ſo that it paſſe notte the ſpace of foure dayes, ſhall fynde at hys and their proper coſtes and charges all maner of napery convenyent for the tables, fyre, and bedding, with all maner of apparrell belonging to the ſame, and alſo ſtable, lytter, and haye for their horſſes. Alſo the ſaid abbott and convente covenaunte to allow the ſaide Symon for every leete there ſoo kepte iii s. iiii d. and for every particuler courte xvi d. And alſo the ſaide Symon Clercke covenauntes that he nor his aſſignes ſhall doo no voluntary waſte in or upon the ſaid manour with the premiſſes during the ſaide terme of fourtie yeres. And alſo the ſaide Symon covenaunts and graunts for hym, his executours and aſſignes, to and with the ſaid abbott and convente and their ſucceſſours, by theys preſentes, that he the ſaide Symon, or his lawfull aſſignes, during all the ſaide terme, ſhall inhabite the ſaide manſion by hymſelf or by his ſervaunts, ſoo that there ſhal be contynually during the ſaide terme manſion and dwelling howſſe kepte upon the ſame. And alſo yt ys covenaunted and graunted upon the partie of the ſaide abbott and convente, and of their ſucceſſours, that yt ſhal be lefull to the ſaide Symon Clercke, his executours and aſſignes, to loppe, ſpreade, and weade the bowes and armes of all the trees there now ſett or growing, or that hereafter ſhal be ſett or growing in and abought the ſaide

ſaide manour, and alſo cutte downe thorne, willowe, and underwood for the neceſſary reparacions of hedgings and encloſures of the ſaide manour and other demeane landes and eſcheete landes aforſaide, whiche he hathe onlye in ferme of the ſaide abbott and convente by force of the ſaide leaſe, which greate trees the ſaide abbott and convente covenaunt that thei nor their ſucceſſours ſhall not fell excepte yt be for reparacions of the ſaide manour during the ſaide terme of fourtie yeres, becauſe they be a defence of the ſaide houſſes of the ſaide manour. And alſo the ſaide abbot aud convent covenaunt for them and their ſucceſſours by theys preſents to and with the ſaide Symon, his executors, and aſſignes, that he, the ſaide Symon and his aſſignes ſhall have the half profeite of all the ſtrays that ſhall happen or fall within the ſaid manour or lordſhipp during all the ſaide terme of fourtie yeres. And alſo, yt ys covenaunted and graunted of the partie of the ſaid abbott and convente, and of their ſucceſſours that the ſaid abbott and convente and their ſucceſſours ſhall bear all charges of making ſee banckes, ſen banckes, and dyches, and in ſee dyches, and to pay acre ſilver for all eſcheete landes, and other the demeane landes, to the ſaid Symon Clercke and his aſſignes letten as often as ſhal be required by the ſaide towne of Gedney, and alſo to dyche the common ſewer of Gedney, and to make all ſuch bridges as be appurteyning to the ſaid manour within the ſaid towne of Gedney ſo often and as often as the ſaid landes ſhalbe charged therwith, during all the ſaid terme of fourtie yeres, at proper coſtes and charges of the ſaide abbott and convente and of their ſucceſſours excepte for all ſuche landes as be within the ſcite of the ſaide manour, for the which the ſaide Symon covenaunts for hym and his aſſignes to bear and paye acre ſilver and other charges going oute of ſo many acres as is conteyned within the ſcite of the ſaide manour which extendith to the nombre of tenne acres, and alſo to make all III *ſdiches* * and rode half, and clenſe the ſaide commen ſewer of Gedney ſo often as ſhal be requyſite, and at thende and terme of the ſaide yeres to leave the III *ſdiches* and dykes aboute the ſcite of the ſaid manour conteyning the nombre of tenne acres as ys aforeſaide in ſufficiente repayre at the proper coſtes and charges of the ſaide Symon, his executours and aſſignes. Provyded alwayes the ſaid Symon, his executours, and aſſignes, ſhall from tyme to tyme diligently ſee no fawtes in the ſaide banckes and diches, but with diligente ſpede, when nede ſhall be, to ſee theym made and repayred at the coſtes and charges of the ſaide abbott and convente, and of their ſucceſſours; alſo the ſaide abbotte and convente covenaunt and graunte to and with the ſaid Symon, his executours and aſſignes, to bear and paye all tenthes, dyſmes, and ſubſidies due or hereafter to be due to the king our ſovereigne lorde, his heires or ſucceſſours, and all annuyties and fees now due or hereafter to be due to any perſon or perſons going fourthe of the ſaid manour, or of any parte of the premyſſes during the ſaid terme of fourtie yeres. And yf yt happen the ſaide rente of two and thyrtie poundes, thyrtene ſhillings, and foure pence, or any parte therof to be behynde and unpayd at any of the days of paymente before expreſſed, when yt ought to be payed, that then yt ſhall be laufull to the ſaide abbott and convente and their ſucceſſours to entre into the ſaide manour and other the p̃miſſes, and there to diſtreyne, and the diſtreſſe there ſo founden to leade, dryve, beare, and carrye awaye, and with hym or theym to reteyne to the tyme that they of

* Q. III foot ditches. The original word is obſcure.

the ſaide rente of two and thyrtie poundes, thyrtene ſhillings, and foure pence, with the arrerages of the ſame yf any ſuche, be therof fully contented, ſatisfied, and payed, and yf yt happen the ſaide rente of two and thyrtie poundes, thyrtene ſhillings, and foure pence, or any parte therof to be behynde and nott payed at any of the dayes of payment before expreſſed by the ſpace of two monethes and the ſame laufully aſked and no ſufficient diſtreſſe founden uppon the premiſſes for the ſatiſfying of the ſaide rente: that then yt ſhal be laufull to the ſaide abbott and convente, and to their ſucceſſours to reenter into the ſaide manour and into all other premiſſes before letten, and the ſame to have agayne and repoſſede as in their fyrſte and priſtyne eſtate. This indenture or any thyng therein conteyned to the country notwithſtonding. In witneſſe wherof to thone parte of theys indentures remayning with the ſaide Symon Clercke the ſaid abbott and convente have putt to their commen or conventuall ſeale, and to thother parte herof remayning with the ſaide abbott and convente the ſaid Symon Clercke hath putt his ſeale. Yeuen in their Chaptre houſſe at Croylande aforeſaide, the daye and yere above written. Que quidem indentura ac omnia & ſingula in eadem contenta & ſp̃ificat' p̱ cancellarium & conſilium cur' p̃dc̃e allocantur; proviſo tamen ſemp̱ quod ſi impoſterum debito modo p̱bat' fuit coram cancellario & conſilio cur' p̃dc̃e p̱ tempore exiſtent' q̃d p̃dc̃us Symon Clercke dc̃am dimiſſionem unde ei conceſſam r̃one & p̃textu indentura p̃dc̃e in forma p̃dc̃a habere & gaudere non debeat, q̃d tunc & deinceps hoc p̃ſens decretum vacuum ſit ac nullius vigoris in lege, aliquo d̃o ſive articulo in p̃ſent' decreto contento in contrarium inde non obſtante.

N° LXII.

The following very curious Inſtrument of the time of John Aſhby, who was Abbot from 1378 *to* 1392, *was communicated by Francis Douce, Eſq. of Grays Inn, F. A. S.*

Ceſt Endente teſmoigne q̃ com div̄ſes grevaunces & debatz fuerent menez & longement dependantz entr' labbe & la covent de Croyland, ſeigñs de la ville de Wendlyngburgh dun part, & les tenantz de meſme la ville dalt' p̱t, les qeux debatz p̱ avys de dit labbe & del covent & p̱ avys mon' ſeygnour la Souch, & p̱ avys de conſaill ſont mys en arbit̄ment & en final juggement de Thomas Walſh, John Wodeville, Rog' Norewych, & John Tyndale, eluz auxi p̱ les ditz abbe & covent c̄o p̱ les ditz tenantz de toux les grevaunces & debatz avantditz, les qeux grevaunces & debatz fuerent mys en eſcript, diſputez, & declarez outēment devant les ditz arbitrours, & finalement ajuggez & acordez & mys endēnte triptit p̱petuelment a endurer, dont lun p̱t eſt deliv̄e p̱ les ditz arbitrours deſouz lour ſeale au ditz abbe & covent p̱ eſtre mys en treſorie & lalt' p̱tie enſealee de les ſealys labbe & la covent

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& de quatr' des bones gentz de meſme la ville p tut la ville, ceſt aſſaĩ John Hunte, John Burton, Rog' Gybon, & Ric' Smyth, demoert en la garde des arbitres & la tierce ptie demoert oveſqz les tenantz de meſme la ville enſealee del ſeale labbe & la covent p ppetuel remembrance de ceſt acord:—Enprimes p la ou les ditz abbe & covent cleymont un cuſtom qiſt appellee le Ayeld * de lever cheſcun an p bille denvoier entr' les ditz tenantz oſcun an un greyndr ſom̃e & aſcun an un meyndr ſolunc la volunte des ditz abbe & covent, & purceys q̃ fut avys as ditz arbitrours q̃ ceſt cuſtom fut trop grevous, accordee eſt & ajuge p les ditz arbitrours q̃ ladit ſom̃e de Ayeld ſoit mys en c̃teyn en un entier ſom̃e de quatr livers p an deſtre paiee de an en an ppetuelment de touz les t̃res & tenementz q̃ fuerent auncienement contributories a dit Ayeld a un c̃teyn t̃me del an, ceſt aſſavoir al feſte de exaltacion de ſeynt Croys, ſauns delay ou coũdit des ditz tenantz a touz jõs. Et auxint p la ou les ditz abbe & covent ount clamee & levee p diſtreſte devant ceux hures un c̃teyn ſom̃e de cent ſouz a cheſcun voidance del abbe laq̃l fut appellee un Faynyngſe * les ditz arbitrõs ont ajuggee q̃ tiel ſom̃e ne ſerra pas levee des tenantz avantditz enconr̃ lour gre ne lour volunte. Et auxint p la ou les ditz abbe & covent ont diſtreynt lo? tenantz devant ceux hures de eſlire chaſcun an un collec̃c̃o p coilier les rentes & s̃vices du dit abbe en meſme la ville de Wendlyngburgh qeux collec̃c̃os eſtes mys a g̃ntz meſchiefs devant ceux hures p div̄ſes charges ſurmys a eux ſur lo? acompte, acordee eſt & ajuge p les ditz arbitrõs q̃ de cel temps en avant les ditz abbe & covent ordeygnerent lo? collec̃c̃o a lo? coſtage & p ille demene ſaunz diſtreyndr les tenantz en temps a venir p ceſt charge fair'. Et auxint p la ou labbe & la covent av̄ntditz ſont pſons del eſgliſe de Wendlyngburgh, & pv̄ont le pfyt de meſme legliſe, & g̃nt debat ad eſte devant ceux hures p repacion de chauncel de dit eſgliſe acorde eſt ajuge p les ditz arbitrõs q̃ les ditz abbe & covent ferront repailler a lo? coſtage demene le chauncel de meſme leſgliſe a cheſcun temps q̃ nieſcer ſerra, ceſtaſſavoir auxi bien deſuys c̃o p devale de la gable jouſt le haut autier tanq̃ a la gable ajoynant a le corps de dit eſgliſe. Et auxint p la ou les tenantz de Wendlyngburgh ont eu lour comun en un holm appellee labbotys holm cheſcun an ap̃s les feyves fauches, unez, & enportez tanq̃ a la chaundelier †, lequel holm les ditz abbe & covent ont app̃rice c̃o lour ſev̄al, ore de novel acorde eſt & ainge p les ditz arbitrõs q̃ les ditz tenantz aũont lour comun en la dit holm en la mañe c̃o ils ont ew devant ceux hures. Et la ou les ditz abbe & covent ont deſt̃obe les ditz tenantz devant ceux hures davoir lour com̃un pecherie en lour comun ewe apt̃nant a dit ville la ou eux ne nulle de lour predeceſſors navoient unques ſev̄al pecheuix devant, acordee eſt & ajuge p les ditz arbitrõs q̃ les ditz tenantz averont lour comun pecherie en ladit ewe c̃o ils ont eu dev̄nt ceux hures. Et auxint eſt acordee & ajuge par les ditz arbitrõs q̃ p la ou le dit abbe ad deux briefs doiers & t̃mmers pendants dev̄s c̃teyns gentz de la ville pocht & Wendlyngburgh p div̄ſes t̃ſpaces a eux ſurmiſes, q̃ le dit abbe ceſſera de cele ſuyte, & ne p̃nd̃a james ſuyte ne accion dev̄s les ditz gentz ne nulle de eux a cauſe de ceſt matiere; les qeux con-

* The terms *Ayeld* and *Faynyngse* I do not find in any of the gloſſaries. The former is evidently an *Aid*.
† Candlemas.

dicions, jugementz, & acordes, ſont ajugez p̄ les ditz arbitrō̄s p̄ eſtr' ferm acord & final jugement a toux jours, feſant p̄teſtacion q̄ ſi ceux ſuytes ne ſoient pas ſufficeantz pour afferm' les jugementz avantditz q̄ les ditz arbitrō̄s eient pleyn põer entr' cy & la feſte de Pentecoſt p̄cheyn avenir pour amender les ditz ſuytes p̄ avys de lour conſeil. En teſmoignance de quel choſe ſi īn les ditz abbe & covent ont mys lour comun ſeal c̄o les arbitrō̄s & les quarīr gentz ſuſdit de la ville de Wendlyngburgh c̄o deſuys eſt dit.

Donee a Wendlyngburgh Judy p̄cheyn ap̄s la feſte del circumſciſion ñre ſeygnour Jehu Criſt lan du regne le roy Richard ſecounde puys la conqueſt ſeptiſme. [1384].

N° LXIII.

Breve eſſendi quietus de teloneo *directed to the bailiffs at Yarmouth in favour of the Abbot of Croyland.*

From Swinden's Hiſtory of Yarmouth, p. 33.

TEMPORE nundinarum Jern. a. r. r. Edwardi filii reg' Henr' xxxiiii. Wil'us de Keſtene monach' de Sc̄a Fide & Reginaldus de Burgo Sc̄i Petri tulerunt ball'is mag. Jern. breve d̄ni regis in hec verba:

" Edwardus Dei gr̄a rex Ang', d̄nus Hibern', ball'is ſuis de Mag' Jern' ſal'. Monſtravit nobis dilectus nobis in X̄po abbas de Croyland quod omnes res hō̄ium ipſor' monachor' ejuſd' loci per cartas celebris memorie d̄nor' H. & S. quandam regum Ang' progen' ñror' quas inſpeximus quas quidem o͞es hō̄ies ipſorum monachor' aſſidare poterunt eſſe ſuas proprias & ad opus eor' quiete ſint & eſſe debeant a preſtacione theolon' & omnis conſuetudinis per totum regnum noſtrum Anglie; iidemque abbas & predeceſſores ſui abbates ejuſdem loci a tempore confectionis cartarum predictarum ſemper hactenus quieti eſſe conſueverunt a preſtatione theolon' & aliar' conſuetudinum de omnibus rebus ſuis ſicut dic', vos nilonimus ipſum abbatem ad theolon' vobis de rebus ſuis in villa de Jernem' predicta preſtand' licet hō̄ies dicti abbatis dictas res in cuſtodia ſue habentes aſſidare voluerint & poterunt eas eſſe dictorum abbatis & monachorum proprias & ad opus eorundem proviſas, graviter diſtringitis, & ea occaſione mnltipliciter inquietatis minus juſte in ipſius abbatis dampnum non modicum & gravamen contra tenorem cartar' predictor'. Et quia nolumus quod eidem abbati injurietur in hac parte, vobis precipimus quod ſi ita eſt, tunc ab hujuſmodi diſtriccionibus & inquietacionibus indebitis prefato abbati ea occaſione de cetero inferendis penitus deſiſtatis, ipſum abbatem de omnibus rebus vid' de illis quas homines ſui aſſidare poterunt eſſe ſuas proprias & monachorum predictorum & ad opus eorundem proviſas ſicut predictum eſt a preſtacione theolonii & om-

nis conſuetudinis in dicta villa de Jern' quietum eſſe permittatis juxta tenorem cartarum predictarum, prout inde quietus eſſe debet & ipſe & predeceſſores ſui predicti inde a tempore confectionis dictarum cartarum ſemper hactenus quieti eſſe conſueverunt & diſtrictionem ſi quam ei ea occaſione feceritis ſine dilatione relaxetis eidem. Teſte meipſo apud Neuburgh in Tindal xxx die Aug', anno regni noſtri xxxiii."

Autoritate cujus brevis predictus Reginaldus vii laſt. allec. & i millear' allec. quieras habuit de cuſtum deliberatas; vid' v laſt. & i millear' de anno xxxiiii, & iii laſt. allec. de anno xxxiii, que quidem viii laſt. allec. & i millear. allec. predictus Reginaldus cartis ſacroſanctis juravit eſſe proprias abbatis & convent' de Croyland & ad opus eorum emptas & proviſas: preterea xii d. i ob. quos dictus Reginaldus poſuit in vadium pro predictis iii laſt. allec. pro cuſtuma de anno xxxiii deliberantur prefato Reginaldo ad inſtanciam & reverencciam Willi de Keſtene monachi.

A ſimilar writ went in favour of the abbot of Thorney.

N° LXIV.

A Noate of ſuch Evidences as belong to the Towne which was delivered to William Wyche.*

IN the long box, the great charter with Ethelbaldus his charter.

In the black box, the verdict of Zacharie Burton and his fellowes. Six other ſmall charters, the goulden charters, a verdict in Edward the VI. time concerning Goggiſlund, alſo three ſealed charters and the old plott.

The black book and the map for the fenns.

In the leather bagg, the long rolle of all the charters, alſo foure bunches of the court rolls and accompts, one bunch more of accompts, one great book from Mr. Wyche, and the great mapp of the towne of Croyland.

One other book called Harrington's Book †.

Alſo the verdict of ſewers in Edward the VI. time, wherein the hand of the lor treſurer, lor Willi Cecill, is too.

The towne ords concerning the *fennes* ‡ let for the good of the town and for the *cuſtomes* of the towne.

The exemplification upon the nonſuit.

The bill, anſwers, interrogatories, and depoſitions, in the Exchequer.

N° LXV.

Rectors of Croyland.

WILLIAM STYLES, 1661, miniſter; in 1675 he ſtiles himſelf rector. He was alſo warden of Brown's Hoſpital at Stamford. He took up arms with the royaliſts in theſe parts, 1648, acting as their captain, and eſcaped being cut to pieces when Dr. Hudſon was ſo cruelly murdered at Woodford houſe. He lived till after the Reſtoration §.

* In an old hand of the laſt or preceding century. None of the articles here ſpecified are now in their cheſt.
† Probably the Chronicle of Croyland by Sir John Harrington, of which ſee Preface, p. xii.
‡ Or *firemes*, or *premis*. This word is uncertain. § Peck's Defid. Cur. IX. c. 44.

HENRY PERN, A. M. 1679; he officiated in 1676 *; and when rector inſtituted a ſuit for the tithes of the pariſh, during the proſecution of which Sir —— Orby, then lord of this manor, offered him 200 l. per ann. as a compromiſe, which Mr. Pern refuſed, and in the iſſue loſt his cauſe, but by what default I know not. He was inſtalled in the prebend *ſexaginta ſolidorum* in the church of Lincoln 1681 †. In the latter part of the time of his poſſeſſing this rectory, he was rector of Leverington, near Wiſbech in the Iſle of Ely, and dying 1724 was buried in the church there.

BARNABY GOCHE ‡, 1721, whoſe daughter, Elizabeth, a ſpinſter, was buried in this church in 1780, aged above 70 years.

JEAMES BENSON, 1730, who, though blind, through the whole courſe of his miniſtry, religiouſly performed all his parochial duties **.

WILLIAM SANDIVER, 1761.

JAMES THOMPSON, 1762.

It is very remarkable that though theſe four laſt rectors were buried in this pariſh church, no memorial inſcriptions are placed upon the ſtones of the pavement under which they are buried, except I: B: for Jeames Benſon, and W. S. for William Sandiver, at the expence of one of their grateful and compaſſionate pariſhioners.

MOOR SCRIBO, now incumbent 1783.

* From the Regiſter, which begins 1625. † Willis's Lincoln, 239.

‡ Author of a MS. paraphraſtic poem on Job xxiv. 24. Spalding Society's Min.

** Since this page was firſt printed an anonymous correſpondent has favored the Editor with the following curious particulars: "There was a very extraordinary, and a very reſpectable character, who was rector of Croyland about twenty years ago, and well worth recording: his name was Benſon, I fancy he was born blind, or at leaſt had always a very imperfect viſion; I think he told me he was educated at Wadham College; he appeared to be a good ſcholar, a man of excellent ſenſe, modeſt, very agreeable and entertaining in company, and as I was informed a man of irreproachable morals and conduct. He went through all the Church ſervice, even the firſt leſſons, without the leaſt heſitation: he had indeed a little boy in the deſk with him to put him in, ſhould he accidentally be out, but I never heard that he was ſo. He officiated twice for the clergyman where I lived, and where he was upon a viſit. The firſt time I was confined to my bed and could not attend him; but heard great aſtoniſhment expreſſed at the elegance of his performance. When he came again, I took the liberty of aſking him to officiate that I might have the pleaſure of hearing him. "Sir," ſays he, "it is as neceſſary for me to have my ſermons written as it is for thoſe Gentlemen who can ſee; but if it is poſſible, as the weather is fine, I will oblige you, and I will let your rector know to-morrow." This converſation was on the Friday: on the Saturday morning he got up at 5 o'clock, and walked with his little ſervant till breakfaſt, when he ſent up word that he would take the duty upon him. A better diſcourſe, in language or matter, I never heard, nor did I ever hear the prayers uttered in a more edifying or engaging manner. After church I took his little ſervant, a boy of about 14, in private, and aſked him, "whether his maſter's ſermon was new?" "Perfectly ſo, Sir," ſaid he; "I write all my maſter's diſcourſes out for him: but this I never wrote, nor did he ever think of it till after he left you." "Your maſter told me," ſays I, "that when he wants to refer to a paſſage in the Greek Teſtament, he has taught you to read Greek ſo well as to underſtand it from your reading." "Ah, Sir, ſo he tells me; but I dont underſtand a word of it." "Pray do let me hear how you do it," ſays I, and gave him a Greek Teſtament. The boy took it, and read it ſo intelligibly, that I perfectly underſtood the meaning of the writer. Mr. Benſon had lamented to me, as one of his greateſt hardſhips, his inability to keep a good ſervant. He could not afford, he ſaid, to give much wages, as his living was very ſmall, not 80 l. a year, and he kept his predeceſſor's widow and daughter; "ſo that," ſays the worthy man, "as ſoon as I have taught one of my pariſhioners to read well, and made tolerably maſter of my method, he muſt leave me, to ſeek a more advantageous employment, and I have all the labour of inſtruction to go over again."

This journey in the event proved fatal to the poor gentleman. He was going to viſit a relation at Hamſtead, and mounted upon a fine grey mare, which had carried him ſafely, he was boaſting, many years, and which upon his journey he had been offered twenty guineas for; "but, Sir," adds he, "a kingdom would hardly pay me the value of her." Upon his return back, about a month after, I ſaw him uneaſy and dejected; for alas, his mare was no more! ſhe had been turned to graſs with other horſes, who had broke her leg, and made it neceſſary to diſpatch her. He had another horſe given him; it was true, but nothing like his old favourite. Some ſhort time after, I heard this horſe had ſtarted with him, flung him, and that his death was almoſt immediately the conſequence of his fall.

N° LXVI.

Vitæ Abbatum Croylandiæ.

Ex MS. Cotton. Veſpaſian, b. XI. fol. 76.

KENULPHUS quidam in diebus illis magne fame fuit, qui monaſterium Sc̃i Guthlaci p aliquod tempus rexit. A quo Kenulphſtan ad huc dicitur lapis: quem ipſe p limite contra Depinges poſuit.

Variis bellorum tempeſtatibus Anglia poſt modum perturbata eſt, & barbaris ſub ducibus Hinguar & Halfdene ac Gudrim aliiſque tyrannis ſupervenientibus a Dacia vel a Norrevagia, Angligenarum regum qui naturaliter Anglie prefuerant mutatione facta, Croylandenſe monaſterium depopulatum eſt, ſicut alia plurima. Ornamenta ſua ſunt ſublata, & ville devaſtate laiciſque contra canonicum jus in dominium redacte. Sed divina pietas que permittit propter peccata populi ypocritas per aliquantum tempus regnare, novit etiam caſtigatis filiis tempora ſerena per adminiſtracionem ligitimorum principum redintegrare. Unde prefatis tyrannis qui dictum Edmundum Anglorum regem cum multis aliis fidelibus viris occiderunt, & eccleſias Sc̃orum & habitacula X̃pianorum igne ſuccenderunt divino initu peremtis vel alio modo qualibet dejectis: Alfredus Adelvulfi regis filius Deo adjuvante prevaluit, & primus omnium regum monarchiam totius Angliæ optinuit. Poſt hunc Edwardus filius ejus qui ſenior cognominabatur diu utiliterque regnavit, morienſque filiis ſuis Edelſtano & Edmundo ac Edredo regnum reliquit, qui regnum Anglie omnes per ordinem tenuerunt, & quiſque tempore ſuo laudabilitur regnare & ſubjectis prodeſſe ſtuduit.

Tempore Edredi regis Tirketelus quidam clericus Londonienſis fuit. Qui a prefato rege ut ſibi Croylandiam donaret expeciit. Cui rex quod pecierat libenter annuit. Erat enim idem clericus de regali progenie, cognatus Oſketeli Eboracenſis metropolitani, multas divitias magnaſque poſſeſſiones habebat: quas omnes parvipendebat propter eternas manſiones. Croylandiam quippe ut diximus non pro augendis fundis a rege popoſcerat, ſed quia religioſos ibi viros in ſolitudine ſciliz ..... undique paludibus & ſtagnis circumdabatur cognoverat, contemptis omnibus ſeculi delectamentis divino cultui ſe mancipare decrevervat. Ordinatis itaque prudenter rebus ſuis, Croylandie monachus factus eſt. Et audito ibidem ſtudio ejus a monachorum congregatione magiſter eorum & abbas initu Dei & bonorum electione effectus eſt. Hic familiariſſimus fuit amicus sc̃is preſulibus qui tunc temporis regebant

ecclesiam Dei: Dunstano archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Adelwoldo Wyntonienſi, & Oſwaldo Wygornienſi & postmodum archiepiscopo Eboracensi, eorumque consiliis summo nisu satagebat famulari. Hic ut diximus magne generositatis fuit & LX maneria de patrimonio parentum suorum possedit, pro quorum animabus sex villas scilicet Welingburg, Beby, Wyrthorpp, Elmyntonam, Coteham & Hokyngton, Croylandensi ecclesie dedit, & testamentum inde sigillo strenuissimi regis signatum confirmavit. Dunstanus eciam archiepiscopus cum suffraganeis predictarum terrarum donationem sce crucis in carta signo corroboravit, & qui prefate ecclesie de prenominatis abstulerit, nisi digna satisfactione emendaverit, eterne maledictionis anathemate excomunicavit.

Deinde post multum Turketelo IIII idus Julii defuncto EGELRICUS nepos ejus succeſſit & completo vite sue cursu alio

EGELRICO, qui de cognatione ejus erat abbaciam Croylandie suscepit; quo defuncto,

OSKETELUS magne nobilitatis monachus ejusdem ecclesie abbas effectus est. Porro Lebina soror ejus Enolphesbirie domina erat, ubi tunc temporis corpus dicti Neoti abbatis & confessoris jacebat. Sed dignum tanto viro servicium ibi tunc non fiebat; unde prefata mulier Wytlesiam accessit; & fratrem suum Osketelum abbatem cum quibusdam Croylandensibus monachis illud accersiit, ibique corpus Sci Neoti quod reverenter secum detulerat: monachis quos digniores se crediderat tradidit. At illi munus a Deo sibi collatum gratanter susceperunt, & juxta altare Sce Dei genetricis Marie in aquilonari parte honorabiliter collocaverunt. Ibique usque hodie a fidelibus veneranter excolitur, ejusque festivitas II kal' Augusti celebratur.

Osketelo autem XII kal' Novembris defuncto,

GODRICUS succeſſit; quo viam universe carnis XIIII kal' Februarii ingrediente,

BRITHMERUS abbaciam suscepit. Tunc temporis Pegelande cenobium erat cui nobilis vir Ulfgeatus abbas prefuerat. Illic etenim Sca Pega soror Sci Guthlaci Dño militaverat, que postquam venerandus frater ejus defunctus est austeriore labore vitam suam pro amore Xpi examinare conata est. Unde Romam adiit scorum apostolorum limina supplex pro se suisque requisivit, ibique VI idus Januarii glorioſe vitam finivit. Postquam Brithmerus Croylandie abbas VII idus Aprilis obiit,

VULGEATUS Pegeland abbas Edwardum regem Egelredi filium peciit ut greges duorum cenobiorum permitteret adunari, & sub uno abbate unum conventum effici; quod ille statim benigne concessit. Vulgeatus itaque postquam longo tempore Croylandie curam gessit nonas Julii obiit.

VULKETELUS Burgensis monachus Croylandie regimen a rege Edwardo jussu Leofrici abbatis sui suscepit. Hic XXIIII annis Croylandie prefuit, ecclesiamque novam, quia vetus ruinam minabatur construere cepit. Ejus ad hoc opus inspirante Deo Waldenus comes Northampton filius Siwardi ducis Northannimbrorum adjutor fuit, & villam que Bernak dicitur Deo & Sco Guthlaco dedit. Qui non multo post malignitate Normannorum, qui eum pro ingenti ejus probitate metuebant, injuste cum multorum luctu pridie kal' Julii Wyntonie decollatus est, & corpus ejus Juditha uxore ejus rogante & Willielmo rege permittente a Vulketelo abbate Croylandiam delatum est. Post non multum temporis idem abbas, qui Angligena

erat & Normannis exoſus ab emulis accuſatus eſt, & a Lanfranco archiepiſcopo depoſitus, & Glaſtonie clauſtro eſt deputatus.

Deinde INGULFUS Fontenellenſis monachus abbaciam Croyland dono Willielmi regis recepit, & XXIIII annis plurima adverſa perpeſſus illam rexit. Hic Anglicus natione erat, & ſcriba regis. Poſtmodum Jeraſolymam perrexit; unde reverſus Fontinellam expeciit, & a Gereberto abbate monachilem habitum ſuſcepit. Sub quo aliquandiu prioratum adminiſtravit; poſtquam autem Croyland regimen habuit predeceſſori ſuo multis precibus apud Willielmo regem ſubvenire ſategit. Vulketelus enim permiſſu regis ad ſuam eccleſiam, ſcilicet Burgum, rediit, ibique poſt aliquot annos obiit. Ingulphus itaque abbas ſuſcepto monaſterio prout potuit prodeſſe ſtuduit, ſed plurima adverſa initu Dei pertulit. Nam pars quedam eccleſie cum officinis & veſtibus & libris multiſque aliis rebus repentino igne combuſta eſt. Ipſe quoque gravi morbo podagre detentus diu languit. Sed vivaci animo ſubditis prodeſſe non deſtitit. Hic corpus Waldeni comitis de capitulo fecit in eccleſiam tranſferri.

Defuncto Ingulpho abbate XVI kal' Decembris JOFFREDUS ſucceſſit, & in multis eccleſie Croyland prodeſſe ſtuduit. Hic in urbi Aurelian natus fuit, ſcolas arcium liberalium ſecutus ab evo puerili mundum peroſus deſiderio flagrans celeſti: religionis habitum in cenobio beati Ebrulſi ſuſcepit. Ibi nimirum quia locus ille religione magis habundat quam diviciis ſecularibus ſub Manerio abbate ad miniſterium prioratus meruit promoveri. Hic vero anno gracie m c° IX° juſſu Henrici regis primi Anglie eccleſie Croyland regimen ſuſcepit, novamque baſilicam & alia bona quamplurima incoavit. Hujus regiminis anno tercio ad tumbam Waldeni comitis miracula primitus ceperunt demonſtrari: cui ſucceſſit

VALDENUS monachus Croyland, & XII annis prefuit eccleſie. Accuſatus a ſuis depoſitus eſt ab Alberico legato tempore regis Stephani II° kal' obiit; cui ſucceſſit

GODEFRIDUS prior Sĉi Albani, & IIII annis rexit eccleſiam. Hic conſuetudines Sĉi Albani inſtituit, que ibi uſque in preſens ſervantur VIII° idus Aprilis obiit, cui ſucceſſit

EDWARDUS monachus & prior Rameſenſis, & XXX annis ſtrenue rexit eccleſiam, & in multis ampliavit: XIIII kal' Februarii obiit. Hujus tempore iterum combuſta eſt eccleſia cum officinis in die nativitatis Sĉe Marie, ſed iterum ab eo & fratribus iminente reedificata: cui ſucceſſit

ROBERTUS monachus de Redyngs & prior de Lemyſtre, & XV annis prefuit. Tempore hujus reedificata eſt eccleſie pars que poſt obitum Edwardi abbatis antequam ipſe ad abbaciam venerat . . . . . ; tota & navis eccleſie conſummata eſt illius tempore & frons feretri Sĉi Guthlaci fabricata eſt a Fulcone aurifice de Burgo. Hic ab Henrico ſecundo rege Anglie & Ricardo archiepiſcopo ſuſcepit abbaciam, & XV kal' Aprilis obiit. Mortuo Roberto ſucceſſit

HENRICUS frater Willielmi de Longo Campo cancellarii Dñe regis Ricardi & epiſcopi Elienſio. Hic erat monachus Eveſham, & abbaciam ſuſcepit conſenſu regis Ricardi, qui tunc temporis ultra mare erat in procinctu itineris Jeroſolomitani. Qui domum ſibi commiſſam XLVI annis ſtrenue rexit, & pro ea multos labores, anguſtias, & pericula, tam in mari quando ad regem Ricardum pro placito mariſci perſonaliter in Allemaniam adiit, quam in itinere verſus Romam auctoritate conſilii per-

peſſus eſt. Ornamenta autem & vaſa eccleſiaſtica aurea & argentea & veſtimenta precioſas libros quoque, & alia quamplurima domui Dei neceſſaria, que hic omittuntur enarrare ſtudioſe perquiſivit. Edificia fere omnia infra abbaciam & extra ad maneria tempore ſuo in melius reedificata ſunt & conſtructa: cui ſucceſſit

RICARDUS monachus & celerarius Bardeneye. Hic ab illuſtri rege Henrico ſuſceptus innumeros labores pro domo ſua perpeſſus eſt, ſed ſuperna ſuperveniente clemencia, devictis hoſtibus undecumque reportavit trophea. Latus eccleſie verſus aquilonem proſtravit, & in melius reformavit. Eidem eciam nonnulla contulit ornamenta. Hic redditus omnium fere ampliavit officialium, novale quod Aſwyke dicitur ex vaſtiſſimo producebat mariſco, & novale quod Duvedale dicitur incepit. Infirmariam conſtruxit. Hic ſuum cenobium intus & extra maneria diſpoſita & opulenta reliquit. Quum vero talentum ſibi creditum XI annis ſtrenue regebat & multiplicabat pro labore celeſtem ſumpturus vitam in infirmitate decoctus XV kal' Julii viam univerſe carnis eſt ingreſſus. Quo defuncto, ſucceſſit

THOMAS DE WELLE monachus Croylandie, vir vite venerabilis & magne ſanctitatis. Hic varios labores pro domo ſua eſt perpeſſus, qui curiam Romanam adiens a perfidis viris & miniſtris nequioſe capitur, expoliatur, ac demum carceri mancipatur. Hic qui multa bona contulit conventui, redditus & bona omnium officialium decenter & facete ampliando, novale vero quod dicitur Duvedale una cum piſcaria de toto rivo eidem benigne conceſſit. Ille vero gregem ſibi commiſſum & populum exemplo bone accionis & verbo sce predicacionis diligenter paſcendo fovebat, & cuncta ſibi commiſſa ſtrenue & ſapienter VI annis tempore regis Henrici regebat qui lethali morbo decoctus VIII idus Octobris feliciter migravit a ſeculo: cui ſucceſſit

RADULFUS DE MERCH monachus Croylandie, vir tam in ſpiritualibus quam temporalibus ſatis expertus, in adverſis conſtans & magnanimus, in dubiis providus & circumſpectus, in proſperis cautus & temperatus, erga Deum devotus, circa religionis cuſtodiam diligenter ſolicitus, erga mundum dapſilis & munificus, erga omnes fidelem & hilarem ſe exhibens, per humilem & religioſam converſacionem irreprehenſibilem vitam oſtendens, & in tantum omnibus placens quod a cunctis quaſi pro cognomine *bonus* abbas vocaretur. Hic quamvis pontifex non erat tamen quaſi alter Simon Onye filius in vita ſua ſuffulſit domum, & in diebus ſuis roboravit templum. Suffulſit enim domum ſuam ipſam poſſeſſionibus, redditibus, & libertatibus ampliando ac per placita ardua & ſumptuoſa ab adverſariis defendendo. Et licet ipſa navicula domus noſtre fluctibus adverſancium ac procellis placitancium circumquaque ejus temporibus nimis gravata fuit, tamen ſubmergi funditus non potuit dum predictus nauclerus in puppis regimine prefuit, cum quocumque ſe divertebat favente Xpi gracia proſperos ad vota ſucceſſus habebat. Hic adquiſivit per immenſam eris effuſionem & gravem in curia regis altercacionem manerium de Gedney. Adquiſivit inſuper eccleſiam de Gwappelode in proprios uſus & advocationem eccleſie de Eſton. Impetravit eciam a domino rege Henrico mercata de Gwappelode & de Baſton & Croyland, et warrenam in maneriis ſuis de Croyland, Langtoft, Baſton, Tetford, Burethorpp, Bukenhale, Haylinton, Dunedyke, Gwappelode, Holbeche, & Aſevyke. Ampliavit eciam maneria domus Croyland tam in poſſeſſionibus diverſis quam edificiis: quedam alienata injuſte revocando, quedam de

novo adquirendo. Hic itaque ſumptuoſe placitavit cum abbate de Burgo pro mariſco verſus Burgum infra limites ſedis abbacie noſtre contento, & obtinuit quod tota illa pars ville de Croyland que in illo mariſco ſita eſt ſit imperpetuum de comitatu Lincoln. Idem autem ſtrenue ſe defendit contra priorem de Spaldyng & Dñm T. de Multon quum eum implacitaverunt de majori parte ſedis abbacie noſtre, & tandem per viam pacis non modica pecunie quantitate mediante totum retinuit, & optinuit quod tota illa pars ſedis predicte que eſt ex orientali parte aquarum de Nen-Weyland ſit de villa Croyland imperpetuum. Illius vero temporibus frons occidentalis eccleſie cum ſuis turellis & cum magna parte navis eccleſie valido ventorum occidit impulſu, que in melius ut patet decenter reparavit. Fecit eciam turrim eccleſie ultra chorum & capellam Sc̃i Martini juxta portam elimoſinarie. Hic ergo poſtquam per XXVI annos inter varias & graves mundi preſſuras eccleſiaſticas & mundanas, ac regias inportabiles pecuniarum exactiones domum ſuam ſtrenue rexiſſet, in feſto Sc̃i Michis archi, nimirum qui angelicam vitam duxerat, ac eiſdem pro vite merito per Dei graciam ſociandus, anno domini millo cc LXXX primo viam univerſe carnis ingreſſus eſt quo defucto ſucceſſit:

Ricardus, monachus Croyland & natus ejuſdem ville, meritis ſuis exigentibus abbas tandem factus tam res qui religionem ſue monaſterii in multis amplians in domino obdormivit.

Simon, monachus de Croyland natuſque in villa de Luffenham, cum plus juſto carnales parentes ſuos diligeret & ſpiritales contempneret per epiſcopum pro demeritis depoſitus eſt de abbate.

Henricus, monachus Croyland & natus in villa de Caſewykes, abbas factus ſtrenuiſſime monaſterium ſuum rexit, & annis XXXV ſanctiſſime in paſtorali officio decurſis ad celum tranſivit.

Thomas, monachus Croyland, & natus in villa de Bernak, abbas effectus hoſtes eccleſie ſue glorioſiſſime triumphavit, & rexit annis XIX, & obiit in feſto Sc̃i Gregorii XX; mundo & hominibus ſatis expertus & acceptus, & deo perdevotus.

Johannes, monachus Croyland, natus in villa de Aſſeby, abbas factus amanter cum conventu ſuo Croyland & tota comunitate toto tempore prelacionis ſue vixit, & rexit monaſterium ſtrenue XV annis, qui in diebus ſuis decoravit eccleſiam Croyland in magnis & bonis campanis pendentibus in campanili exteriori & in magnis valvis ligneis portarum magnarum abbatis per ipſum factis. Cum eciam labore & expenſa per dominum & adjutorium domini Johis de Gawnt ducis Lancaſtrie facta eſt ſolempniter & manifeſte per aſſiſam diviſio & ſeperatio per bundas & limites inter partes de Hoyland & Keſteven & dominium de Depyng & Croyland & Spalding. Qui obiit in octav' Sc̃i Barthel' omnes amans & ab omnibus amatus.

Thomas, monachus Croyland, & natus in villa de Overton, abbas factus ſtrenue monaſterium gubernavit & rexit annis XXV. Cujus tempore prelacionis crux lapidea in aqua de Weland vocata Kenulſton per homines de Depyng dejecta & aſportata per aſſiſam inde captam & ſpecialiter in nomine & ſupportacione domini Johis de Gawntt ducis Lancaſtrie repoſita & reedificata eſt. Ejus eciam tempore & induſtria augmentatum eſt monaſterium Croyland in villa de Baſton per adquiſicionem & optencionem illius porcionis que vocatur Beawmondfee. Et in villa de Gedney per optencionem & adquiſitionem illius porcionis in eadem villa que voca-

tur *Burghouſe* vel ex poſteriori tempore *Cheltonfee*. Hic dominus Thomas decoravit eccleſiam Croyland in choro & per formulas pulcras & novas, & in campanili interiori per quatuor campanas ſonorificas & concordiſſimas, & in armariolo per libros Ricardi heremite de Hampole & Brigide regimine per ipſum perquiſitos & donatos. Et obiit in die Sĉi Thome Martiris infra natale domini, a ſuis fratribus & magnatibus & comunibus patrie nominatiſſimus.

Ricardus, monachus Croylond, prior ejuſdem loci, antea prior Freſton, Bacalarius in Theologia, natus in villa de Upton, unanimi conventus conſenſu factus abbas, ſtrenuiſſime & feliciſſime in ſpiritualibus & temporalibus IX annis & IIII menſibus monaſterium gubernavit. Qui gracioſiſſime & feliciſſime ſuis laboribus & induſtria in placito contra homines de Spaldyng pro ſolo & dominio in Gokeſlond verſus occidentem, et contra homines de Multon & Weſton procinctu Croyland a dicto monaſterio uſque Lodedyk in orientali & boreali partibus dicte monaſterii jus eccleſie ſue optinuit, recuperavit, & pacifice poſſedit uſque ad diem modernum. Hic eciam venerandus dominus Ricardus decoravit eccleſiam Croyland in quodam precioſo jocali in veſtrario & in emendacione pixidis corporis X$\tilde{p}$i ad magnum altare cum corona ſuper eandem, & in capis, & in veſtimentis infra veſtiarium, quorum precium nemo ſcit. Fecit eciam abbatis aulam de novo infra abbaciam & alias domos infra abbaciam & extra in villa Croyland & in maneriis, quarum ſumptus & expenſum non eſt datum nobis ſcire. Et armariolas Croyland cum libris plurimis & precioſiſimis ditavit. Flendo dicatur, proh dolor! hic reverendiſſimus dominus Ricardus obiit XIIII die menſis Maii, Deo & omnibus hominibus tam ignotis quam cognitis famoſiſſimus & probatiſſimus, anno Domini millmo cccc° XXVII, & anno regni regis Henrici ſexti v^to^.

N° LXIV.

Sancti GUTHLACI Anachoritæ vita per FELICEM Monachum Croilandenſem anno 730. Ad Ælfualdum Orientalium Anglorum Regem *.

Incipit prefatio de vita Sc̃i Guthlaci.

IN d̃no dominorum domino meo, mihi pre ceteris regalium primatum gradibus dilecto, Ælꝑpalꝺo regi orientalium Anglorum rite regimina regenti, Felix catholicæ congregationis vernaculus ꝑpetue proſperitatis in Xꝑo ſalutẽ. Juſſionib' tuis obtemperans libellum quem de vita patris beate memorie Guthlaci componi ꝑcepiſti ſimplici verborum vimine textum non abſq' ꝑcacitatis inpudentia inſtitui, ea tamen fiducia coram obtuli, obſecrans ut ſi ullatenus, ut fore arbitror, illic vitioſus ſermo aures eruditi lectoris ꝑculſerit, litteram in fronte pagine veniam poſcentem intendat. Reminiſcat quoq' efflagito quia regnum d̃ni non in verborum facundia ſed in fidei c̃ſtantia ꝑſiſtit. Salutem quidẽ s̃c̃lo non ab oratoribus ſed a piſcatoribus ꝑdicatam fuiſſe ſciat. Sc̃i q̊q' Hieronimi dicta meminerit, qui rem rediculam eſſe arbitratus eſt, ut ſub regulis Donati grammatici verba celeſtis oraculi redigeret. Sed ſi forſitan alius animoſitatis ñre faſtibus hoc opus nos arripe imputat, dum alii plurimi Anglorum librarii coram ingenioſitatis fluenta int' flores rethorice ꝑ viam rectam literature pure, liquide, lucideq' rivant, qui melius luculentiuſve componere valuer', ſciat' nos hoc opuſculũ non tã volentiæ quam obedientie gr̃a incepiſſe. Propterea laboris mei votis, O lector, quiſquis es, faveas; ſin etiam, ut adſolet, more obtrectatoris ſucceſſeris, cave ut ubi lucem putaveris ne a tenebris obceceris: idem ne cum rata reꝑhenderis ignorantie tenebris fuſcaris. Mores enim cecorum cum luce ꝑambulant tunc in tenebris errare putant; lucẽ enim neſciunt ſed in tenebris ſemꝑ ober-

* In the Britiſh Muſeum there are three copies of this life of St. Guthlac. That from which the preſent copy is printed is in Harl. MSS. 3097. 6.—A ſecond, whence the diviſion of the chapters is chiefly taken, is among the Cotton MSS. Nero E. I. a large folio vellum MS. written about the tenth century, and contains the lives of about 140 ſaints, amongſt which at N. 44. is that of St. Guthlac, in 22 pages, double columns. The edges are damaged by the fire, but the writing is all preſerved.—In the Royal MSS. 13 A. XV. is an older copy of the ſame, which has been collated with ſome other MS. and explanations interlined. At the end of the laſt mentioned MS. is written, "Autor "hujus libri dicitur eſſe Felix Croylandienſis qui claruit anno D'ni 730 ſub Ethelbaldo Merciorum "rege. Scripſit etiam Matheus Pariſienſis vitam Guthlaci, et Gulielmus Ramſey ſed carmine."

ranr. Cecitas autem in ſcripturis ignorantia eſt, ut apſs dixit, " Cecitas ex parte contigit in Iſrael donec plenitudo gentium ſubintraret." Origo quidem totius mali ab ignorantia venit. Quappter te ammoneo, lector, ut aliena non reprehendas, ne ab aliis quaſi alienus reprehendaris. Sed ne ſenſus legentium prolixe ſententie moleſta defenſio obnubet, peſtiferis obtrectantium incantationibus aures obturantes, velut tranſuadato vaſti gurgitis æquore, ad vitam Sci Guthlaci ſtilum flectendo quaſi ad portum vite pgemus. Qm̃ igitur exigiſti a me ut de Sci Guthlaci converſatione tibi ſcriberem, quemadmodũ ceperit, q̃dve ante propoſitũ scm fuerit vl qualem vite terminum habuerit, ꝑput a dictantibus idoneis teſtibus quos ſcitis audivi, addendi minuendiq' modum vitans, eodem ortothemio depinxi. Ad hujus utilitatis cõmodum hunc codicellum ſieri ratus, ut illis qui ſciunt ad memoriam tanti viri revocandi fiat. His vero qui ignorant velut late paſſe vie indicium noteſcat. Non enim ſine certiſſima inquiſitione rerum geſtarum aliquid de tanto viro ſcribebam. Nec tandem ea que ſcripſi ſine ſubtiliſſima indubior' teſtium ſanctione libratim ſcribendo quibuſdam dare ꝑſumpſi, quin potius diligentiſſime inq̃rens quantacunq' ſcripſi inveſtigavi a reverentiſſimo quondã abbate Wilꝑrudo, et a pr̃biro pure c̃ſcientie ut arbitror Ciſſan, ut etiam ab aliis qui diutius cum viro dei converſati vitam ipſius ex parte noverant. Ergo quantacumq' de vita ipſius ortonomia ſtilo ꝑſtrinxero, minima de magnis, pauca de plurimis, audiſſe eſtimate. Non enim ambigo illos dictatores non omnia facta illius potuiſſe cognoſcere. Nec ab illis tota dictata me deſcripſiſſe glorifico. Sed ut tanti viri tanti nominis relatio compleatur ꝑput ubiq' miracula illius fulſerunt ꝑcunctamini, ut ſinguliſque novere referentibus ſequentibus libelli materia gregetur. Igitur eximie dilectionis tue imperiis obtemperans textum preſentis cartule ꝑput potui digeſſi, majoris ſcientie auctoribus majorem parte linquens, principium in principio, finem in ſine compono.

Explicit prologus. Incipiunt capitula libri Sci Guthlaci anachorite.

I. De temporibus parentum illius & vocabul' eorum.
II. De origine & manſione patris ipſius.
III. De legali adjunctione parentum illius.
IIII. De conceptione & epidendarum * dierum curſu.
V. De ꝑdigio in tempore nativitatis ipſius.
VI. De turb' videntib' & admirantib' ſignum.
VII. De manu ab ethere miſſa oſtiũ dom' inq̃nat'.
VIII. De varia ſententia ſtupentis turbe.
IX. De rumigerulo illius ꝑdigii famine.
X. De baptiſmate illius & vocabulo ſibi ex appellatione patrie indito.
XI. De enutrimento illius & edoctione in aula patina.
XII. De modeſtia infantie illius & puerili ſimplicitate.
XIII. De docibilitate & ſagacie mentis ipſius in gremio diſcendarum artium.
XIIII. De illius obedientia ſeniorib' & dilectione erga illum coetaneorum.

* A MS. cited by Mabillon reads *menſium epipendarum dierum curſu*, and Bollandus's printed copy has *menſium bibdomada unque*, where Henſchenius notes that the word above, which appears in all other MSS. ſtands for *interpendentium*. See alſo Cotelerius, not. ad tom. I. monumentor. eccleſ. Græcæ, p. 715. Du Cange in *voce*, underſtands this barbarous phraſe to mean the term of geſtation.

XV. De omnibus de illo teſtimonium referentibus & gr̃a divina in vultu ipſius radiante.
XVI. De repentina commutatione ipſius.
XVII. Quomodo tertiam partem predate gaze poſſidentibus remittebat.
XVIII. Quomodo ſpiritualibus ſtimulis inſtigatus ſe Dei famulum fieri devoverit.
XIX. Quomodo relictis comitibus ſuis ſolus viam pergens Hrypandum pervenit.
XX. Quomodo tonſuram apoſtolicam accipiens ab omni ſicerato liquore ſe abſtinuerit.
XXI. Quomodo ob id omnibus cohabitantib' aſpero odio habebatur, & poſtea ejus manſuetudinem dinoſcentes in affectum ſui animos omnium convertit.
XXII. Quomodo pſalmis et monaſticis diſciplinis gr̃a inluſtrante inbuebatur
XXIII. Quom' univerſor' p̃prios virtutes imitare ſtudebat.
XXIIII. Quomodo p̃ biennium clericatus ſui heremum petivit.
XXV. Quomodo a p̃ximis habitatoribus heremi in miſſa Sc̃i Bartholomei in Cruglond deductus eſt.
XXVI. Quomodo fratres reſalutare dehinc Hrypandum remeat.
XXVII. Quomodo rurſus die VIII klrum ſeptembriũ qua Sc̃i Bartholomei miſſa celebrari ſolet Crugland reverſus eſt.
XXVIII. Qualiter inſciſſo latere tumuli ſup̃impoſito tigurio habitabat, vel quomodo ortonomiam vite habuit heremitalis.
XXIX. Qualiter illum Zabulus inſtigationibus deſperationis temptavit.
XXX. Quomodo illum Zabulus pſeudaſodilitate jejuniam docere temptavit.
XXXI. Quomodo corporaliter maligni ſpiritus ad portas inferni illum aſportaverunt.
XXXII. Quomodo Bartholomeus illic ſibi apparuit, et reportare illum juſſit.
XXXIII. Quomodo immenſa quietudine ad ſedes ſuas ab immundis ſpiritibus reportatur.
XXXIV. Quomodo fantaſticas demonum turbas qui in Britonnicum exercitum ſimulavere orationibus fugavit.
XXXV. Quomodo prophetico ſpiritu cogitationes malignas clerici cujuſdam intelligebat.
XXXVI. Quomodo nocte quadam malignantes ſpiritus in diverſarum beſtiarum formis illum terrebant.
XXXVII. Qualiter corvus cartulam inter undas ſtagni dimiſit, nec illam orante Guthlaco aque ledere valuerunt.
XXXVIII. Quomodo nequitiam corvorum pertulit, et qualiter ad vocem illius aves heremi et piſces paludis deveniebant.
XXXIX. De hirundinibus in ſcapulis ipſius ſe imponentibus.
XL. Quomodo domi ſedens duas manicas a corvis predatas intellexit, et iterum reſtitutas fore in eadem hora predixit.

XLI. Quo-

XLI. Quomodo quendam per quadriennium a maligno ſpiritu vexatum priſtine ſaluti reſtituit.
XLII. Quomodo comitem Egcgan ſub zonam ſuam ſibi donando ab immundi ſpiritus infeſtatione dicto citius ſanavit.
XLIII. Qualiter cujuſdam abbatis miniſtrorum longe a ſe poſitorum occultum crimen manifeſtando prodebat.
XLIV. Quomodo duobus clericis ad ſe venientibus flaſculas binas quas in via abſconderunt ludibri verborum famine monſtravit.
XLV. Qualiter rumor virtutum ipſius fines Britannie pervagavit, vel quomodo comes quidam tactu veſtis illius ſanatus eſt.
XLVI. Qualiter Wilfritho verba que illo abſente promebat providentie ſpiritu ſibi renarravit.
XLVII. Quomodo ab ep̃o Headdan officium ſacerdotale accepit.
XLVIII. Quomodo Ecgburge interroganti quis heres loci ejus p̃ ſe, reſpondiſſe fertur heredem poſt ſe venturum jam paganum fuiſſe, nec adhuc baptizatum.
XLIX. Qualiter exulem ad ſe venientem conſolatus, et regnum ſibi mox futurum fore predixit.
L. Quanta egrotus temptamenta pertulerit, aut quid de ſua commendaverit ſepultura, quæ noviſſima mandata ſorori commendavit; inter verba orationis ſpiritum quomodo emiſit.
LI. Qualiter corpus ipſius ſine corruptione poſt duodecim repertum eſt.
LII. Qualiter poſt obitum ſuum Æthilbaldo tunc exuli viſione nocturna ſe oſtendit, et regnum ſibi a d̃no p̃ interceſſionem ipſius donatum monſtravit, & ad hec confirmanda ſignum dedit.
Quomodo cecus qui tot dierum voluminibus lucem a tenebris diſcernere nequibat tactu ſalis ab eo ſacrati inluminatus eſt.
Expliciunt capitula.

In

In nomine Trino & Divino. Hic imitatoris Pauli ſimul Antoniique orditur Sancti Guthlaci vita legenda.

I. FUIT itaque in diebus Aedelredi inluſtris Anglor' regis quidam vir de egregia Merciorum ſtirpe cognomine Penuvald, cujus manſio in mediterraneorum Anglorum partibus diverſarum rerum fluxu p̃dc̃a conſtabat.

II. Hujus etiam viri ꝑgenies ꝑ nobiliſſima inluſtrium regum nomina antiqua ab origine icles * digeſto ordine cucurrit.

III. Itaq' cum juvenilis evi viri dante vigore florebat adoptata ſibi coetanea virgine int' nobilium puellarum agmina condecetis nuptiarum legibus uxorem duxit vocabulo ꝺeꝺꝺe, que a primevis rudimenti ſui diebus in puellari verecundia vivere ſtudebat.

IV. Evolutis ergo aliquor' tempor' curriculis q̃b' ſe conjugalis juris conditionib' indidiſſent, contigit humana cogente natura ut concipiens pregnaſſet. Peractis vero menſium epidendarum curſibus, cum parturiendi tempus immineret, et viſcera nixandi inſcia ignota violentia vexarentur, extemplo ꝑdigium divinũ celeſtis oraculi portentum circumadſtantib' et undiq' concurrentibus turbis videbatur. Nam pius omnitenens futuror' preſcius cui omnia p̃ſentia ꝑſiſtunt, ſigillum manifeſtandi militis ſui in eterne memorationis indicium permiſit.

V. Igit' cum naſcendi tempus adveniſſet mirabile dictu, ecce humana manus croceo rubri nitoris ſplendore fulgeſcens, ab ethereis olimpi nubib' ad patibulum cujuſdam crucis ante oſtium dom' qua ſc̃a puerpera future indolis infantulũ enixa eſt porrecta videbat'.

VI. Cumq' inſolito ſtupore om̃is ad ꝑſpiciendũ miraculũ concurrere certabant, en ſubito ſignato p̃dicte domus oſtio ethereas in auras manus reducta abſceſſit. Hoc novo ſtupefacti ꝑdigio, om̃es qui intererant in loco ſc̃e apparitionis ꝑſtrati ſupplices ꝑnis nutab' dn̄m gl̃ae magnificabant.

VII. Tranſactis v° orationũ deꝑcationib' convertentes ad invicẽ verſari ceperunt, quidnã eſſet hoc novũ, q̃d plurimis ſcrupulũ excitavit. Illis vero cũ immenſo ſtupore variis ſermocinationib' multa inter ſe conferentib', ecce ex aula ꝑpiante qua ſupradictus infans naſcebatur mulier inmenſa velocitate currens clamabat, "Stabilitote quia future gl̃e huic mundo natus ẽ homo." Alii vero hoc audientes, ex divino p̃ſagio ad manifeſtandũ naſcentis gl̃am illud prodigium fuiſſe ꝑhibebant. Alii autem ſagacioris ſententie conjecturis ꝑmere ceperunt, hunc ex divina diſpenſatione in ꝑpetue beatitudinis p̃mia p̃deſtinatũ fore.

VIII. Erat ergo magna admirantiũ turba, in tantũ ut illius miraculi vagabundus rumor priuſquã luciflua ſolis aſtra occiduis finib' vergerent' mediterraneorũ Anglor' totos pene terminos impleret.

* Sic.

IX. Igitur decurſis bis quaternis dierũ voluminib' cũ ad ſalutaris lavacri ſacratas undulas ꝑpinquaſſet, ex appellatione illius tribus quam dicunt Guthlacingas proprietatis vocabulum velut ex celeſti conſilio Guthlac percepit, q̃d ex qualitatis compoſitione a ſequentib' meritis conveniebat. Nam ut illius gentis gnari ꝑhibent Anglor' lingua hoc nomen ex duobus integris conſtare videt' hoc ẽ Guð & lac, q̃d Romani ſermonis nitore ꝓſonat *belli munus*, quia ille cũ vitiis bellando munera eterne beatitudinis cũ triumphali infula pennis vite ꝓcepiſſet. Scd̃m apl̃m dicentẽ, "Beatus vir qui ſuffert temptationẽ, q̃m cum ꝓbatus fuerit accipiet coronã vite quã reꝓmiſit dominus diligentib' ſe."

X. Poſtquã ergo ſacrati fontis limphis ſpiritalib' divino gubernante numine abluit parentũ delicta, infans mire indolentie nobilib' antiquor' diſciplinis aulis in paternis imbuebatur.

XI. Igit' tranſcenſis infantie ſue temporib' cũ fari pueriliter tẽptabat nullius moleſtie parentib' nutricibuſve ſeu coetaneis parvulorũ coetib' fuit; non pueror' laſcivias, non garrula matronarũ deliramenta, non vanas vulgi fabulas, non ruricolarum bardigioſas * vagitus †, non falſidicas paraſitorũ tribulas, non variorũ volucrũ diverſas crocitus, ut adſolet illa ætas, imitabatur. Sed eximia ſagacitate pollens, hilari facie, ſincera mente, manſueto animo, ſimplici vultu, in pietate parentibus, in obedientia ſeniorib', in delectione coetaneis, neminẽ ſeducens, neminẽ increpans, neminẽ ſcandalizans, nulli malum ꝓ malo reddens, aequanimis convertit. Erat enim in ipſo radeſcens nitor ſpiritalis luminis, ut ꝑ oñia omnib' quid venturus eſſet monſtraretur.

XII. Igit' cũ adoleſcentie vires increviſſent, & juvenili in pectore egregius dominandi amor ferveſceret, tunc valida p̃ſtinor' heroũ facta reminiſcens veluti ex ſopore evigilatus mutata mente adgregatis ſatellitũ turmis ſeſe in arma convertit. Et cũ adverſantiũ ſibi urbes & villas, vicos & caſtella igne ferroq' vaſtaret, conroſis undiq' diverſarũ gentiũ ſociis inmenſas predas gregaſſet; tunc velut ex divino conſilio edoctus tertiã partẽ adgregate gaze poſſidentibus remittebat.

XIII. Igitur tranſcurſis novẽ circiter annor' orbibus q̃b' ꝓſecutor' ſuor' adverſantiũq' hoſtiũ famoſũ excidiũ crebris vaſtationũ fragorib' ꝓgiſſet, tandẽ defeſſis viribus poſt tot predas, cedes, rapinaſq' que arma triverat, laſſus quievit. Itaq' cũ ſupradictus vir beate memorie Guthlac int' dubios volventis temporis eventus, & atras caliginoſe vite nebulas fluctuantes int' ſeculi gurgites jactaret', quadã nocte dũ feſſa membra ſolite quieti dimitteret, & adſueto more vagabunda mente ſollicitus curas mortales intenta meditatione cogitaret, mirũ dictu extemplo velut ꝓculſus pectore ſpiritalis flamma oñia p̃cordia ſupra memorati viri incendere cepit. Nã cũ antiquor' regũ ſtirpis ſue ꝑ tranſacta retro ſecula miſerabiles exitus & flagitioſũ vite terminũ contẽplaret', necn' & caducas mundi divitias, contemptibilemq' temporalis vite gloriam ꝓvigili mente conſideraret, tunc ſibi ꝓprii obitus ſui imaginata forma oſtendit, & inevitabilem brevis vite curioſa mente horreſcens curſum, quotidie ad finem cogitabat, immo etiam audiſſe ſe recordabatur, ne in hieme vel ſabbato fuga v̄ra fiat. Hec et alia his ſimilia eo cogitatante, ecce ſubito inſtigante divino numine ſe ipſum famulum Xp̃i venturum fore ſi in cr̃aſtinum vitam ſervaſſet devovit.

* Bardus, ſtultus. Du Cange in voc. † Cachinnationes.

XIV. Ergo exutis umbroſe noctis caliginib' cum ſol mortalib' egris igneum demoverat ortum in quo matutini volucres avido forcipe pipant, tunc indutos artus agreſti de ſpatulo ſurgens arrexit, & ſignato cordis gremio ſalutari ſigillo ſe comitantib' precepit, ut ducem alium itineris ſui elegiſſent, nam ſe divine ſervituti deſtinaſſe p̄hibebat. Hoc audito, comites ipſius inmenſo p̄culſi ſtupore, ſupplicib' obſecrationib' ne hoc quod dicebat incepiſſet exorabant. Qui conceptis eor' p̄cib' in eo quod inceperat immotus p̄ſtabat. Ita enim in illo divine gr̃e inflammatio flagrabat, ut non ſolum regalis indolentie reverentiam deſpiceret, ſed parentes et patriam comiteſq' adoleſcentie ſue contempſit.

XV. Nam cum ætatis ſue viceſimum quartum annum p̄egiſſet, abrenunciatis ſeculārib' pompis ſpem indubie fidei fixam in X̄po tenebat. Et in accepto itinere relictis om̄ibus ſuis monaſterium quod Anglor' vocabulo nuncupat' Hripadun uſq' p̄venit, in quo miſticam Sc̄i Petri ap̄lor' p̄ceris tonſuram accepit ſub abbatiſſa nomine Aelfdrid, ac deinde accepto clericali habitu, preterita piacula expiare certabat. Ab illo enim tempore quo ap̄lice tonſure indicium ſuſcepit, non ullius inebriantis liquoris aut alicujus delicati libaminis hauſtum excepto com̄unicationis tempore guſtavit.

XVI. Hac igitur ex cauſa om̄ib' fr̃ib' illic cohabitantib' aſpero odio habebatur. Probantes vero vite illius ſinceritatem et ſerene mentis modeſtiam, cunctor' animos in affectum ſue karitatis convertit. Erat enim forma p̄cipuus, corpore caſtus, facie decorus, mente devotus, aſpectu dilectus, ſapientia imbutus, vultu floridus, prudentia p̄ditus, colloquio blandus, temperantia modeſtus, interna fortitudine robuſtus, cenſura juſticie ſtabilis, longanimitate patiens, patientia firmus, humilitate ſubjectus, karitate ſollicitus. Ita enim om̄ium virtutum decorem ſapientia in eo adornabat, ut s̄cd̄m ap̄lm ſermo illis ſemp̄ ſale divine gr̃ae conditus fulgebat.

XVII. Dum enim litteris edoctus P̄ſalmor' canticum diſcere maluiſſet, tunc frugifera ſupra memorati viri p̄cordia roſcidis roris celeſtis imbrib' divina gr̃ā ubertim rigabat. Sum̄is autem providentib' magiſtris & auxiliante gr̃ā ſupne pietatis ſacris litteris & monaſticis diſciplinis erudiebatur.

XVIII. Igit' p̄ſalmis, canticis, himnis, orationib' moribuſque eccleſiaſticis p̄ biennium inbutus, p̄pias ſingulor' ſecum cohabitantium virtutes imitari ſtudebat Illius enim obedientiam, iſtius humilitatem, ipſius patientiam, alterius longanimitatem, illor' abſtinentiam, utriſque ſinceritatem, omnium temperantiam, cunctor' ſuavitatem, & ut brevius dicam, om̄ium in omnib' imitabatur virtutes.

XIX. Decurſis itaque bis denis bis biniſque menſium circulis, quibus ſub clericali habitu vitam immenſe moderancie p̄egit, heremum cum curioſo eximie ſollicitudinis animo petere meditabatur. Dum enim priſcorum monachor' ſolitariam vitam legebat, tum ĩluminato cordis gremio avida cupidine heremum querere fervebat. Nec plura inv̄enientib' aliquor' dierum curſib' cum ſenior' licita volentia incepto eterne p̄ſperitatis itinere ſolitudinem invenire perrexit.

Eſt in mediterraneorum Anglorum Britannie partib' inmenſe magnitudinis acerrima palus que a Gronte fluminis ripis incipiens, haud p̄cul a caſtello quem dicunt nomine Gronte, nunc in ſtagnis, nunc flactris *, interdum nigris fuſi vaporis la-

* *Flacteria, flaco,* a collection of ſtagnated waters. Du Cange.

ticib' necnon crebris insularum nemorib' intvenientib' & flexuosis rivigarum anfractib' ab austro in aquilonem mare tenus longissimo tractu ꝑtenditur. Igit' cum supradictus vir beate memorie Guthlac illic vastissime heremi inculta loca repperisset, celestibus auxiliis adjutus rectissimo callis tramite ꝑrexit. Contigit ergo cum a proximantibus accolis illius solitudinis expientiam scisscitaretur, illisq' plurima ipsius spatiosi heremi inculta narrantibus, ecce quidam de illic adstantibus nomine tatuuine, se scisse aliquam insulam in abditis remotioris heremi partib' adserebat, quam multi inhabitare temptantes ꝑpt' incognita heremi monstra & diversarum formarum terrores amiserant. Quo audito vir beate recordationis Guthlac, illum locum monstrari sibi a narrante efflagitabat. Ipse autem imperiis viri Dei annuens arrepta piscatoria scafula, ꝑ invia lustra int' atre paludis margines Xp̃o viatore ad p̃dictam insulam que lingua Anglorum Crouland vocat' ꝑvenit, que ante ꝑpt' remotioris heremi solitudinem inculta & ignota manebat. Nullus hanc ante famulum Xp̃i Guthlacum solus habitare colonus valebat, ꝑpt' videlicet illic demorantium demonum fantasias, in qua vir Dei Guthlac, contempto hoste, celesti auxilio adjutus, int' umbrosa solitudinis nemora solus habitare cepit. Contigit enim divina dispensante ꝑvidentia ut estivis temporib' die quo Sc̃i Bartholomei missa venerari debet insulam Cruland beatus Guthlac deveniisset, qui in Sc̃i Bartholomei auxiliis cum om̃i fiducia heremum habitare ceperat. Igit' adamato illius loci abdito situ, velut a Deo sibi donato, om̃s dies vite sue illic degere directa mente devoverat.

XXVI. Aliquot itaq' dieb' istic ꝑmanens, om̃a queq' illius loci diligenti investigatione considerans versari cepit, ut ad sodalium suor' conloquia ꝑveniret, quos sibi eximie fraternitatis karitas in gremio catholice congregationis jungebat. Nam eos ante insalutatos dimittebat, iterum resalutatis se com̃endare disposuit. Interea mortalib' egris lux crastina demoverat ortum, cum ille unde egressus remeare ceperat. Itaq' intvenientibus tertrigenarum dierum curriculis ut sodales suos fraternis com̃endarat salutationib' ad supradictum locum quasi ad pat̃ne hereditatis habitaculum binis illum comitantib' pueris unde ꝑvenit regressus est.

XXVII. Deinde pacto itinere die octava kalendarum Septembrium quo Sc̃i Bartholomei solemnitas celebrari assolet, in cujus suffragio om̃a incepta heremi habitandi ex divina ꝑvidentia inchoaverat Crouland ꝑvenit. Erat ergo anno circit' XXVI. cum se inter nubilosos remotioris heremi lucos cum celesti adjutorio veri Dei militem esse ꝑposuit. Deĩde p̃cinctus spiritalib' armis adversus teterrimi hostis insidias scutum fidei, loricam spei, galeam castitatis, arcum patientie, sagittas psalmodie sese in aciem firmans arripuit. Tante enim fiducie erat, ut int' torridas tartari turmas sese contempto hoste injecerat. O quam admiranda est divine miseracionis indulgentia, & quantum glorificanda sit paterne dilectionis ꝑvidentia, in quantum laudanda sit et̃ne deitatis p̃destinatio, quam inscrutabilia sunt perpetui judicis arbitria, ut apls confirmat, quam inscrutabilia sunt judicia ej' & investigabiles vie ej' & r̃l'. Nam sicut egregium doctorem gentium Damascum ꝑgentem quem ante secula evangelium filii sui nuntiare p̃destinavit de tenebrosi Judeor' erroris caligine celesti voce deduxit, sic & sc̃e memorie virum Guthlac de tumido estuantis seculi gurgite, de obliquis mortalis evi anfractib' de atris vergentis mundi faucib' ad ꝑpetuam beatitudinis militiam, ad recti itineris callem, ad veri luminis ꝑspectum ꝑduxit,

&

& non ſolum p̃ſentis ſeculi famoſa venerantia beavit, ſed in gaudio p̃pennis gl̃e eẽne beatitudini conſtituit, ſicut a p̃lica veritas de p̃mſit, " quos p̃deſtinavit hos & vocavit, quos autem vocavit illos glorificavit," & ꝛ̃l'.

XXVIII. Igitur ut de Sc̃i Guthlaci ſolitaria vita ſicut p̃poſui ſcribere exordiar, que a frequentatoribus ej' Wlfrido & Ciſſan audivi, eodem ordine quo comperi eaſdem res narrare curabo. Erat itaq' in prefata inſula tumulus agreſtib' glebis coacervatus, quem olim avari ſolitudinis frequentatores ergo lucri illic adquirendi defodientes ſcindebant, in cujus latere velut ciſterna ineſſe videbatur, in qua vir beate memorie Guthlac deſup̃ inpoſito tugurio habitare cepit. Vite ſcilicet illius hec immota ortonomia fuit, ita ut ab illo tempore quo heremum habitare ceperat, non laneo nec lineo veſtimine, nec alterius cujuſcunq' delicate veſtis tegminib' uſus eſt, ſed in pelliciis veſtib' om̃is dies ſolitarie converſationis ſue exigebat. Cotidiane ergo vite ipſius tanta temperantia fuit ut ab illo tempore quo heremum habitare ceperat, excepto ordeacii panis particula & luculente aque poculamenta poſt ſolis occaſum nullius alicujus alimenti uſib' veſceretur. Nam cum ſol occiduis finib' vergeretur tunc parvam annonam mortalis vite cum gr̃arum actione guſtabat ſalubrit'.

XXIX. Sub eodem denique tempore quo p̃fatus vir beate memorie heremitare initiavit, cum quadam die adſueta conſuetudine pſalmis canticiſque incumberet, tunc antiquus hoſtis prolis humane ceu leo rugiens p̃ vaſti etheris ſpatia tetra numina commutans novas artes novo pectore verſat. Dum enim omnes nequitie ſue vires verſuta mente temptaret, tunc veluti ab extenſo arcu venenifluam deſperationis ſagittam totis viribus jaculavit, quouſque in Xp̃i militis mentis umbone defixa pependit. Interea cum telum taxicum atri veneni ſuccum infunderet, tum miles Xp̃i totis ſenſibus turbatus de eo quod inceperat deſperare cepit, & huc illucque turbulentum animum convertens, quo ſolo ſederet neſciebat. Nam cum ſua ante commiſſa crimina immenſi ponderis fuiſſe meditabatur, tunc ſibi de ſe ablueri non poſſe videbatur. In tantum enim deſperare cepit, ut infinitum & importabile opus ſe incepiſſe putaſſet. Deinde Xp̃i famulus trium dierum viciſſitudinibus quo ſe verteret neſciebat. Die autem tertio ſequenti nocte cum validiſſimus Xp̃i miles robuſta mente peſtiferis meditationibus reſiiſteret velut p̃phetico ſpiritu pſallere cepit, " In tribulatione mea invocavi dñm," & ꝛ̃l'; ecce beatus Bartholomeus ſidus auxiliator in matutinis vigiliis ſeſe coram obtutibus illius optulit, nec ſopor illud erat, ſed palam ſplendentis celicole agnovit vultum. Igitur vir p̃fatus veluti miles inter denſas acies dimicans, cum celeſte adjutorium angelice lucis adventaſſe p̃ſentiſſet, extemplo diſcuſſis nefandarum cogitationum nebulis inluminato turbulenti pectoris gremio velut triumphali voce pſallebat aiens, " Dñs m̃i adjutor ẽ, & ego videbo inimicos meos," & ꝛ̃l'. Exin' Sc̃s Bartholomeus coram eo p̃ſtens, illum p̃ceptis ſpiritalibus adjutorem ſui venturum fore. Sc̃s autem Guthlac his auditis & creditis fideliſſimi amici ſui dictis ſpiritali gaudio repletus, indiſſolutam eximie valitudinis fidem in Dño Jeſu defixit. Nam ex primi certaminis triumphali ſucceſſu ſpem futuram victorie robuſto pectore firmabat. Ex illo enim tempore nunquam Zabulus adverſus illum deſperationis arma arripuit, quia ab illo ſemel infracto contra illum ultra prevalere nequiverunt.

XXX.

XXX. Quadam q̃q' die dum de converſationis ſue quotidiano moderamine meditaret, ſubito coram illo velut ex aere lapſi efferis vultib' duo Zabuli humano habitu ſe obtulerunt, ac veluti cum familiari fiducia loqui cum illo exorſi ſunt, dicentes, "Nos expti ſumus te, & fidei tue valitudinẽ compimus, ꝑſeverantiãq' patientie tue invincibilẽ ꝓbantes variarũ artiũ adverſus te arma ſuſcepimus, ꝓpterea inſultare tibi ultra deſiſtere conam̃r, & n' ſolũ ꝓpoſiti tui ortonomias diſrũpe nolumus, ſed te antiq̃orũ heremitarũ converſationes erudiemus. Moyſes enĩ & Helias & ipſe humane ꝓſapie ſalvator primo om̃iũ ad jejunii faſtigia conſcenderunt, ſed & famoſi illi monachi habitantes Egiptũ humane infirmitatis vitia in abſtinentie framea interimebant. Et idcirco ſi tu vis ante com̃iſſa crimina abluere, imminentia necare, carnẽ tuã abſtinentie flagellis adflige, & animi hic violentiã jejunis faucib' frange. Quanto enĩ in hoc ſeculo frangeris, tanto in ꝑpetuũ ſolidaris, & quanto in p̃ſenti adfligeris, tanto in futuro gaudebis. Nã cũ jejunis ꝓſtratus, tunc excelſius corã Deo eleveris. Jejuniũ ergo ñ bidui aut tridui, aut quotidiane abſtinentie gaſtrimargia ſit, ſed ſeptenarũ dierũ valida caſtigatio jejuniũ eſt; ſicut enim ſex diebus ds̃ mundi plaſma formavit, & ſeptimo die requievit, ita etiã hominẽ decet ſex diebus ꝑ jejunii plaſma ſp̃u reformari, & ſeptimo die comedendo carni requiem dare." His auditis beatus Guthlac exſurgens pſallebat, "Convertant' inimici mei retrorsũ," & r̃l'. Quo facto hoſtis ſtrofoſus * velut fumus a facie ejus vacuas in auras evanuit. Ille vero Zabuliticum magiſterium deſpiciens, ne ullus locus c̃ſentiendi in illis in eo videretur tunc aſſumpta ordeacii panis particula victum ſuum quotidianum veſceri cepit. Maligni vero sp̃s contemptos ſe eſſe intelligentes, lacrimoſo clamore, flebili ululatu, diverſiſq; ſingultibus plangentes, late loca meſtis queſtibus impleverunt. Exin vir Dei inmundorum ſpirituum fantaſmata p̃cepto ubi que certandi brachio contemſit.

XXXI. ꝑ idem fere tempus, paucis intervientibus dierum curſibus, cum vir beate memorie Guthlac adſueto more vigil intermiſſis orationibus cujuſdam noctis intempeſto tempore ꝓſtaret, en ſubito teterrimis inmundorum ſpirituum catervis, totam cellam ſuam impleri conſpexit; ſubeuntibus enim ab undiq' illis porta patebat. Nam ꝑ criptas & cratulas intrantibus non vincture valvarum, non foramina crarium, illis ingreſſum negabant, ſed celo terraque erumpentes ſpatium totius aeris fuſcis nubibus tegebant. Erant enim aſpectu truces, forma terribiles, capitib' magnis, collib' longis, macilenta facie, lurido vultu, ſqualida barba, auribus hiſpidis, fronte torva, trucibus oculis, ore fetido, dentibus equineis, gutture flam̃ivomo, faucibus tortis, labro lato, vocibus horriſonis, comis obuſtis, buccula craſſa, pectore arduo, femoribus ſcabris, genibus nodatis, cruribus uncis, talo tumido, plantis averſis, ore patulo, clamoribus rauciſonis. Ita enim inmenſis vagitib' horreſcere audiebantur, ut tota pene a celo in terram inter crepidinem clangiſonis boatibus implerent. Nec mora ingruentes ingruenteſq' domum ac caſtellum, dicto citius virum p̃fatum ligatis membris extra cellulam ſuam duxerunt, & adductum in atre paludis cenoſis laticibus inmerſerunt. Deinde aſportantes illum ꝑ paludis aſperrima loca inter denſiſſima veprium vimina dilaceratis membrorum compaginibus trahebant. Inter hec cum magnam partem umbroſe noctis in illis afflictionibus exigebant, ſiſtere illum pauliſp fecerunt, ac impantes ſibi ut de heremo diſcediſſet. Ille ſtabilita mente tandem reſpon-

* *Strefarius, ſtrofoſus*, impoſtor, fraudator. Gloſſar. Iſidori. Du Cange.

dit

dit ꝑphetico velut ore pſallebat, " Dñs a dextris eſt m̃i, nec commovear," & iterum aſſumptis flagellis velut ferreis eum verberare ceperant. Cum autem ꝑ innumerabilia torm̃itor' genera, ꝑ flagellarum ferrearum verbera illum immota mente, robuſta fide, in eo quod incepat ꝑſtare viderent, horridis alarum ſtridoribus inter nubifera gelidi aeris ſpatia illum ſubvectare ceperunt. Dum ergo ad ardua aeris culmina deventum eſt horrendum dictu ecce ſeptentrionalis celi plaga fuſcis atrarum nubium caliginib' nigreſcere videbatur. Innumerabiles enim inmundor' ſpirituum alas in obviam dehinc venire cerneres. Conjunctis itaque in unum turmis, cum immenſo clamore levas in auras iter vertentes, ſupra memoratum Xp̃i famulum Guthlac ad nefandas tartari fauces uſq' p̃ducunt; ille ũo fumigantes eſtuantis inferni cavernas ꝓſpectans, om̃a tormenta que prius a malignis ſpiritib' ꝑpeſſus eſt tamquam non ipſe pateretur obliviſcebatur. Non ſolum enim fluctuantium flammarum ignivomas gurgites illic turgeſcere cerneres, immo etiam ſulphureos glaciali grandine mixtos vertices globis ſparginibus ſidera pene tangentes videbantur. Maligni vero sp̃s inter favillantium voraginum atras cavernas diſcurrentes, miſerabili fatu animas impiorum diverſis cruciatuum generibus torquebant. Igitur vir Dei Guthlac cum innumerabiles tormentor' ſpecies horreſceret, ſatellitum ſibi velut ex uno ore turme clamabant dicentes; " Ecce nobis poteſtas data eſt te trudere in has penas, & illic in atrociſſimarum gehennarum torm̃ito variis cruciatibus nobis te torquere commiſſum eſt. En ignis quem accendiſti in deliciis tuis te conſumere paratus eſt, en tibi patulis hiatibus igniflua herebi hoſtia pateſcunt. Nunc ſtigie fibre te vorare malunt, tibi quoque eſtivi acherontis voragines horrendis faucibus hiſcunt." Sed illis hec & alia plurima his ſimilia dicentibus, vir Dei minas eorum deſpiciens, inmotis ſenſibus ſtabili animo, ſobria mente, reſpondens aiebat, " Ve vobis filii tenebrarum, ſemen Cam, favilla cineris, ſi v̄re potentie ſit iſtis me tradere penis, en preſto ſum, ut quid falſi vomis pectoribus vanas minas deꝓmitis."

XXXII. Illis vero veluti adtrudendum illum in p̃ſentium tormentor' gehennas ſeſe ꝓcingentibus, ecce Sc̃s Bartholomeus cum inmenſo celeſtis lucis ſplendore, medias ſuture noctis infuſo lumine intrumpens tenebras ſeſe ab ethereis ſedibus radiantis olimpi coram illis aureo fulgore amictus optulit. Maligni vero sp̃s non ſuſtinentes celeſtis ſplendoris fulgorem frendere, fugere, tremere ceperunt Sc̃s vero Guthlac adventum fideliſſimi auxiliatoris ſui p̃ſentiens, ſpirituali letitia repletus, gaviſus eſt.

XXXIII. Tunc deinde Sc̃s Bartholomeus catervis ſatellitum jubet ut illum in locum ſuum cum magna quietudine ſine ulla offenſionis moleſtia reducerent. Nec mora ꝑceptis aꝑlicis obtemperantes, dicto citius juſſa faceſſunt. Nam illum revehentes cum nimia ſuavitate velut quietiſſimo alarum remigio, ita ut nec in curru nec & navi modeſtius duci potuiſſet, ſubvolabant. Dum vero ad media aeris ſpatia deveniſſent ſonus pſallentium convenient', audiebant dicens, " Ibunt ſc̃i de virtute in virtutem," & r̃l'. Imminente ergo aurora cum ſol nocturnas celo demoverat umbras p̃ſat' Xp̃i athleta adepto de hoſtibus triumpho in eodem ſtatu a quo prius tranſlatus eſt grates Xp̃o ꝓſolvens conſtitit. Dein cum ſolito more matutinas laudes Dño Jh̃u impenderet, pauliſp lumina devertens, a ſiniſtra ſtantes duos ſatellites lugentes, ſibi p̃ ceteris aliis notos conſpicit. Quos cum interrogaſſet quid ploraſſent, reſponderunt. " Vires ñras ubique ꝓte fractas lugemus, & inertiam ñram adverſus valitudinem tuam ploramus. Non enim te tangere, aut ꝓpinquare audemus." Hec dicentes, velut fumus a facie ejus evanuerunt.

XXXIV.

XXXIV. Contigit itaque in diebus Coinredi regis Merciorum, cum Brittones infesti hostes Saxonici generis, bellis, predis, publiciſque vaſtationibus, Anglor' gentem deturbarent, quadam nocte gallicinali tempore, quo more ſolito vir beate memorie Guthlac orationum vigiliis incumberet, extemplo cum velut imaginato ſopore opprimeretur, viſum eum ſibi tumultuantis turbe audiſſe clamorem. Tunc dicto citius levi ſomno expgefactus, extra cellulam qua ſedebat egreſſus eſt, & arrectis auribus adſtans verba loquentis vulgi Brittonicaque agmina tectis ſuccedere agnoſcit. Nam ille aliorum temporum p̃teritis voluminibus inter illos exulabat quoad uſque eorum ſtrimulentas loquelas intelligere valuit. Nec mora p̃ paluſtria rectis ſubvenire certantes, eodem pene momento oīs domus ſuas flamma ſuperante ardere conſpicit. Illum quoque vero intercientes, acutis haſtarum ſpiculis in auras levare ceperunt. Cum vero vir Dei tandem hoſtis pellacis millenis arcibus, millenas formas p̃ſentiens, velut ꝑphetico ore ſexageſimi ſeptimi Pſalmi verſum primum pſallebat. " Exſurgat ds," & rl. Quo audito, dicto velocius eodem momento omnes demonior' turme, velut fumus a facie ejus evanuerunt.

XXXV. Poſt non multum temporis cum vir vite venerabilis Guthlac contra inſidias lubrici hoſtis ſepe certando triumphabat, ecce Zabulus vires ſuas fractas comperiens, novas verſutias adverſus eum ſub taxico pectore verſari cepit. Erat enim quidam clericus nomine Becel qui ſe ipſum famulum fieri tanti viri ſponte optulit, ac ſub diſciplinis ipſius caſte Deo vivere ꝑpoſuit. Hujus p̃cordia malignus sp̃s ingreſſus peſtiferis vane gle faſtibus illum inflare cepit, ac deinde pro quo tumidus vanis faſtus flatibus illum ſeduxit. Admonere ipſum quoque exorſus eſt, ut dn̄m ſuum ſub cujus diſciplinis Deo vivere initiavit, arrepta letali machera necare, hoc ipſius animo ꝑponens, ut ſi ipſum interimere potuiſſet, locum ipſius poſtea cum maxima regum principumque venerantia habiturus foret. Quadam ergo die cum p̃fatus clericus virum Dei Guthlacum ut adſolebat p̃ bis binos dierum tonderare deveniſſet, iſdem ingenti dementia vexatur viri Dei inmenſo deſiderio ſanguine ſitiens, indubius illum occidere ſucceſſit. Tunc Sc̃s Dei Guthlac cui dn̄us aſſidue futuror' p̃ſentiam manifeſtabat, comperto novo ſceleris piaculo illum ſciſcitari cepit dicens, " O mi Becel, ut quid hebido ſub pectore antiquum hoſtem occultas? Quas amari veneni mortiferas non vomis. Scio enim te a maligno sp̃u deceptum. Quapropter flagitioſas meditationes quas tibi generis humani hoſtilis criminator inſeruit, ab illis convertendo confitere." Tum ille cum ſe a maligno sp̃u ſeductum intellexiſſet, ꝑſternere ſe ad pedes ſancti viri Guthlaci, delictum ſuum lacrimabili voce confeſſus, ſupplex veniam orabat. Itaque vir beate memorie Guthlac non ſolum illius culpe veniam indulſit, ſed in futuris tribulationibus adjutorem illius ſe venturum fore promiſit.

XXXVI. Verum quia ſupius quantum iſdem venerabilis Guthlac adverſus feras apertaſque diaboli inſidias valuit explicavimus, nunc quoque quid adverſus ſimulaticias malignorum ſpirituum fraudes ꝑvaluit exponemus. Iiſdem fere temporibus cum vir ſepe memoratus quadam nocte in aſſiduis orationibus aſſueto more ꝑſtaret, ingenti ſonitu totam inſulam qua ſederet tremere circumputabat. Deinde parvi temporis ſuccedente intervallo, ecce ſubito velut concurrentium armentorum crepitum cum magno terre tremore domui ſuccedere exaudiebat. Nec mora domum ab undique inrumpentes, variorum monſtrorum diverſas figuras introire ꝑſpicit'. Nam

leo

leo rugiens, dentibus ſanguineis morſus rabidos imminebat. Taurus vero mugitans unguibus terram defodiens, cornu cruentum ſolo defigebat. Urſus denique infrendens validis ictibus brachia comminans, verbera ꝑmittebat. Coluber quoque ſquamea colla porrigens indicia atri veneni monſtrabat. Et ut brevi ſermone concludam, aper grunnitum, lupus ululatum, equus hinnitum, cervus axatum, ſerpens ſibilum, bos balatum, corvus crocitum, ad turbandum veri Dei verum militem horriſonis vocibus ſtridebant. Sc̃s itaque Xp̃i famulus, armato corde ſigno ſalutari, hec oīa fantaſmatum genera deſpiciens, his vocibus uſus aiebat: "O miſerrime Satan, manifeſtantur vires tue: nonne nunc miſerarum beſtiarum hinnitus, grunnitus, crocitusque imitaris, qui eterno Deo te aſſimulari temptaſti. Idcirco impero tibi in nomine Jehu Xp̃i qui te de celo dampnavit, ut ab hoc tumultu deſiſtas." Nec mora, dicto citius, univerſa fantaſmata vacuas in auras receſſerunt.

XXXVII. Contigit quoque ſub cujuſdam temporis curſibus cum alius Dei famulus ad colloquium venerabilis viri Dei Guthlaci ꝑveniſſet, aliquot diebus in inſula p̃fata hoſpitari cepit. Quadam autem die membranos quoſdam ſcribens, cum ad finem ſcripturam ſuam deflexiſſet, extra domum recedens, quando in quodam oratorio orationibus incumberet, ecce quidam corvus accola ejuſdem inſule intrans domum predicti hoſpitis ut cartulam illic proſpexit, rapido forcipe arripuit. Prefatus vero hoſpes cum viſus ſuos forte foris divertiſſet, volantem alitem cartulam more ſuo portantem proſpicit. Confeſtimque cum cartulam ſuam defuiſſe comperit, ab alite corvo raptam fuiſſe cognoſcit. Denique eadem hora ſc̃s Guthlac extra oratorium egrediebatur. Qui cum prefatum fratrem ſubita meſtitia correptum ꝑſpiceret, conſolari illum cepit, pollicens ei cartulam ſuam cum Dei omnipotentis auxiliis ſibi recuperare poſſe, ſine cujus poteſtate nec folium arboris defluit, nec unus paſſerum ad terram cadit. Inter hec ales longe in Auſtrum avolans cernitur curſum ſuum inter ſtagnoſa paludis liguſtra deflectens, ſeſe ſubito ab eorum obtutibus velut evaneſcens abdidit. Sc̃s vero Guthlac firmam fidem firmo pectore geſtans, fratri p̃fato p̃cepit ut naviculam in contiguo portu poſitam conſcendiſſet, & ut inter denſas harundinum compages quo via ſibi monſtraret incederet. Ille autem p̃ceptis ſc̃i viri obtemperans, quo ſe trames ducebat perrexit. Dein cum ad aliquid ſtagnum haud ꝑcul a prefata inſula ſitum deveniſſet, conſpicit non longe in media planicie ſtagni unam arundinem curvato cacumine ſtantem, que ſtagni tremulis quaſſabatur undiq' limphis. In cujus faſtigio equiparatas ſcedulas equali lance pendentes velut ab humana manu poſitas cerneres, mirabile dictu, tangi non tacte contiguis videbantur ab undis. At ille frater arripiens de harundine cartam, cum magna admiratione grates Deo ꝑſolvens, venerantiam valide fidei de eo quod contigit venerabili viro Dei Guthlaco conferens, unde egreſſus domum reverſus. Prefatus vero Xp̃i famulus Guthlac non ſui meriti quod contigit, ſed divine miſerationis fuiſſe firmabat.

XXXVIII. Erant igitur in ſupradicta inſula duo alites corvi, quor' infeſta nequitia fuit, ita ut quicquid frangere, mergere, diripere, rapere, contaminare, potuiſſent, ſine ullius rei reverentia dampnantes perderent; nam veluti cum familiaribus auſis intrantes domus omnia quecumque intus foriſque inveniſſent velut impbi p̃dones rapiebant. Supramemoratus autem Dei famulus varias eorum injurias p̃ferens, longanimiter pio pectore ſufferebat, ut non ſolum in hominibus exemplum patientie ipſius oſtenderetur, ſed etiam in volucribus & in feris manifeſta eſſet. Erga enim om-

na eximie karitatis ipſius gr̃a abundabat, in tantum ut inculte ſolitudinis volucres & vagabundi cenoſi paludis piſces ad vocem ipſius veluti ad paſtorem otius natantes volanteſque devenirent. De manu enim illius victum prout uniuſcujuſque natura indigebat, veſci ſolebant. Non ſolum vero terre aeriſque animalia illius juſſionibus obtemperabant, immo etiam aqua aerque ipſi veri Dei vero famulo obediebant. Nam qui auctori omnium creaturarum fideliter ex integro ſpiritum famulatur non eſt mirandum ſi ejus imperiis ac votis omnis creatura deſerviat. At plerumque idcirco ſubjecte nobis creature dominium p̃dimus, quia d̃no univerſor' creatori ſervire neglegimus. Sc̃d̃m illud, "ſi obedieritis & audieritis me, bona terre comedetis;" & ſ̃l'. Item "ſi abundaverit fides veſtra ut granum ſinapis," & ſ̃l'.

XXXIX. Libet etiam beatiſſimi Dei famuli Guthlaci quoddam ſpiritale miraculum explicare. Contigit enim quadam die cum quidam vir venerablis nomine Wilfrith jamdudum viro Dei Guthlaco ſpiritalis amicitie foedere copulatus, ut aſſolebat cum eo loqueretur, forte hirundines due ſubito domum intrantes, velut cum indicio magne letitie, avino forcipe flexoſi gutturis carmen canentes, veluti ad aſſuetas ſedes deveniſſent, ſeſe non heſitantes humeris viri Dei Guthlaci impoſuerunt, ac deinde cantulis vocibus garrulantes brachiis genibuſque pectorique illius inſedebant. Wilfrith vero ſtupefactus efflagitata ſermocinandi licentia, ſciſcitari ab illo cepit, ut quid inculte ſolitudinis volucres humani ſucceſſus inſueti, illum p̃piandi fiduciam habuerunt. Sc̃s vero Guthlacus e contra reſpondiens, "Nonne legiſti quia qui Deo puro ſp̃u copulatur omnia ſibi in Deo conjunguntur, & qui ab hominibus cognoſci denegatur agnoſci a feris & frequentari ab angelis querit. Nam qui frequentatur ab hominibus frequentari ab angelis nequit." Tunc aſſumens quandam ventinulam poſuit in ea feſtucam. Quod cum alites proſpicerent, velut notato ſigno imbuti, illic nidificare ceperunt, cumque veluti unius hore ſpatio tranſacto adgregatis quiſquiliis nidum fundarent, Sc̃s Guthlacus exſurgens ſub teſtudine tecti quo ſederet ventinulam poſuit, volucres vero quaſi adepto proprie manſionis loculo illic manere ceperunt. Non enim ſine licita volentia viri Dei locum nidificandi ſibi eligere preſumebant, ſed in unoquoquo anno petentes manſionis indicium ad virum Dei deveniebant. Nullo ergo abſurdum ſit a volucribus formam obedientie diſcere, cum Salomon dicit, "Vade, piger, imitare formicam, conſidera vias ejus, & diſce ſapientiam illius."

XL. Neque tacendum quoque eſſe arbitror quoddam prefati viri providentie miraculum. Erat itaque ſub eodem tempore quidam exul de inclita Merciorum prole vocabulo Ethelbald, qui quadam die ut adſolebat virum Dei viſitare malens comite prefato Wilfrido adepto rate uſque inſulam predictam pervenit. Wilfridus vero ratis de prora ſaltu terram p̃petens, ambas manicas ſuas in puppi dimiſit, ac deinde ad colloquium ſc̃i viri venientes, poſtquam ad invicem ſe ſalutaverunt, inter alia ſermocinandi colloquia ſupramemoratus vir beate memorie Guthlacus cui D̃ns abſentia preſentabat, velut prophetie ſp̃u inflatus cum domi ſediſſet, & nichil aliud excepto domus veſtibulo proſpicere potuiſſet, ſubito ab illis ſciſcitari cepit utrumne rem ullam in navi dimiſiſſent. Cui Wilfridus reſpondens, duas manicas ſuas illic ſe obliviſcendo dimiſiſſe aiebat. Ille vero corvos ſuos tunc manicas poſſediſſe, ſicut eventus rei probavit dicebat. Nec mora; extra domum egredientes, conſpicuunt corvicini ſobolis atrum predonem in faſtigio cujuſdam caſe improbo forcipe

cipe manicam lacerare. Scs autem Guthlacus alitem levi sermone conprimebat, & veluti criminis sui conscius esset ales manicam in culmine case linquens, velut fuga facta occiduas in auras volabat. Wilfridus vero de culmine tecti in summitate virge manicam deducere fecit, ac deinde comperiens tanti viri potentie fuisse alteram sibi reddere, sicut & illam, sollicitus de alterius manice dampno fieri cepit. At vir Dei illum egrota mente dampnum rei graviter pertulisse sentiens, ludibunde verborum famine illum consolari cepit, pollicens ei possibilitatis Dei fuisse cito sibi rem perditam recuperari, si fides eorum non titubasset. Nec plura; inter hec verba, ecce tres viri fratres pulsato signo ante portum prefate insule steterunt, ad quos dicto velocius Scs Guthlacus ut adsolebat hilari vultu succesit. Nam semper gratia eximie karitatis more & ipsius vultu fulgebat. Salutatis vero fratribus confestim unus eorum inclinato sibi cervice efflagitata venia, forte in via quandam manicam de uncis pedibus corvi demissam invenisse se fatebatur, & manicam sibi ostendit. Guthlacus parumper subridens de manu illius manicam tenuit, & admiratus divine clementie benignitatem loquente spiritu gratias egit, ac deinde salutatis illis sicut ante promisit Wilfrido manicam reddidit.

XLI. Fuit itaque in eisdem fere temporibus in orientalium Anglorum terminis quidam juvenis nomine Huuctredus, inclite quidem ut ferunt sobolis. Qui cum in quotidiane pietatis parentibus jura inpenderet, quadam die domi sedens, subito illum nequam spiritus graffari cepit. In tantum autem inmensa dementia vexabatur, ita ut membra sua propria ligno, ferro, unguibus, dentibusque prout potuit laniaret. Non solum enim seipsum crudeli vesania decipiebat, quinetiam omnes quoscumque tangere potuisset, improbi oris morsibus lacerabat. Eo autem modo insanire cepit, ut eum prohibere aut alligare nullius ausibus impetraretur. Nam quodam tempore congregata multitudine cum alii illum ligare temptarent, arrepto limali bipenni, tria virorum corpora letabundis ictibus humo sternens mori coegit. Et cum bis binis annorum cursibus dira peste vesanie vastaretur & exerte macilentia arido in corpore vires distabuerunt, tum demum a parentibus suis ad sacratas sanctorum sedes adductus uti a sacerdotibus episcopisque sacratis fontibus lavaretur. Cum ergo nullus eorum pestiferum funesti spiritus virus extinguere valuisset, tandem exploratis reprobatisque omnium remediorum stigmatibus demum reversi sunt. Quadam vero die cum mesti parentes nati mortem magis quam vitam optarent, fama volat quendam heremitam in medio paludis insula Crugland sedisse, cujus rumor diversis virtutum generibus fines pene totius Britannie longe lateque replebat. Quo comperto, orto mane illuc ducere vexatum certo consilio parant. Excussa ergo opace noctis caligine, cum sol aureum celo dimoverat ortum ligatis membris vexatum ducentes, ceptum iter vadere ceperunt. Vesperascente vero die cum illuc iter divertissent, in quadam insula haud procul a Crugland noctem duxerunt, ac denique jubare exorto ad portum predicte insule subvenientes, pulsato signo colloquium tanti viri efflagitabant. Ille autem, more suo solito, eximie karitatis ardore ferveſcens, sese coram illis optulit. Et cum ipsi causam suam a primordio explicarent, vir Dei parentum sollicitudinem & vexate humanitatis labores miserescens, velut paterno pastore illis propitiari cepit. Confestim enim vexati manum arripiens, intra oratorium suum duxit, & illic continuis trium dierum jejuniis, flexis genibus orare cepit. Tertia vero die orto jam sole sacrati fontis undis abluit, & inflans in faciem ejus spiritum

ſalutis, omnem valitudinem maligni ſpiritus de illo reppulit. Ipſe autem velut qui de eſtuantis gurgitis fluctibus ad portum deducitur longa ſuſpiria imo de pectore trahens, ad priſtine ſalutis valitudinem redditum ſe eſſe intellexit. Ab illo enim tempore uſque in diem exitus ſui, nullius moleſtie inquietudinem ab inmundo ſpiritu pertulit.

XLII. Alio quoque tempore cum prefati exulis Edelbaldi comes quidam vocabulo Ecgga ab inmundi ſpiritus validiſſima violentia miſerabiliter graſſaretur ita ut quid eſſet, vel quo ſederet, vel quid parabat facere neſciret; corporis autem & membrorum vigor inleſus permanſit, facultas vero loquendi, diſputandi, intelligendique penitus defuit. Quadam die propinqui ſui, formidantes perpetuam veſaniam ſibi venturam, ad prefati viri Guthlaci limina illum duxerunt, confeſtimque ut ſe cingulo illius ſuccinxit, omnem amentiam de ſe ablatam, animumque ſibi integre redditum perſenſit. Se quoque illo cingulo ſemper precingens, uſque in ultimum diem vite ſue nullam a Satana moleſtiam perpeſſus eſt.

XLIII. Cepit etiam inter iſta vir Dei Guthlaci prophetie ſpiritum pollere, futura predicere, preſentibus abſentia narrare. Aliquibus enim diebus cum quidam abbas ut aſſolebat ad verbocinium prefati viri devenire propoſuit, incepto itinere duo miniſtri ipſius ſimulata cujuſdam cauſe neceſſitate abbatis licentiam poſcebant, ut aliam viam quam cauſa cogebat devertiſſent; ille autem illis conceſſa licentia quo propoſuit perrexit. Ac denique adveniente illo ad colloquium viri Dei Guthlaci, cum ſeſe alterutrum divinarum ſcripturarum hauſtibus inebriarent, Sc̃s Guthlacus inter alia ab illo ſciſcitari cepit aiens, ut quid duo iſti clerici quos vocabulo nuncupavit ut adſolebant huc te comitari noluerunt. Abbas autem illos efflagitata licentia, alterius cauſe neceſſitate in alteram viam divertiſſe dixit. At vero Sc̃s Guthlacus cui Dn̄s ex divina inſpiratione abſentia preſentabat, pauliſper demiſſa fronte, ſubridens vultum deflexit. Abbas autem cum perſenſiſſet quod viro Dei aliter preſentaretur, obſecrans eum in nomine Jehu ut evidenter monſtraret quod ſibi de illis viſum eſt ſuppliciter rogabat. Guthlacus vero ſupplicibus obſecrationibus amici qui ſibi ſpiritali foedere in Xp̃o copulabatur annuens, iter eorum in ordine ſibi pandere cepit. Dicebat enim illos ad cujuſdam vidue caſam divertiſſe, & dum non adhuc tertia hora eſſet indelicatis vidue fulcris inebriari cepiſſe. Non ſolum ergo vir Dei iter illorum a primordio narrabat, quinetiam victum eorum & verba ex ordine monſtrando explicavit. Non aliter enim ſibi ex divino numine preſentabatur quam ut Helis cognitio fureo facti Gezi Deo manifeſtante monſtratum eſt. In tantum enim gracie divine ſpiritus in eo pollebat, ut abſentia preſentibus & futura preteritis ut preſentia arbitraretur. Abbas itaque pceptis ſalutaribus documentis viri venerabilis Guthlaci, remeabili curſu domum ſuam migravit, cum ut aſſolebant duo p̃fati clerici miniſterio abbatis obviarent om̃s de domu exceptis duobus illis diſcedere juſſit. Cumque in domu ſederent, ab illis abbas ubi moram heſterne diei duxerint ſciſcitabatur. Illi, ſimulato pectore, in alicujus amici ſui caſa ſe moraſſe dicebant. Abbas autem illos fuiſſe in domu vidue, quam proprio vocabulo nuncupavit, alium ſibi nuntiaſſe aiebat. Illi contra dicentes, cum maxima procacitate illius dicta negabant. Abbas vero eorum inpudentiam comperiens, nota ſigna monſtrando culpam ſuam confiteri juſſit. Ipſi autem cum contra nota indicia recalcitrare nequiſſent, tandem ſe ſolo prementes iter ſuum uno eodemque ordine quo vir Dei ante narravit confeſſi ſunt.

XLIV.

XLIV. Venerunt quoque his fere diebus de quodam monaſterio duo viri fratres ut Sĉi Guthlaci verba doctrine audierent. Nam illo tempore tanti viri fama ubique notabunda vagavit. Deinde cum inſulam deveniſſent, habentes ſecum binas flaſculas celia * impletas, facto conſilio illas in via ſub quadam paluſtri ſablone abſconderunt, ut iterum revertentes iter ſuum illa annona relevarent. Cumque p̃fati fratres verbocinio venerabilis viri potiti uterentur, & ſalutaribus p̃ceptis illos ammoneret, hilari vultu leviter ſubridens ludibri famine verborum inter alia ab illis ſciſcitabatur dicens, " Ut quid filioli huc portare noluiſtis binas flaſculas, quas ſub agreſtis glebe umbraculo abdidiſtis." Quo audito, illi inmenſo ſtupore ꝑculſi ſe ſolo ſternentes, veniam ꝑpetrati criminis orabant. Sĉs vero Guthlacus, ſublevatis eor' cervicibus, veniam indulſit, pacem conceſſit, iter ſignavit.

XLV. Sub iiſdem quoque temporibus ad virum Dei Guthlacum multi diverſor' ordinum gradus, abbates, fratres, comites, divites, vexati pauperes, non ſolum de ꝑximis Mercior' finibus verum etiam de remotis Brittannie partibus fama nimirum virtutum ejus acciti confluebant, quos aut corpor' egritudo, aut inmundor' ſpirituum infeſtatio, aut commiſſorum errorum ꝑfeſſio, aut aliorum quorumcumque criminum quibus humanum genus adluitur, cauſa vexabat, prout uniuſcujuſque neceſſitas cogebat, a tante ſanctitatis viro ſe conſolandos fore ſperabant, nec illos vana ſpes fefellit. Nam nullus ab illo egrotus ſine remedio, nullus vexatus ſine ſalute, nullus triſtis ſine gaudio, nullum tedium ſine exortatione, nulla meſtitia ſine conſolatione, nulla anximonia ſine conſilio ab illo reverſa eſt, ſed vera caritate pollens omnium labores cum omnibus unanimiter ꝑtulerat. Contigit ergo cum omnes e diverſis partibus variis cauſis ad tanti viri colloquium ab undique confluebant, veniebat inter alios quidam comes p̃dicti exulis Ethelbaldi Oba nomine ad verbocinium beati viri Guthlaci, & cum alia die quedam loca ſpinoſa ꝑluſtraret ſincelle agreſtia rura gradiendo, inruit in quandam ſpinulam ſubinculte telluris herbis latentemque medilanium plante ipſius infigens tenus talum rumpendo totius pedis cratem ꝑforavit. Ille denique contra vires ceptum iter carpens ad inſulam p̃dictam in qua vir Dei Domini militavit, laborioſiſſime ꝑvenit, & cum illic noctem unam exegiſſet, inflatco tumere dimidia pars corporis ipſius a lumbis tenus plantam turgeſcebat. In tantum enim novi doloris moleſtia angebatur, ut ſedere aut ſtare vel jacere nequiſſet. Nam fervente membrorum compagine ab imis oſſium medullis inmenſo ardore coquebatur, ut morienti ſimilior quam languenti videretur. Quod cum viro Dei Guthlaco nunciaretur, illum ad ſe duci precepit, ac deinde cum cauſam vexationis ſue a primordio narraret, vir Dei Guthlacus exuens ſe luterio melotine † in quo ille orare ſolebat ipſum circumdedit. Confeſtimque dicto citius poſtquam veſte tanti viri ſe indutum perſenſit eodem momento ſpinula velut ſagitta ab arcu dimiſſa ſtatim de pede ipſius detruditur quouſque ꝑcul quaſi jaculata inſtitit, eademque hora omnis tumidi fervoris violentia ex omnibus membrorum ipſius compaginibus feceſſit, confeſtimque exſurgens pede reducto gradiri cepit, & poſtera die alloquuto viro Dei

* Pliny, xxii. c. ult. deſcribes *Celia* as a certain Spaniſh liquor which Oroſius (v. 7.) and Iſidore after him (xx. 5.) ſay was diſtilled by fire from wheat. The Numantines intoxicated themſelves with copio s draughts of it before they ſallied out from their ſiege (Florus ii. 18). The Germans made drink both of wheat and barley. Hence in our monkiſh writers *Celia* is uſed for either. Du Cange.

† His ſheepſkin coverlid. Lutherium, *lodier*; from melotina αμηλος ovis. Du Cange.

Guthlaco

Guthlaco qui totius ſui corporis ex unius membri languore dampnum preſtolabatur, hilari animo ſine ullius valitudinis moleſtia pergebat. Tunc omnes qui teſtimonio virtutis ejus intererant, viri Dei valitudinem fidei miran[illegible], gloriam Dño reddebant.

XLVI. Nec me preterire ſilentio libet quoddam miraculum preſage ꝑvidentie venerabilis viri Guthlaci, cui ex divina donatione largitum eſt, ut verba abſentium quaſi ſcripta videret, cogitationeſque preſentium velut loquutas cognoſceret. Cum enim quidam eps Headda, nomine quaſi celeſti conſilio imbutus, ad colloquium venerabilis viri Guthlaci veniret, habuit quendam ſecum in comitatu ſuo virum librarium Wigfridum nomine, qui cum inter alios epi miniſtros equitabat, alii eor' coram illo de virtutibus & miraculis tanti viri Guthlaci mirari ceperunt, alii in aſpitatem vite ipſius & ꝑſeverantiam virtuteſque ꝑ ipſum factas ab ullo alio ante inauditas diſputabant, alii in cujus virtute miracula illa que faciebat dubitantes erumpebant. Wigfridus autem ſe poſſe diſcernere & ſcire utrum divine religionis cultor eſſet, aut ꝑſeudo ſanctitatis ſimulator, ſi umquam illum vidiſſet, pollicebatur. Dicebat enim ſe inter Scottorum populos habitaſſe, & illic ꝑſeudo anachoritas diverſarum religionum ſimulatores vidiſſe, quos ꝑdicere futura, & virtutes alias facere quocumque numine neſciens comperire; alios quoque illic fuiſſe narrabat vere religionis cultores, ſignis virtutibuſque plurimis pollentes, quos ille crebro alloqui videre frequentareque ſolebat, ex quorum experientia aliorum religionem diſcernere ſe potuiſſe ꝑmittebat. Ergo cum ꝑdictus epiſcopus ad colloquium venerabilis viri Dei Guthlaci ꝑveniſſet fraternis ſalutationibus peractis ſeſe alterutrum hauſtibus evangelici nectaris circumfundere ceperunt. Erat autem in viro Dei Guthlaco divine gre luculentia, in tantum ut quicquid ꝑdicaret, velut ex angelico ore expreſſum videretur. Erat in eo tante ſapientie affluentia, ut quecumque divinarum ſcripturarum exemplis firmaret.

XLVII. Ergo predictus eps poſtquam colloquiis illius potitus eſt, & melle dulciora ꝑcepta ſapientie ipſius guſtavit, ecce repente in medio ſermone ſubmiſſo cervice ſupplex adjurare cepit illum, ut ſacerdotale officium per eum ſuſciperet. Guthlacus vero petitionibus epiſcopi nolens reſiſtere, ocius ſe ſolo ꝑſternens volentie illius ſe obediturum eſſe ꝑmittit. Epiſcopus autem ovanti animo exſurgens, conſecrata prius eccleſia, fidelem ſacerdotem ſummo Deo ſacravit. Peractis ergo conſecrationum obſequiis, rogatu ſummi pontificis contra rem ſolitam vir Dei illo die ad prandium venire cogebatur. Adpoſitis ergo dapibus prius quam prandere ceperunt, aſpiciens Scs Guthlacus predictum fratrem Wigfridum procul ſedentem inquit, " O frater Wigfride, quomodo tibi nunc videtur ille clericus de quo heſterno die judicare promiſiſti?" Wigfridus vero hec miratus, confeſtim exſurgens, ſe totum ſolo tota mente ꝑſternit, ſupplexque veniam precatus, ſeſe pecaſſe fatetur, mirantibus omnibus qui intererant ſtupeſcere ad invicem ceperunt. Scs vero Guthlacus dicebat, " Comprobamini alterutrum ſciſcitantes, ſi quis veſtrum mihi nuntiavit." Contigit ergo conſecratio inſule Crugland, & conſtitutio beati Guthlaci in officium ſacerdotale in autumnali tempore, retro calculatis quinque diebus ab illo die quo miſſa Sci Bartholomei ſolet celebrari.

XLVIII. Alterius denique temporis ꝑlabentibus circulis reverentiſſima virgo virginum Xpi & ſponſarum Egburgh abbatiſſa Aldulfi regis filia ad ſublimium meritor' venerabilem virum Guthlacum ſarcofagum plumbeum lintheumque in eo volutum tranſmiſit, quo virum Dei poſt obitum circumdari rogabat, adjurans ꝑ nomen terri-

bile

bile ac venerabile ſupremi regis ſeque ad patibulum dominice crucis erigens in indicium ſupplicis deprecationis, extenſis palmis, ut in officium predictum vir Dei illud munus ſuſciperet, p̄ nuncium alterius fidelis fratris precipiens, ut hoc indicium coram illo faceret ſupplici rogatu mittebat. Addidit quoque ut ab illo ſciſcitaretur quis loci illius poſt obitum ſuum heres futurus foret. Qui cum ſc̄e virginis fidele munus gratulanter ſuſcepiſſet, de eo quod interrogatur reſpondiſſe fertur, illius loci heredem in gentili populo fuiſſe, nec dum ad baptiſmatis lavacrum deveniſſe, ſed mox futurum fore dicebat. Quod ſp̄u providentie dixiſſe, eventus future rei probavit. Nam ipſe Ciſſa, qui nunc noſtris temporibus ſedem viri Dei Guthlaci poſſedit, poſt annos, ut & ipſe narrare ſolet, lavacrum baptiſmatis in Britannia percepit. Nonne quoque ſupra memorati viri Guthlaci vatidico pectore quoddam ſpiritale preſagium narrare piget.

XLIX. Quodam enim tempore cum exul ille quem ſupra memoravimus Ethelbald huc illucque perſequente illum Ceolredo rege in diverſis nationib' jactaretur, alia die deficiente virium ipſius valitudine ſuorumque inter dubia pericula poſtquam exinanite vires defecere, tandem ad colloquium sc̄i viri Guthlaci ut ſolebat pervenit, ut quando humanum conſilium defeciſſet divinum adeſſet. Ille vero cum beato viro Guthlaco loquente, vir Dei velut divini oraculi interpres pandere que ventura eſſent ſibi ex ordine cepit dicens, " O mi puer, laborum tuorum non ſum expers, miſeriarum tuarum ab exordio vite tue non ſum inſcius. Propterea miſeratus calamitatis tue, rogavi Dominum ut ſubveniret tibi in miſeratione ſua, & exaudivit me, & tribuit tibi dominationem gentis tue, & poſuit te principem populorum & cervices inimicorum tuorum ſubtus calcaneum tuum rediget, & poſſeſſiones eorum poſſidebis, & fugiunt a facie tua qui te oderunt, & terga eorum videbis, & gladius tuus vincet adverſarios tuos, & ideo confortare, quia Dn̄s adjutor tuus eſt. Patiens eſto, ne declines in conſilium quod non poteſt ſtabiliri. Non in preda nec in rapina regnum tibi dabitur, ſed de manu Domini optinebis. Exſpecta eum cujus dies deficeret, quia manus Domini opprimet illum, cujus ſpes in maligno poſita eſt, & dies illius velut umbra p̄tranſibunt." Hec & his ſimilia eo dicente, ex illo tempore Ethelbaldus ſpem ſuam in Domino poſuit, nec vana ſpes illum fefellit. Nam de eodem modo, ordine, poſitioneque omnia que de illo vir Dei predixerat & non aliter contigerunt, ſicut preſentis rei preſens effectus comprobat.

L. Verum quum humanum genus ab initio mortalis miſerie quotidie ad finem decurrit, motatiſque temporibus generationes & regna morantur, ad quem terminum Dn̄s & ſervus, doctus & indoctus, juvenis & ſenex pari conditione demergitur. Et licet meritis penis premiiſque diſjungamur, tamen nos oīs reſtat exitus idem. Nam ſicut mors in Adam data eſt, ita & in oīs dominabitur. Quiſquis enim hujus vita ſaporem guſtaverit amaritudinem mortis evitare nequit. Contigit ergo inter hec poſtquam dilectus Dei famulus Guthlacus ter quinis annorum voluminibus devoto famulatu ſuperni regis ſolitariam duxit vitam, ecce Dn̄s Jh̄s cum famulum ſuum de laborioſa hujus vite ſervitute ad perpetue beatitudinis requiem aſſumere voluiſſet, quadam die cum in oratorio ſuo orationibus vacans perſtaret, ſubito illum intimorum ſtimulatio corripuit. Statimque ut ſe ſubita infirmitate diri languoris vir Dei arreptum perſenſit, confeſtim manum Dn̄i ad ſe commiſſam cognovit. Tunc ſe ovante ſp̄u ad perhennis regni gaudia preparare cepit. Septem enim diebus dira egritudine decoctus, octavo die ad extrema pervenit. Siquidem quarta feria ante

paſcha

paſcha egrotare cepit, & iterum octava die quarta feria, quarto etiam lumine paſchalis feſti finita egritudine ad Dñm migravit. Habitabat ergo cum eo ſub illo tempore unus frater Becel nomine, cujus relatione hæc de obitu viri Dei Guthlaci deſcripſimus. Qui cum illo die inchoate moleſtie ad eum veniret, cepit illum virum Dei ut aſſolebat de aliis interrogare. Ille autem tarde reſpondens, demum cum ſermone ſuſpirium traxit. Cui ipſe frater inquiens ait, "Domine mi, quid novi tibi accidit; an forte nocte hac ulla te infirmitatis moleſtia tetigit." At ille "etiam," inquit, "moleſtia me tetigit nocte hac." Quem item interrogans ait, "ſciſne, pater mi, tue infirmitatis cauſam, aut quem finem hujus moleſtie egritudinis eſſe putas?" Cui vir Dei reſpondens inquit, "Fili mi, languoris mei cauſa eſt, ut ab his membris ſps ſeparetur. Finis autem infirmitatis mee erit octavus dies, in quo peracto hujus vita curſu debeo diſſolvi, & eſſe cum Xpo. Expedit enim ſarcina carnis abjecta agnum Dei ſequi." His auditis, predictus frater flens & gemens crebris lacrimarum rivulis meſtas genas rigavit. Quem vir Dei conſolans ait, "Fili mi, triſtitiam ne admittas, non enim mihi labor eſt ad Dominum meum cui ſervivi in requiem venire eternam." Tante ergo fidei fuit ut mortem que cunctis mortalibus timenda formidandaque videtur ille velut requiem aut premium laboris judicaret. Interea decurſis quaternarum dierum articulis, dies paſche pervenit, in qua vir Dei contra vires exſurgens, immolato dominici corporis ſacrificio, & guſtato ſanguinis Xpi libamine, prefato fratri verbum Dei evangelizare cepit, qui numquam ante, neque pro tam magnam profunditatem ſcientie, ſe ab ullius ore audiſſe teſtatur. Denique cum ſeptimus dies infirmitatis ipſius deveniſſet, prefatus frater illum circa horam ſextam viſitavit, invenitque eum recumbentem in angulo oratorii ſui contra altare. Nec tamen tunc cum eo loquebatur, quia pondus infirmitatis facultatem loquendi exemit; denique illo poſcente ut dicta ſua ſecum dimitteret antequam moreretur, vir Dei cum parumper a pariete feſſos humeros levaret, ſuſpirans aiebat, "Fili mi, quia tempus nunc propinquat, ultima mandata mea intende. Poſtquam ſps hoc corpuſculum deſeruerit, perge ad ſororem meam Pegian, & dicas illi quia ideo aſpectum ipſius in hoc ſclo vitam, ut in eternum coram patre noſtro in gaudio ſempiterno ad invicem videamur. Dicas quoque ut illa corpus meum inponat in ſarcofago, & in ſindone involvat quam mihi Ecgburh mittebat. Nolui quidem vivens ullo linteo tegmine corpus meum tegere, ſed pro amore dilecte Xpi virginis que hec munera mittebat, advolvendum corpus meum reſervare curavi." Audiens autem hec prefatus frater exorſus inquit, "Obſecro te, pater mi, quia infirmitatem tuam intelligo, & moriturum te audio, ut dicas mihi unum de quo olim te interrogare non auſus diu ſollicitabar. Nam ab eo tempore quo tecum domine habitare ceperam te loquentem veſpere & mane audiebam neſcio cum quo; propterea adjuro te ne me ſollicitum de hac re pro obitum tuum dimittas." Tunc vir Dei pro temporis intervallum anhelans ait, "Fili mi, de hac re ſolliciare noli. Quod enim vivens ulli hominum indicare nolui, nunc tibi manifeſtabo, a ſecundo etiam anno quo hanc heremum habitare ceperam mane veſpereque ſemper conſolationis mee angelum ad meum colloquium Dominus mittebat, quo mihi miſteria que non licet homini narrare monſtrabat, qui duritiam laboris mei celeſtibus oraculis ſublevabat, qui abſentia mihi monſtrando ut preſentia preſentabat. O fili, hec dicta mea conſerva, nullique alio nuntiaveris, niſi Pegie aut Ecgberto anachorite, ſi umquam in colloqium

ejus tibi venire contigerit, qui ſolus hec ſic fuiſſe cognoſcet." Dixerat, & cervicem parieti flectens longa ſuſpiria imo de pectore traxit, refocillatoque rurſus ſpu cum parumper anhelaret, velut melliflui floris odoratus de ore ipſius procediſſe ſentiebatur, ita ut totam domum qua ſederet nectareus odor inflaret. Nocte vero ſequenti, cum prefatus frater nocturnis vigiliis incumberet, igneo candore a medio noctis ſpatio uſque in auroram totam domum circum ſplendeſcere videbat. Oriente autem ſole, vir Dei, ſublevatis parumper membris, velut exſurgens cum ſupra memorato fratre loqui cepit dicens, " Fili mi, prepara te in iter tuum pergere. Nam me nunc tempus cogit ab his membris diſſolvi, & decurſis hujus vite terminis ad infinita gaudia ſpiritus transferri malit." Dixit, & extendens manus ad altare, munivit ſe communione corporis & ſanguinis Xpi, atque elevatis oculis ad celum, extenſiſque in altum manibus, animam ad gaudia perpetue exultationis emiſit. Inter hec prefatus frater ſubito celeſtis luminis ſplendore domum repleri, turrimque velut igneam e terra in celum erectam proſpicit, in cujus ſplendoris comparatione cum tunc ſol in medio celo ſteterit velut lucerna in die palleſcere videbatur. Cantibus quoque angelicis ſpatium totius aeris detonari audiebatur; inſulam etiam illam diverſorum aromatum odoriferis ſpiraminibus inflari cerneres. Deinde ſupra memoratus frater inmenſo formidine tremefactus, eximii ſplendoris coruſcationem ſuſtinere non valens, arrepta navicula portum reliquit, ac deinde quo vir Dei preceperat, certo itinere perrexit. Deveniens quoque ad ſanctam Xpi virginem Pegian, fraterna ſibi mandata omnia ex ordine narravit. Illa vero his auditis, velut in precipitium delapſa, ſe ſolo premens, inmenſi meroris moleſtia medullitus emarcuit, lingua ſiluit, labrum obmutuit, omnique vivali vigore velut exanimis evanuit. Poſt vero interventum temporis, ceu ſomno expergefacta, imis de pectore fiſſuris longa ſuſpiria trahens, arbitrio omnipotentis grates egit. Poſtera vero die, ſecundum precepta beati viri, inſulam devenientes totum locum omneſque domos velut ambroſiano odore repletas invenerunt. Illa vero Dei famula trium dierum ſpatiis fraternum ſpiritum divinis laudibus celo commendabat, tertia die ſecundum preceptum illius felicia membra in oratorio ſuo humo tecta condiderat.

LI. Volens autem divina pietas latius monſtrare quanta in gla vir cs poſt obitum viveret, cujus ante mortem vita ſublimibus crebriſque miraculorum indiciis, populis, tribubus, gentibus late ubique fulgebat, addidit quoque eterne commemorationis indicium. Tranſactis enim ſepulture ejus bis ſenis menſium orbibus, inmiſit Deus in animum ſororis ipſius, ut fraternum corpus alio ſepulchro reconderet. Adgregatis ergo fribus preſbiteriſque, necnon & aliis eccleſiaſticis gradibus, die exitus ipſius, aperientes ſepulchrum, invenerunt corpus totum integrum quaſi adhuc viveret, & lentis artuum flexibus multo potius dormienti quam mortuo ſimilius videbatur. Sed & veſtimenta omnia quibus involutum erat non ſolum intemerata, verum etiam antiqua novitate & priſtino candore ſplendebant. Quod ubi qui intererant pſpexerunt, ſtatim ſtupefacti trementes ſteterunt, adeo ut vix fari potuiſſent, vix miraculum intueri auderent, & vix ipſi quid agerent noſſent. Quod ubi Xpi famula Pegia pſpexit, ſpiritali gaudio commota ſacratum corpus cum divinarum venerantia laudum in ſindone quam eo vivente Ecgbertus anachorita in hoc officium mittebat revolvit, ſed & ſarcofagum non humo terre condidit, immo etiam in memoriale quoddam poſuit,

quod nunc ab Ethelbaldo rege miris ornamentorum ſtructis in venerantiam divine potentie edificatum conſpicimus, ubi triumphale corpus tanti viri uſque in hodiernum temporis curſum feliciter pauſat. Per cujus interceſſionem miſerationis divine indulgentiam quiſquis integra fide pulſaverit, impetrabit. O virum beate memorie, O magiſtrum divine gratie, O vas electionis, O medicum ſalutis, O preconem veritatis, O theſaurum ſapientie, O quanta gravitas, quanta dignitas in verbis & confabulationibus illius erat, quam alacer, quam efficax in diſcernendis cauſis fuit, quam in abſolvendis ſcripturarum queſtionibus promptus & facilis, quam in remiſſo famulatu Deo ſerviret, in tantum ut numquam in illius ore niſi Xp̃s, numquam in illius corde niſi pietas, nihil in illius animo niſi caritas, niſi pax, niſi miſericordia, niſi indulgentia perſtabat; nemo vidit illum iratum, nemo elatum, nemo ſuperbum, nemo commotum, nullus merentem, ſed unus idemque ſemper permanens, letitiam in vultu, gratiam in ore, ſuavitatem in mente, prudentiam in pectore, humilitatem in corde ꝓferebat, ita ut extra humanam naturam notis ignotiſque eſſe videretur.

LII. Poſtquam ergo prefatus exul Ethelbaldus in longinquis regionibus habitans obitum beati patris Guthlaci audivit, qui ante ſolus refugium & conſolatio laborum ipſius erat, ſubita arreptus meſtitia, ad corpus ipſius ꝓvenit, ſperans in Dño daturum ſibi refocilationem aliquam laboris ſui ꝑ interceſſionem tanti viri Guthlaci. Qui cum ad ſepulchrum illius ſucceſſiſſet, lacrimans aiebat, "Pater mi, tu ſcis miſerias meas, tu ſemper adjutor mei fuiſti, te vivente non deſperabam in anguſtiis, adfuiſti mihi in periculis multis, per te invocabam Dñm, & liberavit me: modo quo vertam faciem meam? unde erit auxilium mihi? aut quis conſoliabitur mecum, pater optime? Si me dereliqueris, quis me conſolabitur? In te ſperabam, nec me ſpes fefellit." Hec & multa alia ꝓloquens, ſeſe ſolo ſternebat, & ſupplex oranꝫ crebris lacrimarum fluentis totum vultum rigabat. Nocturnis autem adpropriantibus umbris, cum in quadam caſula qua ante vivente Guthlaco hoſpitari ſolebat pernoctans, meſtam mentem huc illucque jactabatur, parumper nocturnis orationibus tranſmiſſis, cum lumina levi ſomno dimitteret, ſubito expergefactus totam cellulam in qua quieſcebat inmenſi luminis ſplendore circumfulgeſcere vidit; & cum ab ignota viſione terreretur, extemplo beatum Guthlacum coram adſtantem angelico ſplendore amictum proſpicit, dicentem ei, "Noli timere, robuſtus eſto, quia Deus adjutor eſt tuus. Propterea veni ad te, quia Dñs ꝑ interceſſionem meam exaudivit preces tuas. Noli triſtari, dies enim miſeriarum tuarum p̃terierunt, & finis laborum tuorum adeſt. Nam priuſquam ſol bis ſenis voluminibus annilem circumvolverit orbem, ſceptris regni dominaberis." Non ſolum autem ut fecerunt regnum ſibi ꝓphetavit, ſed & longitudinem dierum ſuarum & finem vite ſue ſibi in ordine manifeſtavit. Ille vero e contra dicebat, "Domine mi, quod ſignum mihi erit, quia omnia ſic evenient?" Guthlacus reſpondit, "Signum hoc tibi erit, cum craſtina dies advenerit antequam tertia hora fiat his qui in hoc loco habitabant unde non ſperant ſolacia alimentorum donabuntur." Hæc dicens ſanctus vir, lux que coram apparuit ab illius oculis receſſit. Nec mora, dicta effecta ſequuta ſunt. Nam priuſquam tertia diei hora ꝓpinquaſſet ſignum in portum pulſatum audierunt, hominesque illic inſperata ſolacia portantes conſpiciunt. Exin ipſe omnia que ſibi dicta erant recordans, indubitata ſpe futura fore credebat, fidemque in ſe ducibilem in vaticiniis viri Dei defixit. Nec illum

illum fides fefellit. Ex illo enim tempore uſque in hodiernum diem inſulata regni ipſius felicitas ꝑ tempora conſequentia de die in diem creſcebat.

Nec etiam defuncto ac ſepulto Xp̃i famulo Guthlaco ſigna virtutum ac ſanitatum que per illum viventem Dn̄s hominibus donabat per invocationem interceſſionis ipſius ubique candeſcere preſentem aduſque diem ceſſaverunt, ut qui vivens pompoſis virtutum rumoribus ſe elevare noluit, quanti meriti vel quante valitudinis erat poſt obitum ſuum ꝑ plurima miraculorum trophea monſtraretur. Erat autem quidam vir paterfamilias in ꝓvincia Viviſſa, cujus oculi bis ſenis menſium orbibus adempto viſendi lumine fulvis albuginis nubibus tegebantur, ita ut ſplendentis diei lumina a furve noctis caligine ſecernere nequiret; qui cum reprobatis pigmentorum fomentis medendi ſalutem deſperaret, perpetuamque ſibi luminis orbanitatem imminere comperit, tandem invento ſalubri conſilio ad corpus ſacratiſſimum viri Dei Guthlaci ſe duci rogavit, dicens, " Scio certe & confido, quia ſi aliquid de rebus ab eo ſacratis lumina mea tetigerit, cito ſanabor, & viſus oculorum meorum mihi reddetur." Amici autem illius ut ipſe rogaverat fecerunt; duxerunt quidem illum ad portum inſule Crugland, & illic aſcenſa navi devenientes inſulam appetierunt colloquium venerabilis Xp̃i virginis Pegie que ferventis fidei illius ſpem indubitatam comperiens, intra oratorium quo corpus beati Guthlaci recumberet duci permiſit. Illa quoque partem glutinam ſalis a Sc̃o Guthlaco ante conſecratam arripiens, in aquam offertoriam levi raſura mittebat. Ipſam denique aquam cum intra palpebris ceci guttatim ſtillaret, mirabile dictu, ad primum gutte detruſis cecitatis nubibus oculis infuſum lumen redditum eſt. Priuſquam enim alterius oculi palpebris ſalutaris limpha infunderetur, quicquid in domo eſſet in ordine narrabat, viſumque ſibi in eodem momento donatum fatebatur. Deinde poſtquam diu clauſas gratia per gratiam frontis recluſit feneſtras cognovit, inventum olim quod perdidit lumen; dux ſe ducentibus factus eſt revertens rurſus. Exin ubi lucem de fonte luminis hauſit, ibat quo venerat, nec ſic reverſus ut erat, viditque videntes quos prius videre negavit, grates Domino perſolvens dignas quas nullus reddere neſcit.

Explicit liber Sc̃i Guthlaci Anachorite.

AN abridgement of Guthlac's life made by Ordericus Vitalis at the requeſt of prior Wulfin is inſerted in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. He ſays it was written by that holy man Felix the Burgundian, biſhop of the Eaſt Angles, in a prolix and ſomewhat obſcure ſtyle [a], and that he had reduced it into a clear compendium [b] at the deſire of the brethren with whom he paſt five weeks at Croyland, by order of abbot Joffrid [c]. He introduces it on the mention of earl Waldeof in the courſe of his hiſtory, not doubting but the lives of Saxon or Engliſh ſaints on this ſide the water, will be as profitable to the faithful of Ciſalpine Gaul, as thoſe long but pleaſant and uſeful ſtories of the Greek and Egyptian ones; and concluding that the leſs this hiſtory was formerly known, the more it will pleaſe thoſe who are inſpired with fervent charity, and are deeply concerned in the tranſactions [d].

Vitalis, having finiſhed his abſtract of the Saint's life, goes on to relate the circumſtances of the foundation of the abbey, as he had heard them from Anſgot the ſubprior and the ſenior monks: that king Ethelbald having, in one of his viſits to Guthlac, promiſed to grant him a quiet ſettlement in this iſland five miles to the eaſt to Aſendic dyke, three to the weſt, two to the ſouth, and two to the north, free from all temporal tax, performed his promiſe by a public charter. He erected an houſe and church of ſtone on piles and earth brought in by the water of Uppalond, and ſettled monks there under Kenvvulf a perſon of reputation at that time, who left his name to the ſtone which he placed as a boundary againſt the Deepingers.

In the Daniſh invaſion under Ingar, Halfdene and Gudrun this monaſtery among others was laid waſte and plundered, the towns ruined, and, contrary to the canon law, reduced to lay fees [e]. In the reign of Edred, Turketyl a clerk of London [f] of the blood royal, and related to Aſketul archbiſhop of York, and a man of great property, obtained of that prince a grant of Croyland, not to increaſe his poſſeſſions, but in order to devote himſelf to religious retirement among the religious who had retired to that deſart ſpot, environed on every ſide with fens and marſhes. Accordingly after a prudent arrangement of his worldly affairs, he became monk at Croyland, and having been inſtrumental in increaſing the number of religious there, he was by divine direction and the choice of good men appointed their maſter and abbot. He lived in habits of friendſhip with the holy prelates Dunſtan archbiſhop of Croyland, Adelwold biſhop of Wincheſter, Oſwald biſhop of Worceſter afterwards archbiſhop of York. Such was his liberality that he beſtowed on this houſe ſixty marks of his paternal eſtate, and gave for the ſouls of his parents ſix towns, viz. Wellingborough, Beby, Werthorp, Elmington, Coten-

[a] Prolixo & aliquantulum obſcuro dictatu. [b] Dilucidavi breviter. [c] Caritativo juſſu.

[d] Præterea reor quod quanto res hæc minus olim noſtratibus patuit tanto caritatis igne ferventibus & pro tranſactis reatibus ex intimo corde dolentibus gratioſius placebit.

[e] Laicique contra canonicum jus in dominium redactæ.

[f] Quidam clericus Lundonienſis.

ham

ham and Hokington, and confirmed his will by the ſeal of king Edmund ſon of king Edgar. Archbiſhop Dunſtan and his ſuffragans ſet their marks of the croſs to the above donation, adding a curſe of excommunication and eternal perdition to all who robbed the church of any of the above property.

Turketyl dying a conſiderable time after on the IV ides of July, was ſucceeded by his nephew Brithmer, and he by another Egelric his kinſman. On his death Oſketul a monk of noble family [g] was appointed abbot. His ſiſter Leniova was lady of Enolfeſbury, where at that time lay the body of St. Neot abbot and confeſſor, but a ſuitable ſervice was not performed for him. She went therefore to Wittleſey, and ſending for her brother Oſketul and ſome of the monks of Croyland, delivered to ſome of the worthier among them the body of St. Neot, which ſhe had brought with her, and it was depoſited by the altar of our lady in the north ſide of the church, and the feſtival of the ſaint celebrated on 2 kal. Auguſt. Oſketul dying 12 kal. November, was ſucceeded by Godric, and he dying 14 kal. February by Brithmer.

There was at that time a religious houſe [h] at Pegeland under the government of the noble abbot Ulfgeat. Pega ſiſter of St. Guthlac had long ſerved the Lord in that place. After the death of her brother ſhe took a journey to Rome, where ſhe died 6 id. January. She was buried in the church erected here to her memory, and wrought many miracles for her votaries.

On the death of abbot Brithmer 7 id. April, Ulfgeat father of Pegeland petitioned king Edward ſon of Egelred for leave to unite the two houſes. His ſuit was granted, and he governed Croyland many years, and died on the nones of July. He was ſucceeded by Ulfketel monk of Peterborough at the command of his abbot Leofric and by the appointment of king Edward. He governed twenty-four years, and began to rebuild the church which was now become ruinous. In this good work he was aſſiſted by Waltheof earl of Northampton ſon of Sivard, duke of Northumberland, who gave the town called Bernack to the ſervants of God and St. Guthlac. This earl being not long after by the malice of the Normans who envied him beheaded at Wincheſter, his body at the requeſt of his wife Judith, with king William's leave, was conveyed by Ulfketel to Croyland.

Shortly after the abbot himſelf, being an Engliſhman and obnoxious to the Normans, was on a charge brought againſt him by his enemies deprived by archbiſhop Lanfranc, and confined in Glaſtonbury abbey. Ingulfus a monk of Fontenelle was preſented to Croyland abbey by king William, and governed it twenty-four years during many troubles. He was of Engliſh extraction, ſecretary to the king, and took a journey to Jeruſalem. From thence he returned to Fontenelle, and received the tonſure [i] under the learned abbot Eubert there. The king, who was acquainted with him before, ſent for him, and made him abbot of Croyland. One of the firſt acts of his adminiſtration was to obtain the king's favour for Ulfketel to return to his own church at Peterborough, where he died a few years after 7 id. June.

[g] Magnæ nobilitatis. [h] Cœnobium. [i] Monachilem habitum.

Ingul-

Ingulfus ſpared no pains to relieve his monaſtery, but experienced many trials of providence. Part of the church with the offices [k], veſtments, books, and many other neceſſary articles were deſtroyed by a ſudden fire. He himſelf was greatly afflicted with the gout long before his death; but his activity of mind never forſook him. He ordered the body of earl Waltheof to be tranſlated from the chapter into the church, and *water to be warmed to waſh the bones.* But no ſooner was the lid of the ſarcophagus removed, than the body though it had lain there ſixteen years appeared as entire as the day it was buried, and the head faſtened to it: only the monks and ſeveral lay aſſiſtants ſaw a red thread [l] as a mark of his having been beheaded. After the body was depoſited near the altar it wrought many miracles.

Ingulfus dying 16 kal. December was ſucceeded by Joffrid, who was a ſingular benefactor to the church of Croyland. He was a native of Orleans in France, and had from his youth received a learned education, in the abbey of St. Ebrulf, founded by that holy man at Uticum, in the reign of Childebert, he took the tonſure under abbot Mainer. After fifteen years probation there in the different offices, he was appointed prior, and in the year 1009, by order of king Henry of England, was advanced to this abbey. He finiſhed the new church in a moſt beautiful manner, and during the fifteen years of his adminiſtration completed ſeveral other good undertakings for the benefit of himſelf and the flock committed to his care. In his ſecond year miracles were firſt wrought at the tomb of earl Waltheof to the great joy of the Engliſh; but Audinus a Norman monk ridiculing the devotees, and reflecting on the earl as a traiter, while the abbot was mildly reproving him, he was ſuddenly ſeized with a diſorder in his bowels [m], and died at St. Alban's to which abbey he belonged. The following night as the abbot lay revolving theſe things in his mind, he thought himſelf placed by the ſhrine of the earl, and the apoſtle Bartholomew and the hermit Guthlac with him in white garments. The apoſtle taking the head as faſtened to the body [n] ſaid, "He is not headleſs;" Guthlac at the feet anſwered, "he was an earl." The apoſtle cloſed the line [o] by adding, "but now he is a king [p]." The abbot relating this to the monks, they glorified God who never forſaketh thoſe who put their truſt in him. After fifteen years adminiſtration Joffrid died, and was ſucceeded by Waldeve an Engliſhman, monk of the houſe and brother of Goſpatric an Engliſh nobleman. Miracles increaſing at the earl's tomb, Vitalis an Engliſhman was ordered to celebrate them, which he did in the following verſe:

En tegit iſte lapis hominem magnæ probitatis.
Danigenæ comitis Siwardi filius audax,
Guallevus, comes eximius, jacet hic tumulatus,
Vixit honorandus, armis animiſque timendus.
Et tamen inter opes corruptibiles & honores
Chriſtum dilexit, Chriſtoque placere ſategit.

[k] Officinis. [l] Filum rubicundum. [m] Infirmitate in præcordiis percuſſus eſt.
[n] Caput corpori redintegratum accipiens. [o] Monadicon.
[p] Acephalus non eſt, comes hic fuit, at modo rex eſt.

Eccleſiam coluit, clerum reverenter amavit,
Præcipue monachos Crulandenſes ſibi fidos,
Denique judicibus Normannis enſe peremptus
Luce ſub extrema Maii petit artubus arva.
Cujus heri gleba Crulandia gaudet aquoſa,
Quam dum vivebat valde reverenter amabat.
Omnipotens animæ requiem det in ætheris arce.

King William's arms never proſpered, nor did he enjoy peace long after the murder of this earl, which was a laſting reproach on him; and his iſſue were ſo completely rooted out of England that they will never, ſays our author, unleſs I am much miſtaken, get footing in it more."

Thus far Ordericus Vitalis: Hiſtor. Eccleſiaſt. IV. 537—544. edit. Du Cheſne. Par. 1619. fol.

Waltheof was a tall handſome man, of a liberal and undaunted ſpirit, very devout, and charitable to the poor. He was kept a year in priſon at Wincheſter, which time he ſpent in confeſſing his ſins, and repeating every day the 150 pſalms, which he learnt by heart in his youth. (Ib. 535.)

In the pariſh of Swaffham in the county of Norfolk north weſt of the town, about two miles by the Lynn road, was a hamlet antiently called Stow and *Guthlake's Stow*, from the chapel that was there dedicated to St. Guthlac, thus deſcribed in the regiſter of Caſtleacre abbey in the Harleian library (fol. 97. 80.) Alan ſon of Godfrey of Swaffham t. Henry II. gave to the monks there liberty of a fold courſe and all the tenements they held of him in Swaffham and Guthlake's Stow, and eighteen acres thereof lying near St. Guthlac's chapel, &c. Gilbert de Gaunt his nephew, earl of Leiceſter, confirmed to them forty acres at *Gudlaciſtovia*. Alexander de Baſſingburne releaſed to them all William de Meleburne's lands in Guthlake's Stow. It is probable the prior and convent were obliged to find a prieſt to officiate on certain days in this chapel; for 39 Edw. III. the prior was ſummoned to a court held for John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, to ſhew cauſe why he ſhould not find a prieſt to officiate two days in a week in this chapel, as he had been proſecuted for not doing it; but he ſhewed he was under no ſuch obligation [q]. This place is now called by corruption *Good lack's* cloſes. The chapel was ſtanding 1464, when Richard Plumbe, chaplain, bequeathed three ſhillings to repair the ceiling over the high altar [r].

Many other religious ſocieties were eſtabliſhed in honour of St. Guthlac in different parts of the kingdom. There was a church of St. Guthlac at Hereford and many other places. To ſome of theſe belonged lands in Worceſterſhire at the making of Domeſday.

Terra Sĉi Guthlaci. In Clent hund'.
De S. Gullaco tenet Nigellus medicus 1 hid' in Wich *(Droitwich)*
Ibi ſunt IX burgenſes reddentes XXX ſol. de ſalinis & pro omnibus rebus.

[q] Reg. ubi ſup. t. 135-6.

[r] Reg. Betyns, p. 159. Blomefield Norf. III. 502.

Dr. Nash [s] mistakes in supposing that the canons of Wolverhampton held their lands at Ludley in the parish of Halesowen of this church: for their article in Domesday, though it follows that of St. Guthlac, is totally distinct.

In the chapel of St. Cuthbert [t] at Hereford were of old time prebendaries who were translated to the church of St. Peter within the city, built by W. de Lacy t. William the Conqueror, and endowed by him with several estates [u], which collegiate church with all its revenues being given A. D. 1107 by Hugh de Lacy his son to St. Peter's abbey at Gloucester, the provost and secular canons were changed into a prior and Benedictine monks, who were removed into the east suburb without Bishopsgate, where Robert Betun [x] bishop of Hereford gave them the ground whereon was built the monastery of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Guthlac, val. 26 Hen. VIII. at 121 l. 3 s. 3 d. ob. per annum. The cell of St. Guthlac near Hereford, parcel of St. Peter's Gloucester, was granted 34 Hen. VIII. to John Ap Rice. This house was not for nuns as Gervase of Canterbury MS. nor was the priory for Franciscan friars, and the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul for canons Augustine as Speed; for this was but one priory though called sometimes by the name of one saint and sometimes by that of another, and often by the name of all three. Rymer III. 292. Regist Fox MS. &c. See Mon. Ang. I. 113. 115. 118. ex Chronicis Gloc. p. 406. Claus. 15 E. II. m. 22. & p. 726. Claus. 5 E. II. m. 19. Pat. 50 H. III. n. 34. de molendino subtus muros de Hereford. Rot. Pat. 8 R. II. p. 1. m. 16. Pat. 15 R. II. p. 1. m. . Tanner Not. Mon. 174. St. Peter's vicarage and St. Owen's united in Hereford belonged to the priory of St. Guthlac [y]; so did Homelacy vicarage [z], though this does not appear in Mr. Gibson's account of that church, where it is called *St. Peter's* church [a].

[s] Notes on Domesday, tab. IX. p. 15.
[t] Which seems to have been in the castle. Leland It. IV. 85.
[u] He fell from the ladder while it was building, and died. Dugd. Bar. I. 35.
[x] Leland It. IV. 87. Mon. Angl. III. 1. 8.
[y] Eeton. 156. [z] Ib. 157. [a] P. 123.

An original letter of John abbot of Croyland, probably John Lytlyngton, in Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. iv. fol. 57. b. not having come to hand ſooner is here ſubjoined.

WITH dew reṽence I coṁaund me unto yowr honorable lordſhipe, aſſerteynyng the ſame, that I ſende yowr lordſhipe by this berar parte of owr fenne fyſhe. Ryght mekely beſechyng yowr lordſhip favorablye to accepte the ſame fyſhe, and to be gud an favorable lorde unto me and my pore houſe in ſuche cauſe as I herafter ſhalhave cauſe to ſewe unto your gud lordſhip, and I with my brethern ſhall daily pray to owre Lord God for the long contynnaunce of your good lordſhip in helth.

At Croyland, the xxvth day of Marche, by yowr dayly oratour.

John Abbot.

INDENTURE of a leaſe, 1432, for 20 years, of a plot of ground with the buildings thereon in Spalding, between lands of the prior and convent Sir Thomas Fale North, Halmergate Eaſt, and the common bank of Spalding (i. e. the river bank) Weſt, under the yearly rent of xx ſ. payable quarterly, v ſ. at Eaſter, v ſ. at *Botulphmas*, v ſ. at Michaelmas, and v s. at Chriſtmas, with a clauſe of reentry on failure of any payment and of diſtreſs and *retenier:* "Et ad ōēs convenc̄oes p̄dc̄as ex utraq; p̄te bene & fidēr obſervand' p̄tes p̄dc̄e ſigilla ſua p̄ſentibs indent' alternat' appoſuerunt. Hiis teſtibus: Johe Speck, Henr' Weſton, Johe Swanno, & aliis de Spaldyng. Dat' ap' Spaldyng die veneris p̄x' ante feſtum Aſſenc̄oīs Dñi a° regni regis Henrici ſexto decimo," i. e. 5 May, 1432. On a label of the ſame thick velum drawn through the turn-up at the bottom of this deed a round ſeal of red wax a capital ℜ crowned, the initial of the leſſor's name or perhaps in honour of the Virgin Mary, a conceit not uncommon in thoſe times. By the words *wrong bounded* indorſed twice in a more modern hand, it ſhould ſeem it was imagined there was ſome miſtake in it as to that point. It is the earlieſt inſtance Mr. Johnſon had ſeen of the mention of its being ſealed alternately; the covenants for repairs mutually are worded in the ablative caſe with participles.

Spalding Society's Minutes.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

P. 20. l. 6. r. Hoketon.

P. 22. l. 7. from the bottom, Brithmer died 8 id. April, 1048.

P. 24. l. 2. for *Thorold* read Turketyl.

P. 26. l. 8. deprived him of his abbacy 1075.

P. 48. An ample pedigree of Alan de Creun, who was buried on the ſouth ſide of the high altar, may be ſeen in Stukeley's Itin. I. p. 23. and part of it in Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire, p. 174. His family was the moſt illuſtrious, and his barony the firſt and moſt conſiderable in Anjou.

P. 51. l. 16. died 1190.

Ibid. l. 25. for Anjow r. Angiers.

Ibid. Add to note *, Dugdale, Hiſtory of Imbanking and Draining, p. 211. and ſee Appendix.

P. 52. l. 5 r. Angiers.

P. 55 note to paragraph 6. Dugd. Hiſt. of Imbank. p. 212.

P. 56. 57. 58. 61. 72. Richard Bardeney is ſaid in a MS. account I ſaw in the hands of Mr. Albin bookſeller at Spalding to have rebuilt the north ſide of the church and the infirmary, and Ralph Merſke the weſt front and turrets, and great part of the nave, which had been blown down; and Richard Croyland is ſaid to have been depoſed by the biſhop [of Lincoln] for preferring his relations to the monaſtery, and abbot Aſhby to have given the large bells in the outward belfrey, and made the great double doors to the abbey gate, and abbot Wiſbech to have repaired the old organs and procured new ones. This MS. ſeems to be a tranſlation of the Harleian MS. in the Appendix.

P. 79. Valentine Walton married, June 20, 1607, Margaret third ſiſter of Oliver Cromwell.

Ibid. l. 13. Fill up the blank 25.

P. 88. note *, Mr. Willis adds, Watkin Rodeley, eſq; that married the dutcheſs of Somerſet, and was alive, as ſome ſay, in Henry the Seventh's time, was buried in the Lady chapel.

P. 103. Roger, monk of Croyland, and afterwards prior of Freſton, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learning. He was a warm partizan of Becket, and wrote his life in ſix or ſeven books, dedicated to Henry abbot of Croyland about the end of Richard I. and beginning of John. Three books with an epiſtolary addreſs from abbot Henry to the archbiſhop of Canterbury are in the Bodleian library Muſ. 22. Three imperfect at the beginning with a fourth of Becket's miracles after his death in Univerſity College library F. 2. Leland. Tann. Bib. Brit. 640.

P. 104. Some remains of Pega's cell at Peakirk, as windows, &c. at ſome diſtance from the church.

P. 108. l. 6. The perſon concealed under the ſignature of *Gothic* was Mr. Rowland Rouſe, of Market Harborough, Leiceſterſhire.

In the Appendix, No. I. is from Ingulphus. Dugd. Mon. Ang. I. 164. See alſo Rot. Pat. 17 R. I. p. 1. m. 31.

No. II. from Ingulphus and Mon. Ang. I. 165.

No. III. from Ingulphus and Steevens, II. 65.

No. IV. from Ingulphus, Mon. Ang. I. 165. Spelman's Councils, 336.

No. V. *Charta Bertulphi regis* from Ingulphus, p. 12. Spelman, ib. 344. Steevens, II. Appendix 66.

No. VI. from Ingulphus, p. 17.

No. VII. from Ingulphus, p. 18. Steevens, II. Appendix 68.

No. VIII. from Ingulphus, p. 32.

No. IX. from Ingulphus, p. 42. Steevens II. Appendix 71.

No. X. from Ingulphus, p. 58. Steevens II. Appendix 71.

No. XI. from Ingulphus, p. 63.

No. XII. from Ingulphns, p. 24. Steevens Appendix II. 72.

No. XIII. from Ingulphus, p. 80.

No. XIV. from Ingulphus, p. 85. Steevens II. Appendix 72.

No. XV. from Ingulphus, p. 86. Steevens II. Appendix 72.

No. XVI. from Ingulphus, p. 95.

No. XVII. from Ingulphus, p. 121.

No. XVIII. or XIX. from Continuatio Hiſt. Croylandenſis, 471.

No. XXI. The original was ſhewn to the Spalding Society 1746.

Ibid. l. 6. r. Henricum Longchamp.

P. 40. l. 11. r. and ſaying.

Ibid. l. 21. r. men ſervauntz.

P. 41. l. 13. in that behalve.

Ibid. l. 26. r. Ney^{r} (for neither).

Ibid. l. 27. r. theyre ſervauntz.

Ibid. l. 34. r. for the tyme.

Ibid. l. 36. r. ney^{r}.

P. 42. l. 4. r. nor his aſſygnes.

Ibid. l. 10. r. beforn.

Ibid. 14. r. to him by me.

Ibid. l. 26. r. expenſes of the parties ſo, &c.

Ibid. l. 32. r. ancinſt.

Directions for placing the Plates.

Plate I. S. W. View of the Abbey, to face the Title.
II. Tokens, &c. p. 73
III. Old Map, 84
IV. Buttreſs of Weſt Front, 87
V. Abbot's Chair, 98
VI. The Bridge, 107

Two Views of the Croyland Boundary Stone are printed (on the Letter Preſs) at the End of the Preface.

*** The Subſcribers to Mr. John Carter's View of the Weſt Front of Croyland Abbey may now have their Print, on Payment of the Second Subſcription, at Mr. Basire's in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; or at J. Nichols's, in Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet Street.

Drawn by J. Carter

Engraved by James Basire.

WEST FRONT OF CROYLAND.

Published as the Act directs June 1st 1782

ADDITIONS to CROYLAND.

An Engliſh collection of the Antiquities of Croyland Abbey, made by Ar. ſervant to Margaret, Countes of Richmond, brought downe to 1 Hen. VIII.

ETHELBALDUS, R. 1. Carta fundacõnis *.

716. EGO Ethelbaldus, r. Merciorum, &c. Dedit de theſauro ſuo ccc l. ꝑ x annis ſequentibus c l. annuatim for the building.

Kenulphus monachus Eveſham conſtitutus primus abbas. Subſcribed Ethelbaldus r. Merciorum. Brightwaldus archiepiſcopus Doroberniæ. Winfridus ep. Merciorum. Ingualdus, London. Adwinus Lichfeild, Tobias Roffenſ. Ethelredus *abb' de Bardene*; Egbaldus *de Meadhampſted*; Egga *comes Lincoln*; Leuricus Leiceſtr'; Saxulfus fil' Saxulfi comitis. Ingulfus ſacerdos.

OFFA, R. 2 †.

793. Confirmatio Offæ R. Merciorum. (fundavit monaſterium nigrorum monach' in Verolamia).

Kenulpho ſucceſſit abbas Patricus II.

Siwardus III. abbas, conſanguineus R. Kenulphi.

KENULFUS, R. 3.

806. Confirmatio Kenulfi R. Merciorum.

Confirmavit eleemoſynas Thoroldi vicecom' Lincoln in *Bokinghall*; & Geolphi fil' Malti in *Halmiſter* ‡; Fregiſti mil' in Langtofte; & Algari in Baſton & Repingale.

* Ex Ingulf. 851. † Ingulf. 854. ‡ Halington. ‡ Ingulph. p. 857.

Withlafus, R. 4.

833. Withlafus IIII menſes ſecreto conſervatus a Sivardo abbate confirmavit doncõnes priores, & eas ampliavit: made the whole iland with fennes of *Alderland* and *Coggiſland* a ſanctuary; and impoſed loſſe of right foote to whomſoever ſhould violate the ſame; gave divers ornaments to the abbey.

He confirmed the graunts of Normanus the ſheriffe, in *Sutton nere Boſworth*, with the maner of Stapleton, and lands in *Badby*; of Algarus the earl in *Holbech*, *Capelade*, and *Spalding*; of Oſwynus, in *Drayton*; of Aſketellus, in Clapthorne; of Wulgetus, in *Peykirke*, and *Cathrop*; of Siwardus the ſheriffe, in *Kirkby*; of Sigwarda the counteſſe, in *Standon*; of Wulnettus, in *Addington*.

Bartholfus, R. 5 *.

851. Bartholfus, famous ſpoyler of abbeys, tooke away all the jewells, chaines, and veſſels of gold and ſilver: afterwards by the admonition of Siwardus abbot, he confirmed and encreaſed the former grants; and gave lands in Pinchbecke, Sutterton, and Alderchurch. Dat' apud Kingſbury.

Then began frequent perigrinacions to the tomb of St. Gutlake in Croyland; and the ſicke of the palſey were cured.

Beorredus, R. 6 †.

Siwardus moritur; Theodocus Abbas ſuccedit.

860. Confirmatio Beorredi Regis. Dat' apud Snotingham.

Grant ‡ of earl Algarus the yonger of the maner of *Spalding*, for the ſoule of earl Algarus the elder.

Merreardus miles dedit cc meſſuages, and cccc cottages in Deping, and II pſonages, & alia quædam.

§ The Danes, after cruell ſlaughters in Keſteven, came to Croyland; where King Oſkitellus himſelfe ſlew the abbott, as he was at ſervice with other prieſts, who were alſo ſlayne with all the people that were fled out of the towne into the abbey: then were the buildings pulled downe and fired, and all the goods became a prey to the Danes; who thence went to Meadhampſted, where they alſo did much and more miſchiefe. 867. Some monks that hid themſeves in the fens, after a tyme returned, and choſe Theodiricke theyr abbatt in the place of Theodoce.

Ex Chronico Croylandenſi ‖.

After theſe two abbeys were thus deſtroyed by the Danes, king Beorredus tooke all theyr lands into his owne hands, viz. from Medehampſtede whatſoever

* Ingulf. 858. † Ingulf. 863.
‡ Ing. 864. § Ing. 856. ‖ Ing. 868.

was

was betwene *Stamford*, *Huntingdon*, and *Deping*, and from St. Guthlake in Croyland he gave divers maners to his nobles, which were never reſtored, as to earl Adelwulfus, the maner of *Spalding*; to Lanferus mil' the maner of *Deping*; to Formedus, the king's ſtandard-bearer, the maner of *Croxton*; to earl Turgotus, the maners of *Kirton* and *Kemſey* in Lindſey. All the other lands were reſtored by the donacion of Edredus.

Ceowulfus, R. 7.

Ceowulfus, an Engliſhman, ſervant to King Beorredus, by means of the Danes obteined the kingdom. He exacted of the abbey M l. yearely; inſomuch as the abbot was glad to ſell all his plate, jewells, &c. to raiſe money for the king; who after periſhed miſerably.

Alfridus, R. 8.

King Alfred ſubdued the Danes; divided the kingdome into ſhires, hundreds, tythings, and hamletts. In compaſſion of old abbot Goodric, he purpoſed to reſtore the monaſtery, but was prevented by death.

Edredus, R. 9 *.

King Edred, third ſon of Edred the elder, ſent Turketellus, lord of LX manners, and his chancellor, for diſpatch of ſome buſines in the county of Yorke; who taking his journey by Croyland, where he was courteouſly entertayned (whence it was ſurnamed Croyland the Courteous;) gave xx l †. to the ſervants in the houſe; and at his returne earneſtly ſollicited the king for the reſtauracion of this monaſtery, which he obtayned. And at length became himſelfe a monke and abbot here; and gave all his manners to the king, excepte the tenth, viz. 6. *Wendlingborough*, *Elmington*, *Worthorpton*, *Cotenham*, *Heckinton*, and *Beebye*.

948. The king came himſelfe in perſon with Turketellus, and gave him the paſtoral ſtaffe, where he was conſecrated by Eodwulphus the biſhop. The king confirmed the donacions (except before mentioned number 6.) and tooke order for the repayring of the building ‡.

Eadgarus, R. 10 §.

966. Turketellus abbot obtayned of king Eadgar a large confirmacion of Edred's reſtitucion.

970. Meadhampſted abbey was reſtored by Athelwoldus Bp. of Winton, and dedicated to St. Peter, whence the towne was called Peterburgh. v. Ingulf. p. 883.

975. Turketellus obiit: vir ſenex & pius 5 nonas Julii. Egelwinus abbas ſucceſſit. 984. Egelwinus obiit ‖.

* Ingulf. 872. † Centum ſolidos (Ingulf.) & in reditu xx l. ‡ Ingulf. 873.
§ Ingulf. 880. ‖ Ingulf. 888.

Etheldredus, R. 11 *.

992. Egelwinus junior, abbas, obiit. Oſketellus abbas, a playne man, godly, and charitable. In his dayes king Etheldred afflicted all monaſteries of England with grievous exactions for payment of tribute to the Danes: ob. 1005.

12. Guthericus abbas ſuccedit Oſketello. In his dayes Swane, king of Denmarke made great ſpoyle in England; (1008.) burnt *Baſton* and *Langeoft*; alſo the *abbey of St. Pega, Clinton, Northam, Burtham, Maxey, Elton, Badington*, and *Barnacke* were all burnt: ſo were alſo the monaſteries of *St. Peter, Egthorp, Walthin, Witherington, Paſton, Doddeſthorp, and Eaſter*. Swaine ſpared the abbey of Croyland for M markes. For which abbott Guthericus was forced to purchaſe the protection of duke Edricus with money, and to give him the maner of Badby for 100 yeares for his defence: which maner was after the tyme expired utterly loſt.

Canutus, R. 13 †.

Guthericus being dead, before A. D. 1023. Brightmerus ſucceeded abbott: who procured of king Canutus a confirmacion of all lands, privileges, &c. 1032.

Edwardus, R. 14.

1048. Brightmerus ob. 7. idib. Apr. 1048. Wolgatus ſucceeded, who was ſometyme abbot of *Pegaland* ‡: to whom in his firſt yeare king Edward granted confirmacion, &c.

1051. Egelricus, ſometyme monke of Peterburgh, being biſhop of Durham, made a firme cauſey through the middle of the deepe fens of Spalding and Deping; from him called *Elrickroad*.

K. Edward procured the tribute called Daneguilt to be releaſed. Ingulf. 897.

Thoroldus vicecomes Lincoln. gave to the abbey the maner of Spalding. Ib. 897.

1052. Wolgatus ob. nonis Jun. Walketellus ſucceeded abbott. earl Waldev ſtricken in conſcience reſtored the towne of *Barnacke* to Crowland. Ingulf. 895.

About this tyme was borne Hewardus ſon of earl Leofricus, the very Hector of his tyme. This Heward was lord of *Burne*, who by his wife Turfrida, a Fleming, had iſſue one daughter, married to Hugo de Evermew, lord of Deping; whereby theſe titles came to be united. Ingulf. 899.

Willielmus, R. 15.

Under Will' Conqueror lived Ivo Tailboys, his nephew by the ſiſter, a deadly adverſary to the abbey of Croyland, and by right of his wife, the lady Luce, ſiſter to Edwin and Morcar, he had great poſſeſſions in Holland. He by force entered into a cell belonging to Croyland, and ſent to Anjou for monkes for a new abbey to be there builded, which he alſo brought to paſſe. Wulketellus complayned to the king;

* Ingulf. 889. † Ingulf. 892. ‡ Ingulf. 895.

king; but had reproches inſteed of remedy. The maner of *Barnacke* was alſo violently wrung away. Wulketellus abbot was after by Normans accuſed to king Willm, and by him confined to the monaſtery of Glaſtonbery.

1076. After the deprivation of Wulketellus, Ingulfus, who was an Engliſhman born in London, but had long ſerved William whileſt he was earl of Normandy, and was his ſecretary, was made abbot, and conſecrated by Lanfranc *in die converſionis Pauli.*

Heward, lord of Burne, returning out of Flanders, ſlew many Normans, recovered his inheritances by the ſword, purſued Ivo Tailboys, to whom king William his uncle had given large poſſeſſions in Holland, and the parts adjoyning, and tooke him in battell, and would by no means deliver him till the king granted his pardon, and promiſed reſtitution of all his poſſeſſions and dignities. Ingulf. 901.

16. Richard de Rules, a great nobleman of the king's counſell, to whom the inheritance of Heward was deſcended by marriage of the daughter and heir to Hugh de Euermew, in whoſe right ſhe was lady of *Burne* and *Deping*, enlarged the towne of Deeping, changed the chappell of St. Guthlac (once built at the charge of the abbey) into a pariſh and church, where now is Market Deeping. He made a village conſecrated to St. James in the very pan of Pudling Fen, and by much labour and charge brought it into fields, meddowes and paſtures. Ingulf. 908.

Ingulfus procured the king's favour to the abbey, and confirmation of the former grants, &c. Wulketellus obiit 1085.

Willielmus II. R. 17.

The abbey of Croyland was all burnt to aſhes by the negligence of a plummer, who to ſave fire in a readines for the worke the next morning covered in embers over night in the top of the ſteeple; the ſparks by a ſudden tempeſt were blown abroad in a woodraft of faggots not farre off, which burned with that ſpeede and violence that before noone the next day all was burnt to the ground, with the treaſury, library, &c. except very few ſmall things that were ſaved with much danger. Yet what by diligence of the abbott, and the devotion of the people who from parts neere about ſent them in workmen, carryages, &c. it was ſhortly built up again of fayre and firme ſtone, which before was all of timber covered with lead.

After Ingulfus ſucceeded abbott Joffridus, a learned man.

Henricus I. R. 18.

King Henry ſurnamed Beauclarke, for the pleaſure of hunting (as his brother king Willm Rufus had done) did much harm to the commonwealth in enlarging forreſts, and in making of chaſes, parkes, and other warrens. The fens betweene Keſteven and Holland were made forreſts, from the bridge of *Eaſt Deping* (now *Market Deping*), to the church of *Swanſton* on one ſide, and from the bridge in *Spalding* to the bridge at *Bicker* and *Wragmerſtake* on the other ſide, which markes divided the north part, and the water of Welland the ſouth. Only the fen of *Goggiſland* was

was exempted as no part of the foreſt, becauſe it was a ſanctuary of the church; and the king granted to the abbot licence to encloſe that fen to theyr owne uſe, which was done, and the ditches about it made for the avoyding of diſcord.

Stephanus, R. 19.

In this tyme lived three abbots after Joffredus; viz. Waldenus 12 yeares, Godfridus 2 yeares, Edwardus 3 yeares.

Henricus, II. R. 20.

In this king's reygne lived abbot Edward 17 yeares (in all 30 yeares); and Robert 9 yeares.

Ricardus I. R. 21.

Under him lived the ſayd Robert 6 yeares (in all 13 yeares); and Henry Longchamp 3 yeares.

(25 H. II.) A ſuite betueene Baldwin *Wake* and the abbot; bycauſe the ſaid Baldwin would not ſuffer the abbot's tenants to have common in the limitts of *Deping*, as they were wont: but it was recovered to the abbot by the judgement of Geffry Bp. of Ely, Nicholas Archdeacon of Coventre, and Mr. Reignhold de Wiſbich, Geffry Hoſte, and Gilb' Piparrott the king's juſtices.

(1 R. I. et 10 R. I.) King Richard diſforeſted all his fennes within the precincts of *Spalding* and *Pinchebecke*, by lettres patents made in the beginning of his raigne; and renewed afterwards.

Johannes, R. 22.

(37 H. III.) Henry Longchamp continued abbot all his raigne, and after. The king confirmed all theſe graunts, &c.

Henricus III. R. 23

King Henry confirmed all the charters, granted a fayre and markett, and free warren in the demeſne lands of *Croyland*, *Longtoft*, *Baſton*, *Buckthorp*, *Caplode*, *Holbech*, *Dowdike*, *Bakenhall*, and *Hallington*.

Abbots under this king were Henry de Longo Campo, 29 yeares, (in all 49 yeares;) Ricardus de Bardeney, 1 yeare; Thomas de Welles 6 yeares; Radulfus 13 yeares.

(18 H. III.) Fin' concord' coram abbate de Bardeney, Willis de Ebor, Rob' de Roos, Rob' de Norwich, & Normaño de Avery, juſtic' inter Henr' abbatem de Croyland & Hug' Wake, for the cuſtody of *Deping Fenne* above the limitts of *Goggiſland*.

(18 H. III.) Fin' concord' coram iiſdem dat' anno eod' inter Henr' abb̃ de Croyland, & Sim̃ priorem de *Spalding*; covenanted that neither one nor other ſhall impound cattell of the other, nor of the tenants of the townes of *Croyland*, *Spalding*,

Pinchbecke, *Langtoft*, *Baſton*, and *Deping*, within the fennes of the ſaid townes; nor take in ſtrangers' cattell into the ſaid fennes.

24. (24 H. fil' Joh'.) Fin' concord' apud Lincoln' coram Rob' de Lexington, Rad' de Sulleye, Will de Coleworth, Joh' de Nevile, Rob' de Hay, & Warner de Engaine, juſtic' aſſis' inter abbatem de Croyland, priorem de Spalding, & Willm de Albiniaco; that the ſaid Willm & his heyres ſhould have common of paſture for all maner of theyr cattell of *Uffington*, *Caſwicke*, and *Tallington*, in the fennes of *Croyland*, *Spalding*, *Pinchbeck*, *Langtoft*, and *Baſton*.

(14 H. III.) King Henry diſforreſted the reſt of the foreſt betweene Keſteven & Holand by charter, dat' 13 kal' April.

Henry rex Angl' &c. We have taken into our hands & protection the abbey of Croyland, &c. It. that they that come to the fayres of St. Barthol' of Croyland ſhall not make upon the lands of the abbey any howſes, ſtalls, or ſtandings, without their leave. T. E. London', F. Bathon', P. Samin', epis'; Henr' de Burg, com' Cantiæ juſtic' Anglie; Rad' fil' Nicolai, Ric' d'Argenton, ſeneſchallis; Henr' de Capella, &c. Dat' Weſtmonaſtr' 15 Mar' p manus Ric' Epi Ciceſtrenſis Cancellarii.

Edwardus I. R. 25.

(28 E. fil' H.) King Edward granted licenſe of mortmaine to buy lands in *Langtoft*, *Baſton*, *Croyland*, *Holbech*, and *Quaplode*.

Licenſe granted to purchaſe lands to the value of xx l p annum of what fee ſoever, except *in capite*.

Under this King were abbotts; Radulfus 13 yeares (in toto 26 yeares) Ricardus Croyland, a wiſe and honeſt man, 24 yeares, who dying ultimo Edward I. Simon ſucceded, who continued abbot all the raigne of king Edward II. and after.

Edwardus II. R. 26.

Confirmacion by king Edward fil' Edward of all grants, rights, &c.

All controverſies betweene the abbeys of Croyland and Peterborow, which had continued for cc yeares ſpace, were now ended by the ſentence of the judges, and theyr ſeveral limitts allotted them.

Edwardus III. R. 27.

Abbotts under Edward III. were Simon for 11 yeares (in toto xxi yeares) Henry Caſwicke xxxv yeares; and Thomas Barnacke, who lived unto the raigne of R. II.

The king confirmed and increaſed grants, priviledges, &c. granted a licenſe to purchaſe lands of xx l p annum of any fee, except *in capite*.

The abbot and covent of Croyland fell into a publick excommunicacon, but were abſolved by Berengar Bp. of Tuſcalane, penitentiary to pope Clement, idibs Januar'.

A ſuite betweene the lady Wake and the abbot, about a banke made by the abbot through the middle of the fen for defence of Goggiſland fen from the waters falling from the parts of Keſteven, which being not made upon their owne lands in

Goggiſland

Goggiſland, but in *Deeping Fen* beyond Goggiſland 50 paces on the Weſt, the abbot was amerced in cccc markes.

23 E. III. A new banke made by the abbot in Goggiſland, whereupon the prior of *Spalding*, with the inhabitants there, and of Pinchbecke, complaining, the abbot was acquitted by a jury of xii men.

Ricardus II. R. 28.

Under him abbots were John Aſhby, xv yeares; Thomas Overton, vii yeares.

1 Ric. II. Licenſe to purchaſe v markes p annum above the xx l granted by his grandfather king Edward III.

Inquis' capta coram Willo Buſh, eſcheatore Lincoln; appeareth that they purchaſed but xiii s iv d p annum.

14 R. II. Upon queſtions inter *Keſteven* and *Holland* for their boundes, a commiſſion granted by the king to Rob' de Willoughby, Phil' de Spencer, Rad' de Cromwell, Will de Skipwith, Will Thirming, Ric' Sidenham, Joh' Markham, Edm' de Clay, Rob' de Martel, to enquire thereof. Whereupon a perambulation was made and inquiſition taken at Briggedikes by the oathes of Andr' de Leake, and Joh' de Holbech, knights, Joh' Merry, Ranulph Bell, Phil' Garnon, Th' de Welles, Ric' Stevenſon, Will Wyon, Steph' Copledike, Joh' Slye, Rad' Ferren, and Joh' Grame, of the parts of Holland; and by the oaths of Joh' Pannell, Nic' Ebden, Joh' Welſh, knights, Elias de Midleton, Will de Baſton, Will de Cromwell, Alan de Heckingſoile, Anth' de Spanby, Rad' de Standen, and Joh' Harington, of the parts of Keſteven. Which was done and exemplified under the great ſeale, dat' Jul' xvi.

According to this inquiſition, x croſſes were erected in ſeveral places as meres of the diviſions; but within two yeares they were all throwen downe, and the ſtones carried away by the men of Keſteven. Whence a commiſſion granted. and ſetten on at Donington on Thurſday next after St. Mathew's day, by Rob' lord Willoughby, Joh' de Bermont, Joh' le Ware, Rad' Cromwell, Will Thirming, Joh Markham, and Joh' Harington, to make inquiry and to puniſh the offenders; ſundry whereof were hanged, ſome baniſhed, and ſome fined in great ſummes; and new croſſes of ſtone commanded to be erected at the charge of the Keſteven men. (17 R. II. 18 R. II.)

Henricus IV. R. 29.

Thom' Overton was abbot all this king's raigne.

King Henry IV. confirmed all grants, and gave licenſe of mortmaine for purchaſing certaine meſſuages, lands &c. in *Croyland*, *Langtoft*, and *Baſton*.

Henricus V. R. 30.

Tho' Overton abbot under him v yeares (*in toto* xxvi yeares;) Richard ſucceeded abbot.

The

The abbot lent king Henry when he firſt entred France D l. which was afterwards repayed: and the king and queene ſent preſents out of France to Richard Upton, when he was conſecrated abbott.

King Henry V. confirmed all former grants, and by charter gave to the abbot all fines, amerciaments, felons' goods, &c. within the maners of *Croyland*, *Langtoft*, *Baſton*, *Wendlingborough*, *&c.*

Henricus VI. R. 31.

Richard Upton was abbot five yeares in this king's raigne; to whom ſucceeded John Littleington, a good man.

King Henry confirmed all former grants, and beſides divers chalices, veſtments, and other ornaments, gave divers MS. bookes bought at Rome, and out of Grece and Adrianople.

12 H. VI. A ſuite betwene John abbott of Croyland and the towne of *Spalding*, concerning fiſhing and fowling in *Croyland Fen*, alias *Goggiſland:* but the abbot recovered at Lincoln, and had xc l. damages and x l. coſtes, xv Sept'.

32. 3 H. V. Indenture tripartite by John Woodhouſe, chancellour of the dutchy, Joh' Lepenthorp, receyver of the ſame, and Willm Babington, one of the counſell for ſaid dutchy, arbitrators choſen betweene Thomas abbott of Croyland, on one part, and Will Geyſtwod, Will Pigot, Th' Sparrow, Rich' Ribald, &c. de *Spalding*, and Walt' Bennett, Rob' Powle, Joh' Reynoldſon, Joh' Clarke, Atheland Wells, &c. de *Pinchbecke*, in the name of the whole communalty of *Spalding* and *Pinchbecke*, concerning fiſhing and fowling and common in Goggiſland; the ſaid arbitrators having as aſſiſtants and adviſers, Ric' Norton, capital' juſt' comm' placit', Rob' Hill, Joh' Cockaine, and Willm de Loddington, ibid. did adjudge to the abbot all the ſoyle of Goggiſland, together with all the fiſhing and fowling therein, and the communalty aforeſayd exclude therefrom, and all other profits in Goggiſland, except commune of paſture.

The like conſtitution was alſo made againſt the inhabitants of Keſteven; with the ſeales of the ſayd judges and arbitrators annexed.

33. 1408. In tyme of King Henry VI. John Littleington abbot recovered tith of wooll and lambe of ſheepe feeding *Goggiſland*, againſt the parſons of both *Depings*, and *the prior of Spalding*.

34 H. VI. Priviledges granted to the abbot of Croyland: he gave all the fines, amerciaments, iſſues, and fofeitures, &c. in the towne of Croyland; he held plees of the crowne and placita foreſtæ, and whatſoever was wont to belong to the judges of goale delivery; to appoynt a clerke of the markett; to have returne of writtes, without interpoſing of any eſcheater, ſheriff, coroner, feudary, or baily.

Edwardus IV. R. 34.

When king Edward IV. went into Flanders, he came by Croyland with a few ſervants, where the abbot gave him for reliefe cc l. in remembrance whereof, he was ever beneficiall to the monaſterie of Croyland, and confirmed all grants.

Joh' de Littlington was abbott in his rayne ix yeares. John Wiſbich ſucceeded abbott.

Henricus VII. R. 35.

John de Croylande was abbot under king Richard III. and dyed a little before him; to whom ſucceeded Lambert de Foſſedike; to whom after vi yeares ſucceeded Edmund Thorpe xii yeares; whoſe ſucceſſor was Philip Everard, gent'.

1441. The abbot of Croyland about middeſt of raigne of k. Henry VI. at the requeſt of Richard Pinchbecke and Richard Welles did give to the inhabitants of Whaplode the third part of all the trees in the churchyard of Whaplode for that tyme only. In the preſence of the ſaid Richard and Richard, and of Gilbert de Moulton, ſteward, Steph' Swinſhead, receyver, Will' Denmerke, cellarer, chaplains, and of Th. Littlebury, Joh' Weybridge, Joh' Aſhby, Joh' Fitzwilliams, Nic' Rofte, Phil' Sutton, eſquires of the ſaid abbott.

22 H. VII. Act of parliament in favour of the inhabitants of Croyland, that they might ſwannes, &c. notwithſtanding a former act made under E. IV.

36. 16 H. VII. By meanes of Margaret, counteſſe of Richmond and Derby, who was then lady of *Deping*, the king's commiſſion was awarded to Rob' Lord Willoughby, Thomas Lord Roſe, Thomas Lord Fitzwalters, George Lord Haſtings, Joh' Lord Fitzwarren, Rob' Dymocke, Geo. Tailboys, Edw. Stanley, Chriſt' Willoughby, and Raign Bury *, knights, they or ſix of them, to heare and determine the controverſy between the inhabitants of Keſteven and Holland, for the meres, bounders, and diviſions betweene the ſaid parts which was done diligently by the inquiſition and verdict of jurors of both parts, not having intereſt in the cauſe, 8 Sept. Whereunto were put the ſeale of the ſaid counteſſe Margaret, as alſo of the commiſſioners and jurors, and ſo ſent into the chancery.

The names of the pannell of thoſe that were ſworne.

Robt Huſſy, knt.	Joh' Buſſy, ar.	Tho' Diſney, ar.
Joh' Digby, knt.	Geo' Aſhby, ar.	Ric' Grantham, ar.
Joh' Thimbleby, knt.	Rob' Tyrwhitt, ar.	Edw' Aſkew, ar.
Thomas Dimocke, ar.	Ric' Cecil, ar.	Geo' Mackworth, ar.
Joh' † Thimbleby, ar.	Joh' Bolle, ar.	Tho' Billeſby, ar.
Ric' Harington, ar.	Will' Fitzwillm, ar.	Will' Thorold, ar.
Will' Ermine, ar.	Joh' Folkington, ar.	Will' Enderby, ar.
Will' Mounſon, ar.	Will' Leigh, ar.	Joh' Walcott, ar.

Philip Everard being then abbot of Croyland, and Richard prior of Spalding.

Henricus VIII. 37.

1 H. VIII. King Henry VIII. confirmed all graunts. Philip Everard ſtill continued abbott.

* *Alias* Burrow. † *Alias* Richard.

This

This chronicle was drawen downe to the firſt yeare of king Henry VIII. by one who writeth that he was one of the jurors, and kinſman to Rob' Huſſey, and that by reaſon of ſome lands that he had in Keſteven, he was named one of the jury by the ſheriffe, though he lived in another county; and that he had bin ſervant to Margaret, counteſſe of Richmond (whom upon every occaſion he highly extolleth) and lived in hir family ſixteen yeares. Mr. Harington de Boothby Paynell telleth me that Joh' Walcott was ſuppoſed to be the collector thereof.

Tenths Office, Monaſt. de Croyland, 26 H. VIII.

Valet in penſione annuatim ſolut' dict' monaſt' ex eccleſ' de Beby xx l. Valet in redd' aſſiſ' cum redditibus & firmis in Beby, Thorp, Sutton, Leiceſter, & Barkby p ann' ꝑut modo dimittitur Wilto Willers cum penſ' curiæ com' ann' xxiii l. xx d.

In Croyland abby were buried,

St. *Neot*, removed from Eynulphbury.
Earl *Waldeof*, ſon of the great and valiant Siward earl of Northumberland.
St. GUTHLAC [a].
St. *Ciſſa*, ſcholar and ſucceſſor of St. Guthlac.
Beceline, another of his ſcholars.
Etheldreda, daughter of king Offa, wife of king Ethelbert the martyr, and afterwards a nun [b].
Egbert, another of Guthlac's diſciples, and
Tatwinus, the perſon who firſt brought Guthlac hither [c].
Celfrid, queen of Mercia, wife of king Witlaf.
Wymund, their ſon.

As an inſtance of the longevity of ſome of the monks, thoſe that had continued in the monaſtery full fifty years from the firſt taking the habit upon them were called *Sempectæ*. Five of them died neere together, within the ſpace of three years, viz. Clarembald, Swarting, Brun, Aio, and Turgar, of whom Clarembauld was 168 years old, Swarting 142, Turgar 115, and the other two not much younger [d].

[a] The common people about Croyland and Deeping call him St. *Good luck*.
[b] Ing. 758. Angl. 751. [c] Ing. 858. [d] Ing. 886. 887.

Reliques.

St. Bartholomew's thumb, which the duke of Benevento gave to the emperor Henry, when he made him a knight, and the emperor gave it to Turketyl, afterwards abbot of Croyland, then embaſſador from the king of England, which they valued above all the reſt becauſe the abbey was dedicated to him [e].

Some of the hairs of the Virgin Mary, which the king of France gave to the ſaid Turketyl, kept in a box of gold [f].

One of the bones of St. Leodegaire, biſhop and martyr, given him alſo by the prince of Guyemund [g].

Writers.

Felix wrote the life of St. Guthlac [h].
William Ramſey, the ſame in verſe [i].
Roger Croyland, the life of Thomas of Canterbury [k].
Robert Tombles, a paraphraſe on the Canticles [l].
Ingulfus, of whom Poſſevine very ignorantly. Appar. I. 805.

Value.

The abbot of Croyland, 20 E. I. was worth in ſpiritualibus xiiii l. viii s. viii d.

In temporalibus xxvi l. ix s. ob. q.

27 H. VIII. it was taxed for tenths at cviii l. vii s. vii d. q. valor exituum juxta taxacionem regis mcxxxiii l. xvi s. ob.

Hospitality.

Ab hoſpitalitate civili urbanitatis *facetum* nomen accepit. Bale, I. 92.

Greatness and Privileges of the Abbot.

He was a baron and ſate as a peer of the realm [m].
He had a foreſter of his own.
28 E. I. Pat. R. & Ab. de Croyland.

[e] Ing. 857. [f] Ib. 857. [g] Ib. [h] Bale I. 92. Poſſwin I. 567.
[i] Bale 463.
[k] Ib. I. 260. Poſſevine ſays he lived 1114, which if not the printer's fault is a groſs parachroniſme, St. Thomas being then ſcarce born: more likely to have been 1214.
[l] Ib. II. 94. [m] Camden 123.

Manors

Manors and lands extra com. Linc.

Leiceſterſhire. The manor, town, and church of *Beby* [n], of the gift of abbot Turketyl.

E. I. *Sharnford* 4 virgates of the fee of Verdon [o].
Sutton Cheynell [p] de feodo proprio 23 virgates.
Sutton Cheynell de feodo de Haſtings 13 virgates.

In com. Linc. *Skynnand* church.
Toft church, &c.
Burthorp.

In incertis com.
Wideſet church.

Inhabitants, Feodaries, &c.

Smith.) Robert Gui of Croyland, attorney at law, founded a free grammar ſchool at Sheffield, c. York, the town where he was born, and endowed the ſame with xxxl. a year.

Cells.

T. Steph. Priory of St. James of Freſton, Holland, a cell of St. Guthlac.

Arms in Croyland church.

From the collections of Gervaſe Holles of Grunſby, eſq. made 1634, late in the hands of Mr. Anſtis.

1. G. 3 keys O.
2. Az. 3 croſſes portate A.
3. Lozengy O. & G. *Croun.*
5. Lozengy S. & Erm. *Patten.*
5. Quarterly. France and England, imp. G. 2 barrs inter 6 martlets O.
6. G. 3 croſſes botony.
7. G. a croſs patonce O. *Latimer.*
8. G. a croſs cruſily fitche a lion rampant A. *La Warre.*
9. G. a bend and 2 bendlets above. *Grelle.*
10. O. a ſaltire engrailed S. *Botetourt.*
11. Quarterly. A. a chief G. over all a bend Az. *Cromwell.* imp. Cheque O. & G. a chief Erm. *Tateſhall.*
12. Barre of 6 Az. & A. in chief 3 lozenges G. a mullet of difference. *Fleming.*
13. Az. a bend O. *Scroop.*
14. A. a feſs G. in chief 3 torteaux. *Devereux.*
15. A. a chevron between 3 martlets S.
16. S. a fret A. *Harrington.*

[n] Burton 39. [o] Ib. 247. [p] Ib. 276.

17. G. a croſs engrailed O. quartering G. a croſs moline O. *Willoughby.*
18. A. a croſs moline S.
19. A. a ſaltire G.
20. A. a croſs ingrailed G. between 3 waterbougets S. *Ros.* quartering G. billety O. a feſs A. *Lovain.*
21. Quarterly. G. and O. a mullet in firſt quarter. *Vere.*
22. Az. an eſtoile A.
23. Az. an eſtoile A. imp. Vaire O. & G. *Ferrers.*
24. O. a chevron G. on a border Az. 8 mitres O. Bp. *Stafford.*
25. A. a feſs G. between 3 popinjays V. *Lumley.*
26. Az. a chevron between 3 gerbes O.
27. G. a ſaltire O. *Nevile.*
28. *Bourchier,* quartering *Lovaine. Bourchier earl of Eſſex.*
29. Quarterly. France ſemee and England a border A.
30. Quarterly. France ſemee and England a label of 3 Erm.
31. Quarterly. France ſemee and England a label of 3 A.
32. Quarterly. France ſemee and England on a border Az. 8 fleurs de lis O.
33. A. a chevron between 3 griffin's heads eraſt. *Tylney.*
34. G. 3 waterbougets Erm. *Roos.*
35. A. 2 barrs and a canton G.
36. G. a croſs patonce O. a border A.
37. G. a feſs between 6 fleurs de lis A.
38. G. bezante a canton Erm. *Zouch.*

On the bells.

1. *In multis annis reſonet campana Johannis.*
2. *Sum Roſa pulſata mundi Maria vocata.*
3. *Hæc campana beatæ Trinitati ſacra.*

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

N° XXII.

CONTAINING

Mr. ESSEX's Obſervations on CROYLAND ABBEY and BRIDGE; and other ADDITIONS to the HISTORY of that ABBEY.

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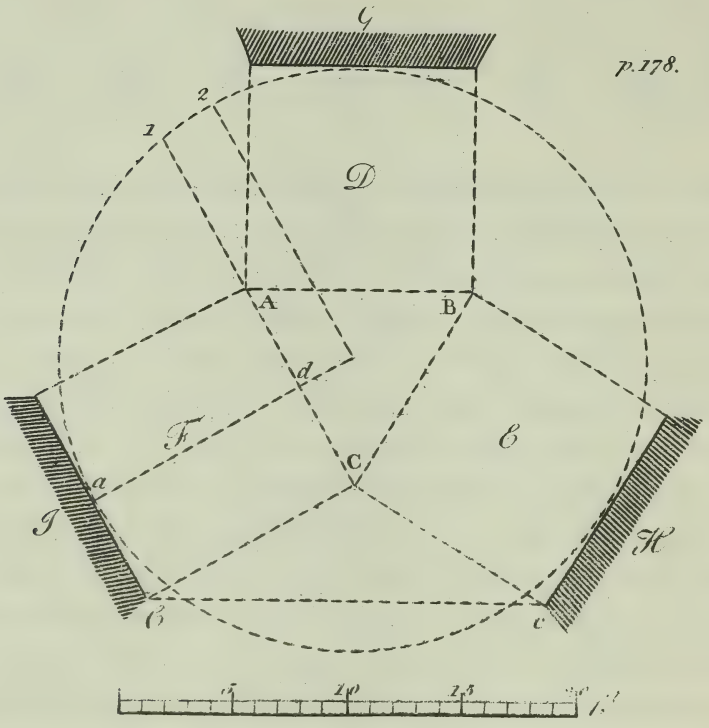
[Price One Shilling and Six Pence.]

CROYLAND.

THE TRIANGULAR BRIDGE of Croyland is a curioſity worthy notice for the ſingularity of its form, more than its extent, or any difficulty in the conſtruction. The plan of it is formed by three ſquares and an equilateral triangle about which they are placed. The bridge has three fronts; three ways over it, and three under it. The abutments are ſeparated by three ſtreams, and are ſuppoſed to ſtand in three different counties. It is in reality but one arch, compoſed of three half arches, formed of three ribs, which are ſegments of a circle inſcribed within the three abutments, and, ſpringing from low water mark, form three pointed arches, which unite in the triangle of the crown of the arch. The walls, which extend beyond the opening of the arches on the abutments to form the wings of the bridge, are placed irregularly to ſuit the courſe of the ſtreams, and, being ſubject to no rule, are omitted in the annexed plan, which was thus ſet out. Upon the three ſides of an equilateal triangle A B C are made three ſquares D E F, which determined the breadth of the abutments and their ſituations; G H I, the ſegments of a circle drawn from the centre of the triangle within the abutments, gave the curve of the ſix outer ribs, equal to *a*. 1.; and the three middle ribs equal to *a*. 2. The principal meaſures of the bridge thus produced are as follows. The breadth of the piers A B, from which the arches ſpring, is 10 feet; the ſpan of the arches *b*. *c*. 17 feet 6 inches; the height of the apex of the arch at low water *d*. 1. 12 feet 6 inches; which meaſures agree with thoſe given by Mr.

Rowland Rouſe, in the Gent. Mag. 1763 (ſee before, p. 108), as appears by the ſcale annexed.



About the year 1752, a bridge of this kind was built in France, on the road between St. Omer's and Calais, upon the meeting of four canals. It is a magnificent dome pierced with four large arches upon a circular plan, and ſupported by four abutments. Four fine canals meet under it, and as many ſpacious roads croſs each other on the top of it. It is called the *Pont ſans pareil* with great propriety, being excellently well contrived to anſwer all the purpoſes of travelling by land or water. The deſign is plain, but not inelegant, and it is an admirable piece of maſonry. Theſe properties are wanting in the bridge at Croyland, where the aſcents and deſcents are ſo ſteep, that neither carriages nor horſes can paſs over it, and

and foot paſſengers uſe it with difficulty. In ſhort, it ſeems to have been built rather to be admired for the ſingularity of its form, than its utility as a bridge. Hence it has been ſuppoſed, that it was built under the direction of the abbots, rather to excite admiration, and furniſh a pretence for granting indulgences and collecting money, than for real uſe: but I cannot agree with this conjecture, though it was built in a ſuperſtitious age, when every artifice was employed to impoſe upon the ignorant for the purpoſe of collecting money; becauſe there is nothing ſo wonderful in its conſtruction as to excite either admiration or devotion, unleſs the plan of it was intended as an emblem of the Trinity; there being three arches united in one arch, and three ways in one over it. But I cannot believe the builder had any ſuch intention, becauſe the ſingular ſituation of it naturally required the form he gave it, which is not unlike the common emblem of the Trinity. That it was built for a religious boundary is the moſt reaſonable conjecture; though, ſtrictly ſpeaking, it cannot be a boundary, it being five miles at leaſt from the neareſt part of their bounds; but it may be conſidered as the place from whence their bounds are meaſured. It was uſed for that purpoſe by Ethelbald when he firſt ſettled their bounds, as appears by his charter; and it was uſed for the ſame purpoſe in ſucceeding times, as appears in the charters of Witlaf, Bertulph, and Edred. Hence it has been ſuppoſed, that it was built in the time of Ethelbald; and this opinion ſeems to be confirmed by his ſtatue being placed upon it. In the charter of Edred, dated in the year of Chriſt 943, it is called the *Triangular* Bridge at Croyland; but in all the preceding charters, which confirm the boundaries, it is called the Bridge of Croyland, without the appellation of *Triangular*; and from thence I ſhould conclude, that it was not built long before the charter of Edred was granted, probably in the year 941; but the preſent bridge is not older than the time of Edward the firſt or ſecond; conſequently

it muſt have been rebuilt ſince the time of Edred, if there was a ſtone bridge there in his time, which may be doubted.

When this iſland was a ſolitary deſert, inacceſſible on all ſides but by water, a bridge was uſeleſs; and when it was inhabited by Guthlac, or three or four hermits only, their cells were leſs expoſed to the ſudden attacks of barbarians without a bridge than with it. But when Ethelbald, in conformity to his vow, had reſolved to build a monaſtery there, accommodations of every kind were wanting, not only for thoſe who were to be employed in the buildings, but for the monks who were to inhabit it, for whoſe uſe he gave leave to build a town, with right of common for themſelves and ſervants.

Before they began to work, a lodge was of courſe provided for the maſons to work in, and huts to lodge in and dreſs their victuals in, beſides the neceſſary accommodations for other workmen of various denominations; all which were undoubtedly erected on the eaſt banks of the Welland, as near the ſpot where Guthlac's wooden Oratory ſtood as could conveniently be. On both ſides the oppoſite banks, where the rivers Nyne, Welland, and the Cat-Water unite, houſes and cottages were built for the inhabitants of the new town, by whom they were to be ſupplied with the neceſſaries of life. At the ſame time a bridge muſt be built for the convenience of thoſe who lived on the oppoſite ſides of the river. This we may conclude was a wooden bridge, being eaſier and ſooner built than one of ſtone. This bridge is mentioned in the ſeveral charters of Ethelbald, Witlaf, and Bertulph, by the name of Croyland Bridge. The triangular bridge was not built then; and it is probable the inhabitants had no acceſs to the monaſtery, while it was building, but by boats; and, after it was inhabited, any other communication would have been inconſiſtent with the ſecurity of the place. For in thoſe days it was as neceſſary to fortify monaſteries as caſtles, with walls, gates, moats, and drawbridges, they being as much in danger of ſudden attacks from their powerful neighbours, as from the incurſions of the Danes, when no man was ſafe in his own houſe,

houſe, unleſs that houſe was a caſtle. For theſe reaſons, I apprehend, the only approach to the abbey, during the firſt 200 years after it was built, was by water.

The Triangular Bridge mentioned in Edred's charter was probably built by Turketyl when he reſtored the boundary ſtones. If that bridge had been built with ſtone, it would have been guarded by a ſtrong gate, with portcullifes and other works, agreeably to the cuſtom of thoſe times; but as there are no traces of any ſuch works, I conclude, that bridge was made of wood; and that the branch leading to the monaſtery was guarded by a drawbridge; or ſo put together that it might be totally removed upon any emergency. As the preſent bridge cannot be older than the time of Edward the Firſt, I ſee no reaſon why it might not be built in the beginning of his reign; for the cauſes which before prevented their building a ſtone bridge exiſted no longer. They had nothing to fear from the incurſion of foreigners; the oppreſſive feudal lords were no longer ſo formidable as they had been; and a bridge might at that time be built without danger to the monks, who were ſufficiently ſafe within the walls of the abbey. But why they ſhould build a bridge which no carriage or horſe could paſs over, nor any foot paſſenger conveniently walk over, is ſomewhat difficult to account for. Had they intended it for common uſes, without doubt thoſe who built it could have built one convenient for every purpoſe; but I am inclined to think it was not intended for ſuch uſes, but for the ſupport of a triangular ſtone croſs on a pedeſtal of the ſame form, ſet up at that time to anſwer two purpoſes; firſt, to mark the ſpot, which in all their charters was the place from whence their bounds were meaſured, and for a market-croſs. That it was uſed for the firſt of theſe purpoſes is very probable; and that ſtatue of Ethelbald, now aukwardly placed on one ſide, was ſet upon the pedeſtal at the foot of the pyramid or croſs, to commemorate their founder and benefactor, who firſt ſettled their bounds, and made that ſpot the center of them. It was no

uncommon

uncommon thing at that time to ſet croſſes upon bridges in receſſes over the piers, either to mark the diviſion of counties, or the bounds of pariſhes, and ſometimes for religious uſes, as thoſe were which ſtood on the ſides of publick roads. For this purpoſe chapels were ſometimes built upon large bridges and by the ſides of great roads. As no people were more tenacious of their privileges and property than the monks, without doubt they made the perambulation of their bounds as often as the ſtate of the country permitted. Theſe perambulations were made with ſolemn proceſſions from the church to the high croſs, where the hoſt was expoſed with great ſolemnity to the people, who there received the benediction; and, joining the proceſſion, proceeded from thence with banners diſplayed, chanting litanies and pſalms to ſolemn muſick, as they marched to the ſeveral places where their bounds were marked by ſtones or croſſes; and if any had been thrown down by ſtorms or floods, they were ſet up again; or, if any were loſt, they reſtored them with the uſual ceremonies. For this and other purpoſes of the ſame nature, no bridge was better ſituated or better contrived. It ſerved likewiſe for a market-croſs. A market and a fair were granted in the reign* preceding that in which we ſuppoſe the bridge was built. Market-croſſes were generally raiſed on high ſteps; the lowermoſt ſerving as a bench to thoſe who ſerved the market with the produce of neighbouring towns; but the ſpace about this croſs would not admit ſuch ſteps, had the ſituation required them; therefore they made ſtone ſeats againſt the walls of the wings to anſwer the ſame purpoſe. After the diſſolution of the abbey, the bridge could not be uſed for any religious purpoſe; and the croſs being no longer eſteemed, it is probable they removed it to make a clear paſſage over the bridge, and that the ſtatue of Ethelbald (who was no ſaint) was then placed on the ſtone ſeat where it ſtill remains.

* Henry III. a. r. 41. granted a weekly market in Croyland every Wedneſday; and a yearly fair for eight days before Bartholomew-tide, and eight days after it.

CROYLAND abbey was firſt founded by Ethelbald king of Mercia, about the year 716, who gave £300 in ſilver, and £100 a year, for ten years to come, towards building the church and offices belonging to it. About 154 years after it was built, it was deſtoyed by the Danes, who burnt the church and offices after plundering it of every thing valuable. In this ruinous ſtate it continued until the year 948, when Turketyl, the ſixth abbot, began to rebuild the church and offices, which were finiſhed by Egelric the elder, his kinſman and ſucceſſor. Before the year 984, all theſe buildings, except the church and abbot's apartments, were built with wood covered with lead. The upper part of the tower of the church was likewiſe of wood, and probably covered with lead; for it is ſaid, Turketyl ſtrengthened the tower with ſtout beams. In this tower the fire began which happened in Ingulphus's time*. That it was ravaged by the Danes, and that the offices, being built with timber, were burnt, is not to be doubted; but that the church was deſtroyed is not ſo certain. The convent at Ely was deſtroyed about the ſame time; and we are told, by ancient hiſtorians, that the church was deſtroyed; but that church, though greatly damaged, was not deſtroyed, as is evident from what remains of it to this day. And it is very probable, that the greateſt damage done to this church was to the timber-work only; which Egelric ſoon repaired with timber, which was procured from the neighbouring woods in Turketyl's time†. Theſe repairs might be made; the cloiſter, and all the offices, might be rebuilt in the ſpace of 7 or 8 years; but the church could not be completely rebuilt in ſo ſhort a time. But, we are told, this church, al-

* Hiſt. p. 17. † Ibid. p. 13.

though

though built with ſtone, being in a ſtate of decay, abbot Ulketul, predeceſſor of Ingulphus, began to rebuild it in the year 1061. If this is true, the maſons, in Turketyl's time, erected his church in a manner leſs ſubſtantial than the maſons of that age uſually built. But it ſeems improbable, that a church, built in an age remarkable for ſound building, ſhould be in ſuch a ſtate of decay as to want rebuilding in little more than 70 years. I apprehend, therefore, that there muſt be ſome miſtake in this part of its hiſtory; and that the church is here taken for the abbey, which being built with wood, and probably built in haſte, might in that moiſt ſituation want rebuilding within that period. In the year 1091, great part of the church, and all the offices belonging to the abbey, were deſtroyed by fire; of which dreadful calamity Ingulphus, who was then abbot, has given a particular relation. From his account it appears, that the great tower, all the eaſtern part of the church, with the ſouth tranſept, the chapter-houſe, and all the offices, were entirely deſtroyed; the roof of the nave or weſtern part of the church was much damaged, but by means of a temporary roof was ſoon made uſeful; and the offices were rebuilt in the time of Ingulphus. Joffrid ſucceeded Ingulphus in the year 1109; and in 1113 he began to rebuild the eaſtern part of the church, the firſt ſtones of which were laid, with great ſolemnity, in preſence of a great concourſe of nobility and others, who made conſiderable offerings towards carrying on the work. The order and ſituations of the ſtones, and the names of thoſe who laid them, are particularly deſcribed in the Hiſtory of this church, p. 88. Before the end of the year 1114 the work was raiſed to a conſiderable height; but before it was high enough to receive the roof, an earthquake, which happened that year, damaged the ſouth wall ſo much, that the carpenters were obliged to ſupport it with timbers till the roof was raiſed. It is probable the damage done by the earthquake was not in the ſouth wall of the aile, but in the wall on the ſouth ſide of

the nave of the choir; which, being ſupported by arches on pillars, was very unſteady before the clearſtory could be raiſed to its proper height, unleſs ſecured with timber till the roof was raiſed; a precaution generally uſed by the maſons in the following ages, particularly when a lighter ſtyle of building was introduced.

Within fifty years after the church was finiſhed it was deſtroyed again by a fire, which burnt all the offices belonging to it, between the years 1142 and 1170, when Edward, formerly prior of Ramſey, was abbot, in whoſe time the greateſt part was rebuilt in a magnificent manner, and the reſt by his ſucceſſors *Robert de Redinges* and *Henry de Longchamp*, who finiſhed and rebuilt all the buildings, both within the abbey and on the ſeveral manors, and died in 1236. The north aile of the church was taken down and rebuilt in a better manner by *Richard Bardeney*, who likewiſe rebuilt the infirmary. He died in the year 1246. Between the years 1253 and 1281, *Ralph Merſke* being then abbot, the weſt end of the church, with its turrets, and great part of the nave, were thrown down by a ſtrong wind; but it is not probable that the whole weſt front was blown down; for the damage done to the roof might be occaſioned by the turrets and fronton falling upon it, part of which being broken down by them, ſome damage was done to the walls of the nave at the ſame time, all which was ſoon repaired in a better manner by this abbot; who, about the ſame time, built a tower, or belfry, at the eaſt end of the church beyond the choir. This was a detached building, and probably of wood. The chapel of St. Martin by the Almonry-gate was built in the time of this abbot, who died in the year 1281.

Richard Croyland, who ſucceeded *Merſke* began to rebuild the eaſt end of the church, at great expence, with a beauty and elegance ſuperior to all the churches in the province; from which we may conclude, that the fire which happened when *Edward of Ramſey* was abbot, did not deſtroy the whole church; but the eaſt

end might have been ſo much damaged by it, as to want rebuilding at that time: had it been rebuilt ſoon after the fire, it ought to have ſtood much longer. This abbot reſigned in 1303. It is probable the triangular bridge was built ſome time between that and the year 1378; but no account of it is to be found, nor of any other work done about the church or abbey, until after the year 1378, when *John de Aſheby* was elected abbot*, who hung ſome bells in the outer belfry, and made new wooden gates to the great gate of the abbey. It ſeems as if little work had been done to the church or offices from the time of Richard Croyland until after the death of John de Aſheby in 1392, when *Thomas Overton* was made abbot; in whoſe time much money was expended upon the church and buildings belonging to the abbey, under the direction of William de Croyland, maſter of the works, who built the north and ſouth tranſepts of the choir, with their arches and windows, fitted up the Lady chapel on the north ſide at a great expence, and incloſed the Lady chapel on the ſouth ſide with a lofty ſcreen. He built the lower nave, with its ailes and chapels, from the ground to the roof, in the time of abbot *Richard Upton*, between 1417 and 1427. The ſouth ſide of the cloiſter, the abbot's hall, and the refectory were built from the ground by him. About the ſame time the choir was new ſeated, the library fitted up, and four new bells added to the tower of the church.

Richard Upton was ſucceeded by *John Lytlyngton*, 1427. In his time the lower nave was finiſhed, the roof was put on and cieled, the ailes were vaulted with ſtone, and all the windows were glazed; a great organ was placed over the entrance of the church, and a ſmall one in the choir; the great bells in the outer ſteeple or belfry at the eaſt end were recaſt; they were conſecrated, and named Guthlac, Bartholomew, Michael, Mary, and Trinity. The belfry was of wood, and new built at that time.

* His confirmation is dated 6 Kal. Maii, 1378. Reg. Bp. Beckingham.

John

John Wiſbech, who ſucceeded abbot Lytlyngton 1469, made ſeveral improvements in the buildings belonging to the abbey. He completed the ſtate apartments which were begun by his predeceſſor, and improved the offices belonging to the abbot, by making thoſe rooms lighter which were darkened by the ſouth ſide of the cloiſter which was built againſt them. He alſo built the great granary adjoining to the bake-houſe, and erected convenient apartments in Buckingham College, Cambridge, for the ſcholars of this houſe to ſleep and ſtudy in *. He died in the year 1476. After his time nothing more than the neceſſary repairs were done to the church or the abbey; and at its diſſolution, which happened in the year 1539, this fine church, and buildings belonging to it, which, in the courſe of 800 years, had undergone ſuch variety of changes, and on which ſuch vaſt ſums of money had been expended, by the aſſiſtance of many munificent and pious benefactors in building and adorning them, were entirely demoliſhed, except the lower nave of the church and its ailes, which, being of little uſe after the Reformation, was ſoon ſtript of every decent as well as ſuperſtitious ornament, and left to the inhabitants for a pariſh church. Great part of that was demoliſhed by the zealous reformers of church and ſtate in the middle of the laſt century, who left only one aile of that once noble fabrick, which ſtill remains as a monument of their ignorance and barbarity, as the venerable ruins adjoining do of the piety of thoſe who erected them.

In this ſhort extract from the hiſtory of the fabrick, we have a view of the various changes it underwent from the time of Ethelbald its founder, to the diſſiolution of the abbey by Henry the

* Buckingham College, now St. Mary Magdalen's, was built on or near the ſpot where the monks of Croyland ſent by Jeffrid in the year 1111 read publick lectures in grammar, logic, rhetoric, divinity, &c. The place was from them called *Monks' Corner*, being the extremity of an iſland formed by two branches of the river Grant.

Eighth; and the final deſolation of the church under the tyrannical uſurpation of Cromwell. By comparing this account with what remains of the building itſelf, we ſhall be able to form ſome judgement of its extent, and may trace very nearly the original form of it.

The little ſolitary iſland in which this church was built being ſurrounded with deep fens and marſhes, frequently overflowed with water, and at all times overgrown with flags and ruſhes, was at no time acceſſible but by water, which made it a convenient ſituation for the ſolitary abode of a hermit; and this place Guthlac choſe for his reſidence. Here he built a little oratory of wood; and on the ſame ſpot king *Ethelbald*, in conſequence of a vow which he had made, built a church, and founded a monaſtery to the honour of God and Guthlac.

The wooden oratory of Guthlac, and the cells which he and his companions built to dwell in, required no extraordinary foundations; but when Ethelbald's church was to be built, it was neceſſary to dig beneath the ſurface in ſearch of ſolid ground. The ſoil being marſhy, and unfit to ſupport the weight of a ſtone building ſo lofty as the intended church and its tower, they were under the neceſſity of making an artificial foundation, which they did by driving piles of oak and aſh before they began to build, and the earth was brought nine miles by water from the uplands. Ingulphus has left this account of the method they took to lay the foundations of this building; but I doubt whether he is quite right in his relation; and there are ſome reaſons which induce me to think he is not. The maſons in thoſe days were extremely careful in laying the foundations of their buildings, uſing piles ſometimes, and ſometimes planks, as occaſions required. In ſome ſoils they made very ſolid foundations without either planks or piles, by means of different ſtrata of earth, gravel, lime coar, and other materials, well ſettled with rammers to the height of

of two or three feet. Sometimes, where the ſoil was looſe or marſhy, they dug into it as far as they could conveniently, and filled the trench to a proper height with rough ſtones, ſand, gravel, lime coar, &c. in regular ſtrata; every ſtratum being well ſettled with water and ramming, and the whole being made perfectly level was then fit to receive a foundation of ſtone or brick. But in extraordinary caſes, where the buildings were to be lofty, as in this church, they laid thick planks of oak, or elm, upon the upper ſtrata, and on them began the foundations of ſtones and mortar. A labourer, who was employed ſome years ago in digging ſtone and rammel out of the foundations of the eaſtern part of the church, informed me, that when they had cleared all to the bottom, they found a platform of large planks of oak laid upon a level bed of gravel and other materials firmly conſolidated together. The planks were ſo large and heavy, that it was with difficulty eight men could carry one of them; but they found no piles; and hence I conclude, that they preferred the method above-mentioned to piling, which may be very ſecure in ſome ſoils, but not in others; and for this purpoſe they brought ſand and other materials from the uplands nine miles by water *.

Although the iſland is of ſmall extent, it may contain variety of ſoils within the bounds of the church and abbey; and as the buildings erected on it were of various kinds, ſome being of ſtone, and others of timber, ſo various ſorts of foundations might be neceſſary; and it is probable ſome of them were piled, others planked, and ſome without either; but the greateſt part of them was laid on planks like that which was taken up ſome years ago; for the free-maſons in thoſe days knew what foundations were proper for every ſoil, and how to proportion the depth and breadth of a foundation to the weight of its ſuperſtructure, and the nature of

* Duramque terram novem milliariis per aquam de Uplanda, id eſt, de ſuperiori terra, ſcaphis deferri, & paludibus commiſceri, juſſit. Ingulphus.

the

the ground they had to build upon; and they were ſo frugal in the uſe of their materials on theſe occaſions, that we ſeldom find piles, planks, or other materials, unneceſſarily uſed, and as ſeldom ſee any failure in the largeſt and loftieſt of their buildings occaſioned by the want of ſolidity in their foundations, although many of them were erected ſeven or eight hundred years ago, and ſome of them on very precarious ground.

If all the foundations of this church were remaining, it would not be difficult to form a correct plan of the whole; but all beyond the weſtern arch, and its two pillars under the tower of the tranſept, is deſtroyed with the very foundations, and nothing but the cavities which once contained them is now remaining. From theſe no meaſures can be taken; but we may judge by them how far it extended, the number of pillars it contained, and the form of the eaſt end; and as enough remains of the lower nave, or weſt part of the church, and its ailes, to determine the plan of that part very nearly, ſo by the hollows in the ground, and the known meaſures of a few parts, we may aſcertain very nearly the form and dimenſions of the whole; as Vitruvius, from knowing the breadth of a ſingle trigliph, could determine the dimenſions of the temple it belonged to; that is, from the breadth of a trigliph he could know all the meaſures of the order it belonged to; and, knowing the figure and aſpect, or number of columns in the front of the temple, he could tell the dimenſions of the whole.

The foundations of this church when firſt laid were attended with a great many difficulties and a large expence; and when completed could not be altered without much expence, and ſome hazard to the ſuperſtructure. Hence it happens, that the plan of the church has retained ſo much of its original form, notwithſtanding the many accidents which happened to the ſuperſtructure, that it will not be difficult to trace the plan of the nave and ailes from the tower weſtward with ſome degree of certainty; but the

the tranſept, with the choir, and other buildings eaſtward, cannot be ſo well aſcertained, all their foundations being totally deſtroyed; nothing but the cavities which once contained them remains, and from theſe we may diſcover the extent and general form of the building, and the number of pillars it once contained; but their reſpective ſituations muſt be determined by their relation to other parts of the building already known.

The extent of the nave and its ailes, with the number of pillars and arches, may be exactly aſcertained by the preſent ruins. The great arch and its two pillars, which ſupported the weſt ſide of the tower of Ethelbald's church, are now ſtanding, with the two abutments in the weſt front. Theſe determine the exact length of the nave, and prove that no alteration has been made in its length or width. The original breadth of the ailes is determined by the ſouth wall, great part of which yet remains, in which were two doors, formerly the entrances into the eaſt and weſt walks of the cloiſter. The weſtern door was deſtroyed ſome time ago; the other is partly hid by a more modern work; but, from what remains, we may ſee it was richly ornamented.

That the number of pillars, and their diſtances from center to center, are the ſame as in the firſt church, appears by the remains of the two laſt arches adjoining to the tower weſtward, and from them the height and ſtyle of the building may be very nearly deſcribed.

From the few data above-mentioned, I have ventured to make the annexed plan of Ethelbald's church, not to ſhew the minute meaſures of its particular parts, but the general form of the plan and its groſs meaſures. The figure of this church was a Latin croſs, and the moſt antient I have ſeen of that form; the greater part of our churches built before the Conqueſt, being parallelograms terminated with ſemi-circular tribunes; ſuch as the antient conventual church at Ely, built about the year 673, and ſome

others built within the ſame century. It had only one tower, which ſtood upon the interſection of the nave and tranſept. Between the weſt entrance and the tower there were nine arches and eight pillars on each ſide. The whole height of the nave to the wall-plate of the roof was about 75 feet. This was divided into two arcades; the firſt divided the nave from the ailes with ſmall piers or pillars, and arches; theſe ailes were vaulted, and the ſecond arcade, which conſiſted of piers and arches, divided into two by ſmall pillars, gave light to the ſpace between the roof and vaulting of the aile. Above this arcade was a clearſtory of nine windows with ſemi-circular heads. The tower was ſupported by four elliptical arches on large pillars, compoſed of large piers ſurrounded with half pillars, and the mouldings of all the arches were enriched with various ornaments, ſome in the Roman manner, neatly cut in different patterns common in buildings of that age.

The tranſept extended four arches each way from the tower. On the eaſt ſide of each was a portico, containing three chapels, vaulted like the ailes of the nave and choir: one of theſe chapels was the Lady-chapel. The choir extended four arches beyond the tower, and ended with a ſemi-circular tribune of five arches, and the ailes were continued quite round it. Mr. Willis ſuppoſed the choir extended 200 feet beyond the weſtern arch of the tower, and that it was 80 feet in breadth, which could not be. The people of the place, ſome of whom might remember the taking up of the foundations, told Mr. Willis it extended only five pillars farther; and that perfectly agrees with my plan, which, including the eaſt pillars of the tower, and the firſt in the tribune, has no more than five pillars. Mr. Willis might eaſily be led into this miſtake by the appearance of the ground out of which the foundations have been dug beyond the eaſt end of the church; but theſe

theſe were the foundations of a bell tower, built long after the church, and ſome other buildings the uſe of which is not known.

This I conceive was the form of the church built by *Ethelbald*; the parts which remain, and from which I have collected the general meaſure of the whole, being undoubtedly the remains of that building which was deſtroyed by the terrible fire which Indulphus has ſo affectingly deſcribed, the marks of which are ſo viſible on ſeveral parts of the ſtone work, that we might have traced its progreſs, had he only told us where it began, without ſaying by what wind it was driven.

It is evident from Ingulphus's account, that the church was not totally deſtroyed by the fire; for the north aile and the north tranſept were but little damaged, and it ſeems that part only of the roofs of the nave and ſouth aile neareſt the tower were burnt, which being ſoon repaired, all that part of the church from the tower weſtward was made uſeful, and the body of *Waltheof* tranſlated into it; but the choir being partly under the tower where the fire began, the burning timbers from the roof, bell-frames, and floors falling among the monks' ſtalls ſoon deſtroyed all the eaſtern parts of the church, and, at the ſame time, the flames being driven towards the ſouth tranſept ſoon conſumed that, with the chapter-houſe, and all the buildings of the convent adjoining to it.

Ingulphus repaired the church and rebuilt the convent and its offices. In this ſtate it continued upwards of twenty-two years, when Jeffrid, his ſucceſſor, began to rebuild thoſe parts which had been deſtroyed. This work was begun on the ſeventh of March, 1113, under the direction and management of Odo the prior, and Arnold a lay-brother, maſter-maſon; the firſt ſtones were laid by abbot Joffrid, the abbot of Ramſey, and ſeveral noblemen and others, with much ceremony; moſt of whom contributed largely towards carrying on the work. This ceremony was con-

ducted with the greateſt regularity and order poſſible, in the preſence of at leaſt 5000 people of both ſexes, who were afterwards entertained at the expence of the convent, and the work was carried on with all poſſible expedition under the direction of Odo and Arnold. The foundations of the old church were not then taken up, nor the form altered; for Odo, prudently judging, that the old foundations were better ſettled than any new could be, began the new work either level with the floor, or juſt above it.

At the weſt end of the ſouth aile are the remains of a later work than the time of Joffrid. It is ornamented with ſmall pillars and arches in five ſtories. The arches are various; ſome are ſemicircular, ſome pointed, and others interlaced. Above theſe are the remains of the demi-fronton or gable, which hid the roof of the aile. This wall was built in the time of king Stephen, or Henry the Second, in whoſe reign, when Edward, formerly prior of Ramſey, was abbot, it is ſaid the church and all the offices were burnt again, but almoſt immediately rebuilt. What damage was done to the church by this fire is not mentioned; but that it was not entirely deſtroyed is certain, for there is enough of the old church remaining, to prove the contrary. This wall, I apprehend, was part of the work done at that time; and there might have been more, but there are no remains of it. The free-maſons who were employed in building this end of the aile, rudely cut upon the face of it a pair of compaſſes, and ſome other inſtrument, probably a *Lewis*, with two circular figures; one of them I ſuppoſe was intended for the ſun, with flames burſting from its circumference, the other may be deſigned to repreſent the moon or a ſtar. Theſe never could be meant as ornaments to the work; and if they have any meaning at all, they ſeem to relate to the myſteries of maſonry, and might be intended as emblems or ſigns of ſomething known by the free maſons only *.

In

* If the ſocieties who call themſelves Freemaſons had any relation to thoſe who were

In the weſt-front of the nave are the remains of two ſtyles of building. The great weſt door with the ſtatues on each ſide, part of the window above it, with the tabernacles as high as the ſpringing of the arch, are of Henry the Third's time; but the upper part of the window, and the niches above, are of Edward the Firſt's. From hence I conjecture, that this front was built by abbot *Longchamp*; but the fronton and turrets being blown down when Ralph Merſke was abbot, they were rebuilt in the latter part of his time, or in the beginning of his ſucceſſor's, Richard Croyland. If the whole of this front when perfect was as elegant as the lower part from the ground to the ſpringing of the arch of the great window, it was as beautiful a piece of architecture as any of equal dimenſions in the kingdom at that time; but by the deſtruction of the upper parts, its elegance was greatly impaired, and when it was rebuilt its original beauty was not reſtored; for although ſeveral of the ſtatues appear to be of the ſame age as thoſe below, there is a manifeſt difference in the architecture.

There are ſome traces of that ſtyle of building uſed in the reign of Henry the Third, in the walls of the north aile towards the

were properly called maſons from their ſkill in the arts of building, we might ſuppoſe that theſe marks were the ſigns of the lodge which the maſons who worked there belonged to; and the degree which the maſter held in the lodge might be diſtinguiſhed by the two great luminaries, the ſun and moon. The *Louve*, or Lewis, as it is commonly called, is an inſtrument uſed by maſons for fixing the tackle to large ſtones when they want to raiſe or ſet them in their places; this inſtrument has been uſed by modern free-maſons as a mark of diſtinction in ſome lodges; but the antient *Louve* was different from the modern, which is a French invention of no great antiquity. Vitruvius, Lib. 10. 11. calls them *forfices*. They conſiſted of two pieces of iron, with rings or holes at the top, and, when hung looſe by a cord paſſing through the holes, had the ſame appearance as thoſe repreſented in this front. When they uſed them, they drilled two holes obliquely in the upper bed of the ſtone, at a convenient diſtance from each other, and having put one iron into each hole, a rope was put through the holes of the irons, which, being drawn tight, fixed them firm in the ſtone to be raiſed. This inſtrument was uſed by the maſons in England ſo late as the time of Henry the Eighth, and probably later.

eaſt end, which muſt have been the work of abbot Bardeney, who rebuilt that aile, and made it eleven feet wider; but it has undergone conſiderable alterations ſince that time, ſo that, excepting ſome remains of the north wall, little of it is left to diſtinguiſh what was done in that age.

In the time of Edward the Firſt or Second, the windows in this aile were altered; and in the reign of Henry the Fourth, chapels were built againſt the north wall, and the oppoſite windows removed into them. The tower at the weſt end of this aile, and the two large buttreſſes againſt the weſt front, are of the ſame age, and it is probable were all executed under the direction of *William Croyland*, maſter of the works, who built the arches and pillars of the nave. But the roof and cieling of the nave, and the ſtone vaultings of the north and ſouth ailes, were not completed until the reign of Henry the Sixth. The ſouth buttreſs againſt the weſt end of the nave has two door-ways, one above the other. Of what uſe they were I cannot ſay, unleſs there has been a ſtone ſtair-caſe leading to ſome apartment which joined to the church, which is not improbable; but Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſed it was built on the brick-work of St. Guthlac's original cell when the church was rebuilt, A. D. 716, and that the door-way opened into the original chapel, which he ſuppoſes was at the weſt end of the ſouth aile. But Guthlac's cell and chapel were little better than wooden huts, which could have no foundation capable of bearing the weight of ſuch a maſs of ſtone as is contained in this buttreſs. By what authority the doctor has determined the ſite of Guthlac's cell and chapel to have been at the weſt end of the ſouth aile does not appear*; but we may venture to ſay, that

* The body of St. Guthlac was placed in the body of ſome part of the church, but the place is not deſcribed; the body of Waltheof was placed by it under an arch of ſtone, anno 1091. Hiſt. Croyl. p. 36. Six years after, Guthlac was tranſlated to a place of more eminence, p. 54. The altar of Guthlac was in the eaſt part of the church, p. 62; but he was buried at Anchor-church.

this

this buttreſs has no relation to it, any more than its oppoſite on the north: for they were both built at the ſame time by the architect who rebuilt the nave of the church, and were intended as abutments to reſiſt the thruſt of the arches to be built within the nave; and at the ſame time the two aukward buttreſſes were built at the eaſt end of the nave againſt the tower to reſiſt the thruſt of the arches which ſupported it when thoſe in the nave were taken down.

The monks' choir was ſeparated from the nave by a ſtone ſcreen of convenient height finiſhed at the top with a double row of quatrefoils. In it were two doors, and between them two altars, one towards the nave for publick ſervice, the other for the monks only; the doors were made for the convenience of thoſe who officiated at the altar next the nave, and for the monks when they came out of the choir in proceſſion. The preſent ſcreen was built when the nave was finiſhed, in the reign of Henry the Sixth; but the window and all the wall above the faſcia of quatrefoils was added after the Reformation, when the nave was incloſed for the uſe of the pariſh. The back of this ſcreen towards the monks' choir was handſomely ornamented with arches and tracery; but the ſide next the nave was plain and covered with tapeſtry, or other hangings as high as the faſcia.

The choir, which extended near 100 feet beyond the ſcreen, excluſive of the tribune, muſt have undergone many alterations ſince it was built by Ethelbald; but they ſeem to have continued the ſame plan, by building upon the original foundations, and whatever alterations they might make in the ſtyle of building in the eaſtern part of it, the tower which was over the weſt end remained unaltered until its final deſtruction.

The high altar ſtood at the entrance into the tribune, under a baldachin, or ciborium, richly carved, and incloſed all round with a bal-

a balluſtrade; beyond it towards the eaſt was the ſhrine of St. Guthlac.

The tranſept was interſected by the choir, which divided it into two parts, north and ſouth. In each arm there were three porticoes on the eaſt ſide. The fartheſt in the north arm was the chapel of Thomas Wells, abbot, who was buried there in the year 1253. One was dedicated to our Lady; and the other might be the chapel of St. John the Evangeliſt. In the ſouth arm there were three porticoes like thoſe in the north; one was a lady-chapel, another a veſtry, and it is probable the other was the ſacriſty or muniment room; a new ſcreen was made to this Lady-chapel in Henry the Sixth's time, by Simon Ereſby. All theſe chapels, the porticoes or ailes of the nave, and round the choir, were vaulted with ſtone; and the tribune over the high altar was covered with a half dome. But the nave and choir were cieled with wood painted, agreeable to the cuſtom of thoſe times.

If we may judge of Ethelbald's church from the plan and what remains of the ſuperſtructure, it was a regular and not inelegant building, and although it ſuffered greatly by fire in the time of Ingulphus, it does not appear to have undergone any material change in its form when the eaſt end and ſouth arm of the tranſept were rebuilt under the direction of *Odo* and *Arnold*. The firſt deviation from the original plan was made in the time of Henry the Third, when the north aile was taken down and made wider; this deſtroyed the regularity of the plan, and conſequently added nothing to the beauty of the building. In the ſame reign the beautiful weſt front was added to the nave; and the whole of the church to the tower was intended to be rebuilt in the ſame ſtile, as appears by the preparations made for it. Had this been done, the ſouth aile would have been made equal in width with the north, and the whole weſt front would have been completed in the

ſame ſtyle as that in the center. Thus the regularity and uniformity of the building would have been preſerved, though its proportions would have been a little impaired.

In the time of Henry the Sixth, *William Croyland*, many years maſter of the works, under whoſe direction many parts of the church and abbey were repaired and ſome rebuilt, had an opportunity of completing the deſign which was begun in the reign of Henry the Third, the whole nave being then rebuilt under his direction; but he was deficient in the art of deſigning, and wanted judgement to execute. We muſt attribute every deformity apparent in this building to his want of taſte; the ridiculous tower and clumſey ſpire at one corner of the weſt front, the two enormous buttreſſes built againſt the elegant front of the nave, and thoſe as abſurdly placed within the church againſt the tower of the tranſept, were deſigned by him; and to his want of judgement in the execution of his work, may be imputed moſt of the defects which muſt have appeared ſoon after the work was finiſhed, and now threaten deſtruction to the moſt beautiful remains of the building; for the works which he intended for its ſupport were the primary cauſe of its ruin.

The buildings and offices belonging to this abbey muſt have been very extenſive, as appears from the number of monks and lay-brothers, beſides ſervants reſident there, and upwards of 100 monks of other monaſteries, who all, when they came, had a ſtall in the choir, a ſeat in the refectory, and a bed in the dormitory; beſides theſe, they often entertained many ſtrangers, who found among them a comfortable retreat in times of danger. But theſe monks were no leſs famous for their learning than hoſpitality; the nobility ſent their children to them for inſtruction; and to them the univerſity of Cambridge was obliged for the revival of learning, if not the firſt inſtitution of publick lectures among them. But all the buildings belonging to this once famous monaſtery

naſtery and antient ſeminary of learning, except a ſmall part of the church, are now ſo completely deſtroyed, that not a ſtone is left by which we can trace them. In the place where the abbot's apartments once ſtood there is a trench almoſt filled up, which the people of the place ſuppoſe was a canal, made to bring the ſtones and other materials to the church while it was building, but in reality it was an intrenchment, made when it was garriſoned in the time of the civil war, as the two baſtions yet remaining ſufficiently evince. This intrenchment is about 30 yards ſouth of the church and parallel to it, which being very near the extent of the cloiſter that way, the abbot's apartments, which were againſt the ſouth ſide of them, muſt have ſtood where the trench now runs.

The abbot's apartments, the cloiſters, and ſome others adjoining the church, were built with ſtone, but the reſt of the offices with timber; and as theſe required very ſhallow foundations, they were very ſoon eraſed after the buildings were deſtroyed, and the ſtones and rammel being carried away to repair houſes or mend roads, the ground was left with ſuch irregular cavities, that it is impoſſible to trace any plan of the buildings from them; but as many of them are mentioned in the hiſtory of the abbey, and the ſituations of ſome of them pretty well deſcribed, I have drawn from thence ſuch a general plan as may ſerve to ſhew the ſituations of the principal apartments and offices, though neither the internal diviſions or meaſures can poſſibly be aſcertained.

Moſt of theſe buildings were burnt and rebuilt at different times, and it is probable their ſituations were ſometimes changed; but this plan is intended to ſhew how they were ſituated in the time of Ingulphus, and to mark ſome which have been added ſince.

That the original plan of this church was a Latin-croſs, terminated with a ſemicircular tribune, conformable to the mode of building introduced by the Roman miſſionaries ſoon after the converſion of the Saxons, will admit of little doubt by thoſe who are acquainted

acquainted with the principles of ancient architecture: and that the ſuperſtructure correſponded with the plan can be as little doubted by thoſe who examine the ſmall remains of it with attention. Some, however, may doubt whether this mode of building was uſed in England before the arrival of the Normans; but it muſt be remembered, there is no eſſential difference between the Saxon and Norman architecture when uſed in buildings of the ſame kind, for both uſed that ſtyle of architecture which was introduced ſoon after the arrival of St. Auguſtine, as is evident by the deſcriptions which the hiſtorians of thoſe times have given of ſome of them; particularly of the famous church at Hexham in Northumberland, built by St. Wilfrid 390 years before the Norman conqueſt, and not more than 42 years before the church at Croyland was built. The church at Hexham was indeed larger than this, but correſponded with it in every other reſpect ſo much, that the deſcriptions we have of it by Eddius, in his Life of Wilfrid, or in Richard prior of Hexham, may ſerve for either. Other churches of equal, or larger dimenſions, but of the ſame ſtyle, were built in England many years before the Conqueſt, as appears from the deſcriptions we have of ſome, and from the remains of others, which were partly rebuilt in after-ages. Several of our cathedrals rebuilt ſoon after the Conqueſt were of the ſame form and manner of building as this, and the cathedral at Peterborough ſeems to be a copy of it, which, if reduced to its original ſtate, would be found to reſemble it in many reſpects, allowance being made for ſome trifling variations neceſſarily ariſing from the difference of their dimenſions: nor would it be difficult to trace the form of that church, which, if diveſted of all the additions which have been made to the original deſign at various times, would be found, when reduced to its ſimple ſtate, the fineſt ſpecimen of the early Norman architecture we have in England; but it is ſo diſguiſed by the addition of various parts which have no

connection with the original deſign, that the uniformity of t whole is almoſt deſtroyed.

In the annexed plan of Croyland church, the references made to thoſe particular parts which are mentioned in the cou of the hiſtory; but all additions to the original plan are omitt to avoid confuſion. As to the general plan of the church a offices, great part of it is conjectural, but will ſerve to ſhew t ſituations of the principal offices as they ſtood in the time of gulphus, and ſome which were added after his time: the pr greſs of that dreadful fire which deſtroyed them in his time m be eaſily traced by this plan. A more correct plan of the offic with their dimenſions, might have been made, had not the found tions been deſtroyed: and it is much to be wiſhed, that plans other great monaſteries, where any conſiderable ruins rema were taken before they are quite deſtroyed, as they may ſome tir or other ſerve to illuſtrate the accounts we meet with in our antie eccleſiaſtical writers, which are not eaſily underſtood without ſu helps; the metropolitan church of Canterbury, the convent Chriſt-church, and the monaſtery of St. Auguſtin particularly d ſerve an accurate and critical ſurvey, there being conſiderable r mains in both of great antiquity, intermixt with others of vario ages.

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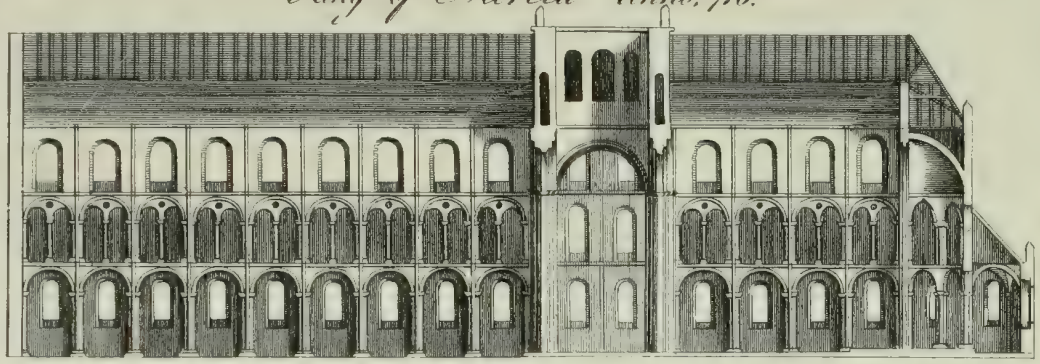
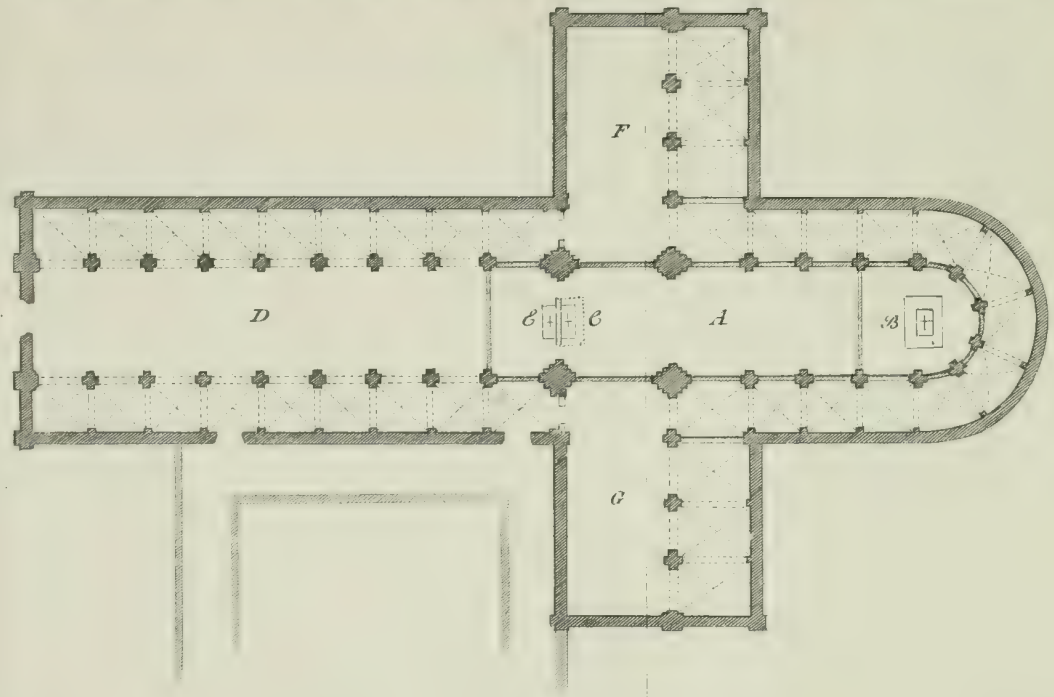
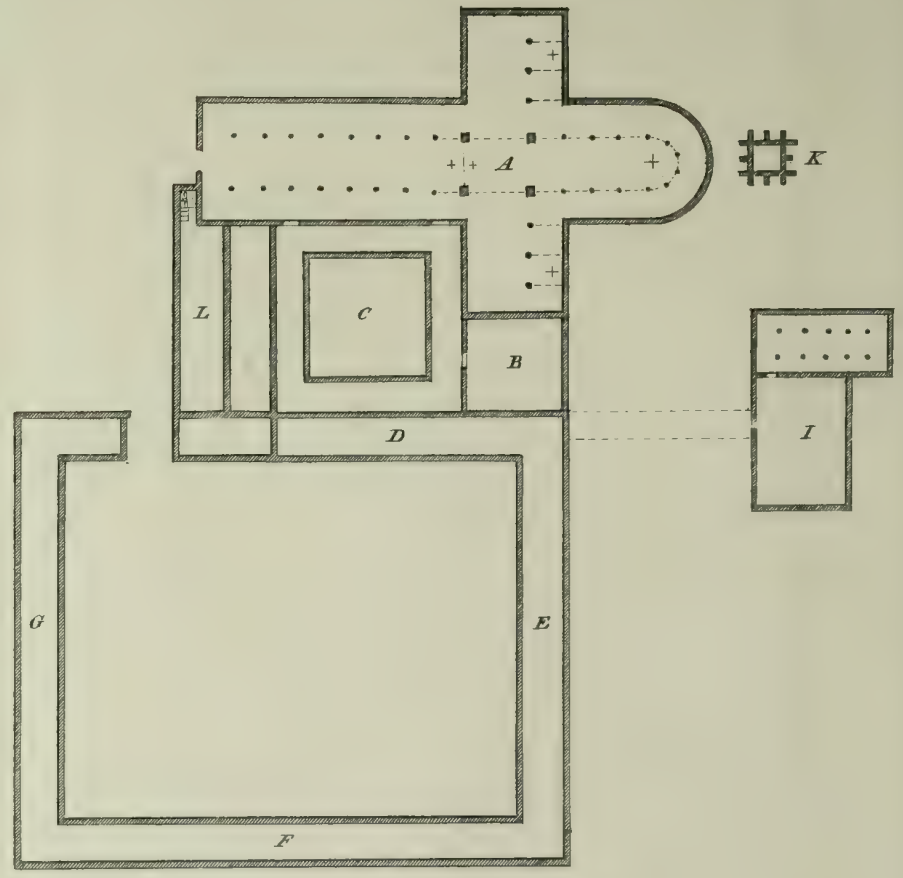
A Plan and Section of the Church at Croyland built by Ethelbald King of Mercia Anno. 716.







A Plan of the Church and Offices belonging to Croyland Abby.

Jac.s Essex del

Cook sculp

References to the Plan of the Church.

A. The Monks' choir.
B. The High altar.
C. The Altar at the back of the Screen.
D. The Nave.
E. The High Altar in the Nave.
F. The North arm of the Tranſept with three Chapels; one was the Lady-chapel.
G. The South arm of the Tranſept with three Chapels; one was a Lady-chapel.
H. Part of the Cloiſters.

References to the general Plan.

A. The Church.
B. Chapter-houſe.
C. Cloiſter.
D. Part of the North-ſide of the Court, containing the Abbot's Chambers, Chapel, and Kitchen.
E. Eaſt-ſide, containing the Refectory and Dormitory, the Kitchen, Hall, and Chamber of New Converts, the Shoe-makers' work-room, &c.
F. South-ſide, containing the Strangers' Hall, and two large Chambers, the Beer Cellars, &c.
G. Weſt-ſide, containing the Brewhouſe and Bakehouſe, the Granary, Stables, and Rooms over it for ſervants.
H. Part of the North-ſide, with the Almonry, the Abbey-gate, and the Chapel of St. Martin, a later building.

I. The Infirmary and Chapel, and covered way to them.

K. Bell Tower beyond the Choir.

L. The State Apartments, built about 1469. There appear the traces of a Stair-case from them to the West-door of the church, the remains of which Dr. Stukeley took for the foundation of St. Guthlac's Cell.

END OF NUMBER XXII.

*** This number contains Two Plates, besides that printed on the Letter-press in p. 178.

Pages *76, *77, *135, *136, are additional leaves to N° XI. and pages xv. xvi. of the Preface to that Number are herewirh reprinted.

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